



S^R RICH.^D WITTINGTON,
from an Original Painting at
MERCERS HALL.



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290 f. 24

A NEW and ACCURATE
HISTORY and SURVEY
OF
London, Westminster, Southwark,
AND
PLACES ADJACENT;

Containing whatever is most worthy of Notice
In their ANCIENT and PRESENT STATE:

In which are Described

Their Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military GOVERNMENT,
Original CONSTITUTION, ANTIQUITIES, MANUFACT-
ORIES, TRADE, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION;

AND

The several Wards, Liberties, Precincts, Districts, Parishes,
Churches, Religious and Charitable Foundations, and
other Public Edifices:

PARTICULARLY

The CURIOSITIES of the Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral,
Westminster Abbey, the Royal Exchange, Sir Hans Sloan's
Museum, &c. and whatever is remarkable for Elegance,
Grandeur, Use, Entertainment or Curiosity.

WITH

The Charters, Laws, Customs, Rights, Liberties and Privileges,

OF THIS

GREAT METROPOLIS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A Variety of Heads, Views, Plans, and Maps, neatly Engraved.

V O L. III.

By the Rev. JOHN ENTICK, M. A.

L O N D O N:

Printed for EDWARD and CHARLES DILLY, in the Poultry,
near the Mansion-House.

MDCCCLXVI.

A NEW AND ACCURATE
HISTORY AND SURVEY

OF
London, Wapping, Southwark

PLATE



OF THE
GREAT METROPOLIS

By the Rev. JOHN KENTON
M.A.



A NEW and ACCURATE
HISTORY and SURVEY
OF
London, Westminster, Southwark,
AND
PLACES ADJACENT.

C H A P. XVIII.

*Duke of Newcastle's letter to the lord-mayor. City
addresses: and by the merchants. Militia raised.
Guildhall subscription for the army. Military
association of lawyers. Proclamations against pa-
pists and jesuits. Pretender's progress. Flight.
Defeat. Negative voice repealed. Alderman Perry
resigns. Fires. Storms. Floods. West-ham
water-works. Ordinance for the election of sheriffs.
Fireworks. Roads, &c. improved. Courts of
conscience established. Power of the civil magi-
strates. Elections of members of parliament. AET*

to licence foreigners. Recorder's salary augmented. Sir Peter Warren fines for alderman. Canning's affair. Blackfriars-bridge proposed, &c. London-bridge repaired. Londoners right to be toll-free. The case of Mr. Holland. Laws about fish. Repository purchased for the Museum. Committee of city lands regulated. Poll for lord-mayor. The burning of the temporary London-bridge. Sir John Barnard resigns his gown, Act to widen, &c. London streets. Order about mad dogs. List of mayors in the reign of king George II.

A. D.
1745.

Letter from
the duke of
Newcastle
to the lord-
mayor.

THE duke of Newcastle, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, informed the lord-mayor, by a letter in his majesty's name, dated the 5th of September, That one of the pretender's sons had erected a standard in Scotland, and that several persons had assembled under him in open rebellion, and recommending, at the same time, care and vigilance to keep every thing quiet in the city.

Address by
the lord-
mayor and
aldermen.

On the same day, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen addressed his majesty on his safe arrival from his German dominions, and on the conquest of Cape Breton: and promised to support and defend his majesty's person and government, and the establishment in church and state, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

Proclama-
tion against
papists.

This was followed, on the 7th, with a proclamation for all papists and reputed papists to withdraw from London and Westminster, and from

within

within ten miles of the same: and ordaining, that all papists and reputed papists should confine themselves in their habitations; as the law directs: and for putting the laws against riots and rioters in execution.

A. D.
1745.

On the 10th, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, attended by the sheriffs, recorder, and all the city officers, waited upon his majesty at *Kensington*, in a grand cavalcade of 69 coaches, with their address, as the representative body of the city of *London*. In which they congratulated his majesty on his safe return to his *British* dominions; and on the conquest of *Cape Breton*; take up the present invasion, and add, "The rash and daring attempts of the professed enemies of this nation, in favour of a popish and abjured pretender, have filled the hearts of us, your loyal citizens, with the utmost abhorrence and detestation; and we beg leave to give your majesty the most solemn assurance, that we will be ready upon all occasions to sacrifice all that is dear and valuable to us, in defence of your majesty's royal person and family, and in support of our happy constitution, both in church and state."

Address by
the com-
mon-coun-
cil.

Next day the merchants of *London* proceeded from the *Royal Exchange*, in 144 coaches, to *Kensington* also, and addressed his majesty in the same manner. But the resolution which the most eminent and considerable merchants, traders, and stockholders came into for the support of public credit, and subscribed by 1100 and upwards, may

By the
merchants.

A. D.
1745.

Resolution
to support
credit.

be said to be the greatest and most substantial aid that could possibly be given by the subjects to a government in such a situation as ours, at this juncture: " We, said they, the undersigned merchants, and others, being sensible how necessary the preservation of public credit is at this time, do hereby declare, that we will not refuse to receive bank notes in payment of any sum of money to be paid us; and we will use our utmost endeavours to make all our payments in the same manner."

Militia
guards the
city.
London
subscription
for the
army.

The same loyal and resolute spirit, to oppose and defeat the attempts of the pretender, and his *French* abettors, in this rebellion and invasion, appeared not only in these addresses, and others presented to his majesty by the *London* clergy of the established church, and of the dissenting ministers: but by the necessary precautions taken by the citizens, in their corporate capacity, to maintain their just rights, privileges, and properties, against all invasion and force. They mustered the militia, and brought them upon duty to guard the city gates, &c. both night and day: and by voluntary subscription, paid into the chamberlain's office, at *Guildhall*, there was raised a sufficient stock, (of which 1000 l. was subscribed out of the chamber of *London*) to provide 12,000 pair of breeches, 12,000 shirts, 10,000 woollen caps, 10,000 pair of woollen stockings, 1000 blankets, 12,000 pair of woollen gloves, and 9000 pair of woollen spatterdashes, towards the relief, support, and encouragment of the soldiers employed

employed in his majesty's service during the winter season against the rebels. Besides which, the most substantial citizens, especially young gentlemen of fortune, merchants and tradesmen, entered into several associations, learned military exercise, and provided themselves with proper accoutrements and arms; to support the operations of the army, in case of need, and to dispute every inch of ground with the first invader at their gates. The very lawyers, though not so warlike as in the days they filled the bench in armour, as related in this history, formed themselves into an association, and thought it time to exert their courage: and they on the 23d of *November*, headed by the lord chancellor, the chief justices, and master of the rolls, the chief baron, and the rest of the judges, proceeded from *Westminster-hall*, in a train of near 200 coaches, each in his proper habit, and presented their address and association in defence of his majesty's sacred person and government, and of the protestant succession in his royal family; and promising to concur in every measure conducive to the great end of it, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes. "For, said they, what is life and fortune, without the enjoyment of our religion and laws!" Which address and association was signed by the right honourable the lord chancellor, the speaker of the honourable house of commons, the judges of the several courts, and 369 gentlemen of the law; and was solemnly received by his majesty, upon

A. D.
1745.

Associations.

Lawyers
address,
&c.

A. D.
1745.

his throne, and attended by the great officers of state.

Quakers
subscription.

The quakers also distinguished themselves by raising a sum of money amongst their own people to purchase woollen waistcoats, which they transmitted to the army in the north, for the soldiers to wear under their cloathing, when obliged to keep the field in the winter.

Proclamation
against
jesuits, &c.

Another proclamation was issued, on the 7th of *December*, for the discovery, apprehending, and bringing to trial all jesuits and popish priests, who should be found on the 9th instant in *London*, *Westminster*, or *Southwark*, or within ten miles of the same, with a reward of 100l. to the discoverer or apprehender.

Regiment
of lawyers.

The lawyers, to convince the world that their late address was sincere, and that they do not always deal in words and quibbles, met in the *Middle Temple-hall*, on the 8th of *December*, and a certain number of them agreed to form themselves into a regiment, under the command of the lord chief justice *Willes*, [of the common pleas] in such manner, as his majesty should think proper within the cities of *London* and *Westminster*; to be denominated, "The associated regiment of the law, for the defence of the royal family, and the preservation of the constitution in church and state." Which was so acceptable to the king, that the said lord chief justice received his commission, as colonel of the said regiment, next day.

The

The disaffected, though not in a condition to declare their sentiments openly, in and about the metropolis, were spirited up greatly by the progress of the rebels, that had by forced marches, and avoiding the rout of his majesty's forces, under general *Wade*, advanced as far as *Darby*, in their way to *London*: on which occasion, there were several treasonable papers, called the pretender's declaration, put under the doors of people's houses, and dropt on the parade in *St. James's park*. And the fatal consequences of a defeat of the king's forces, or even a slip past the duke of *Cumberland's* army, sent against the rebels, threw the city of *London* and the court into the utmost consternation. The city consulted every measure to strengthen the hands of government, and to prepare against the worst: nothing seemed to employ their thoughts but the art of war, and their internal means of defence. At last matters came to such a crisis, that a camp was ordered to be formed on *Finchley-common*, about six miles from *London*, on the northroad, to cover the metropolis, and to make a stand in case of need: and a large train of artillery set out on the 8th of *December* for that place, with a presumption that his majesty did intend in person to repair thither, and erect his royal standard for assembling together all his faithful subjects able to bear arms. But these terrors happened to be more in the minds and imaginations of the people, than in any real danger from the enemy. The pretender and his rebel crew, finding themselves under the necessity of

A. D.

1745.

Disposition
of the peo-
ple.Pretender's
declarationConduct of
the city.

Crisis.

- A. D. 1745. of fighting the army led against them by his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, and so far advanced and well disposed, as to bring the matter to an immediate decision, whether to fight or to
- Rebels fly. run away: the rebels turned back, and fled precipitately into *Scotland*, by the way thy had come,
- Pursued. whither they were followed, and defeated by the
Defeated. said duke, who gained a complete victory over the rebels aided by the *French*, beyond the *Spey*, and near *Culloden*, in the *Highlands*.
- Petition to repeal the negative voice. The citizens, delivered from their apprehensions of the danger threatned by the rebels, the new common-council, chosen on the 21st of *December*, began the year 1746, on the 23d of *January*, with a petition to parliament for leave to bring in a bill to take off the negative voice of the court
- Freedom presented to the duke of Cumberland. of aldermen; and they agreed to present his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* with the freedom of the city of *London*. And when advice arrived of the total defeat of the rebels by his royal high-
- Addressees. ness at *Culloden*, the lord-mayor and aldermen, and common-council-men, and the merchants, &c. of the city of *London*, separately addressed his majesty with their most sincere congratulations on that happy event.
- Sir Rich. Hoare's speech. When the new lord-mayor was elected, on the 29th of *September*, 1746, Sir *Richard Hoare*, knt. who had governed the city in the troublesome year 1745, spoke to the livery:

"Gentlemen!

"I take this opportunity, before I quit my
"present station, to return you my hearty thanks
"for

“ for having honoured me with so great a trust, A. D.
 “ and for your indulgence to me in the execu- 1746.
 “ tion of it: in which I can presume to claim
 “ no merit to myself, any further, than that my
 “ endeavours have been sincere, to discharge my
 “ duty in such a manner, as might best entitle
 “ me to your esteem. Your welfare, gentlemen,
 “ has been my chief concern. Your approbation
 “ will be my highest honour.”

The defeat of the rebels was followed by many Executions
 executions. The principal of which at *London*
 were the earl of *Kilmarnock* and lord *Balmerino*,
 beheaded on great *Tower-bill*, on that part which
 lies between the *Tower* and *Seething-lane*: and
Charles Ratcliff, Esq; on *Little Tower-bill*, that
 part facing the *Minories*, or on the east side of
Postern-row. At both which places the sheriffs of
London received the prisoners from the lieutenant-
 governor of the *Tower*, (the two lords at the west
 gate, and Mr. *Ratcliff* at the east gate of the
Tower) and attended the executions by their
 office; both places being within the sheriffwick of
 the city of *London*.

Mr. Alderman *Perry*, who had past through Alderman
 every office of this city with dignity, desired, and Perry re-
 was permitted, to resign his gown. signs.

The bill for naturalizing foreign protestants, Petition
 which had been several times attempted, being against the
 brought again into the house of commons, the naturaliza-
 city petitioned that honourable house against it, tion bill.
 on the 5th of *February*, 1746-7, which had its
 due weight, and the bill was thrown out.

This

A. D.
1746.

Small-pox
hospital
founded,
1746.

This year, 1746, gave foundation to the hospital for relieving poor people afflicted with the small pox, and for inoculation; and this was the first of the kind in *Europe*: an hospital the more wanted, as it is calculated to receive those miserable creatures, whom the rules of all other charities expressly and prudently exclude. This most useful charity was begun with two houses, at a due distance from each other, in airy situations. That for preparing patients for *innoculation*, being situate in the *Lower-street, Islington*; and that for receiving them when the disease appears, and for the reception of patients in the *natural* way, at the north-west corner of *Cold-Bath fields*.

Lord
Lovat's
execution.

On the 9th of *April*, 1747, *Simon*, lord *Lovat*, another rebel convict, was beheaded on *Tower-hill*. A little after 10 o'clock that morning, a large high scaffold, at the south side of the hill, supposed to contain 400 persons and upwards, fell down at once, without giving the least warning: by which accident about 20 persons were killed on the spot, or died of their wounds: and many more had their limbs and bones broke, or were otherwise greatly maimed or wounded. His lordship, who had in *France* professed himself a papist, and in *Scotland* was desirous to be deemed a protestant, pulled off the mask, after his dead warrant came down, and professed himself a papist. As he sat in a chair provided for him on the scaffold, his lordship repeated from *Horace*,

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

And

And these words from *Ovid* :

A. D.
1747.

*Nam genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco.*

The foundation stone for the chapel to the *Foundling Hospital* was laid on the 1st day of *May*, A. D. 1747, on which occasion was made a collection (from the numerous concourse of gentlemen and ladies that breakfasted with the governors) to the amount of 1000l. and upwards.

Chapel of
the Found-
ling hospi-
tal.

A perpetuity passed the great seal about this time, for incorporating the bishopric of *London*, &c. into one body politic, for the relief of the poor clergymen's widows and children, within the diocese of *London*.

Corpora-
tion for
clergy-
men's wi-
dows, &c.

His majesty having dissolved the parliament, on the 18th of *June*, when it had sat no more than six years; the 30th of the same month was appointed for the election of representatives in the city of *London*; and after a smart contest between a list set up by the corporation, and another by the merchants of *London*, Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *William Calvert*, *Slingby Bethel*, and *Stephen Theodore Jansen*, Esqrs. were declared to have a majority of hands; and carried their election by a great majority upon the poll. And the same day is remarkable for an exceeding high tide, which overflowed *Tooley-street*, *Barnaby-street*, &c. so as to require boats to go from place to place.

Members
elected.

High tide,

The 6d. per chaldron on coals, allowed by parliament, in aid of the orphan fund, expiring at *Michaelmas*, 1750, the court of common-council, after

Orphan's
tax con-
tinued, 21
Geo. II.

A. D.
1747.

after having agreed on the 22d of *October* last, and passed a bill on the 18th of *December*, to raise 2000 l. on the personal estates of the inhabitants, for the orphan's fund, from *Midsummer* 1747, to *Midsummer* 1748, petitioned parliament for a continuation of the said duty; and a bill was thereupon brought into the house of commons, whereby the said 6 d. per chaldron on coals was continued for the further term of 35 years, from and after the 30th day of *September*, A. D. 1750; under these conditions, That the said city, out of the produce of the said imposition, shall pay 3000 l. per ann. to the *Mercer's* company; and that the revenues of the city shall be charged with 2000 l. per ann. over and above the 8000 l. per ann. applied by the 5th and 6th of *William* and *Mary*, for the relief of the orphans; with power to the lord-mayor and aldermen to pay off the principal debt and interest, due upon the act above-mentioned. Pursuant to which power the city borrowed 25,000 l. at the rate of 3 l. 6 s. per cent. and the chamberlain, by order of the common-council, dated on the 20th of *June*, 1751, discharged the sum of 21,735 l. 17 s. 9 d. due to the orphan's fund, from the city account, and placed it to the credit of the orphan's fund in discharge of the same debt. And from this time the city has always been assessed at *Midsummer*, from year to year, and paid 2000 l. per ann. by act of common-council.

Westham
water-
works.

George Montgomerie, Esq; and *Thomas Byrd*, Esq; together with *Refta Patching*, having, in or about

about the year 1743, set on foot a work to furnish the inhabitants of the several parishes and places of *Stratford* and *Westham*, *Bow*, *Bromley*, *Mile-end*, *Stepney*, and other parishes and places adjacent, with water; and had for that purpose obtained leases of several foot-paths, and other waste grounds; and had at a considerable expence built reservatories at *Mile-end* aforesaid, at *Stratford*, and near the engine they had also erected, to be worked by fire, near unto the three mile stone in the road to *Stratford*; the said *George Montgomerie*, *Thomas Byrd*, and one *Reſta Patching*, did, in the year 1747, apply unto parliament and obtain an act to empower them to complete the said water works, and to lay and repair any pipes, in, under, or over any highway, roads, or bridge, and to lay pipes from the main branches into streets, &c. the undertakers making good all damages. And with a penalty upon those, who wilfully or maliciously hinder, interrupt, prejudice, or destroy the said water-works.

In the morning of the 25th day of *March*, 1748, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the shop of one *Eldridge*, a peruke-maker, or as others think, with more probability, in a green-stall, close thereunto adjoining, in *Exchange-alley*, and that it happened by the girl (thereunto belonging) leaving a candle burning in her shed, and forgetting it, while she was diverting herself with hearing the music at a concert in the *Swan Tavern*. Be that as it may, the flames spread with that fury and rapidity, that notwithstanding a good supply of

A. D.
1748.

Fire in
Exchange-
alley, &c.

A. D.
1748.

of water and engines, and helps of every kind, and the strength of the buildings in that situation, 118 houses, some of them very capital ones, were consumed before 12 at noon. Mr. *Eldridge's* wife, sister and children, were burnt; Mr. *Cooke*, his lodger, was so much hurt by leaping out of a window, that he died soon after. The maid saved herself by leaping out of the two pair of stairs window, but was much hurt: and his two apprentices escaped by running to the top of the house, in their shirts, and getting through the top of the *Swan-tavern*. As this spot of ground is numbered amongst the richest in the city, the loss was the more considerable: for though the magistrates and officers, and neighbours, did all in their power to save what property they could, the least computation made it amount to about 200,000 l. in effects and merchandize.

Subscription
for the
sufferers,

A contribution was immediately set on foot for the relief of those sufferers, who were objects of charity, whose claims amounted to 8000 l. and a committee was chosen at a general meeting of the contributors, on the 19th of *April*, to manage the said charity, who appointed alderman *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; chairman. And on the 13th of *September*, 1748, they published a report of the sums contributed, and the sum paid to each claimant: whereby it appeared^a they had

Received

^a When the subscribers met at *Guildhall*, on the 28th of *January*, 1748, to examine into the disposal of the money collected on this occasion, the committee reported, That there

was

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received	5774	19	4
Paid	5718	12	8
For advertisements	37	9	6
To George Straban	13	12	2
The porter of the committee	5	5	0
Total	5774	19	4

A. D.
1748.

The court of common-council, on the 29th of *March*, did impower the court of lord-mayor and aldermen; to permit as many non-freemen as should be found necessary, to be employed in rebuilding the houses destroyed by the said fire.

Lord-mayor empowered to licence foreigners.

The common-council also, on the 7th of *April*, repealed all former acts, orders, and ordinances of their court, touching the nomination and election of sheriffs of the city of *London* and county of *Middlesex*, and passed divers laws for regulating and enforcing such nominations and elections for the future; whereby it was ordained, that the

Ordinance for electing of sheriffs.

was remaining in their hands 3300*l.*, in balance of the said subscription; and recommended the said remaining balance to be thus disposed of, viz,

To St. Bartholomew's hospital	1000
St. Thomas's hospital	1000
Hospital at Bath	1000
London Infirmary	100
Westminster Infirmary	100
Infirmary at Hyde-Park-corner	100
	3300

VOL. III.

B

right

A. D.
1748.

right of electing persons to the offices of sheriff-
alty, shall be vested in the liverymen, and that
the general election day of sheriffs, shall be the
24th of *June*, except it be *Sunday*, and then on
the day following. That the person or persons
elected to the said offices, shall take the same upon
him or them on the vigil of *St. Michael* the arch-
angel, next following the said election, and hold
the same for and during the space of one whole
year from thence next ensuing, no longer, until
some other persons shall be duly elected, and
sworn into the same office in their stead. That
at the general elections for sheriffs, all the alder-
men, who have not actually served the said office,
shall be publicly put in nomination, according to
their seniority, before any commoner: that the
lord-mayor may, at any time, between the 14th
day of *April* and the 14th day of *June*, in every
year, nominate in the court of lord-mayor and
alderman, nine persons *free* of this city, to be put
in nomination for the said office of sheriffalty, to
the liverymen assembled for the election of she-
riffs, who shall be put in nomination publicly for
the said office, before any other commoner, and
in the same order as nominated by the lord-
mayor. That if any so nominated shall, within
six days after notice thereof, pay 400 l. to the
chamberlain, and 20 marks towards the mainte-
nance of the ministers of the several prisons, to-
gether with the usual fees, every such person shall
be exempt and discharged from serving the said
office, except he shall afterwards take upon him
the

the office of an alderman. That any two liverymen having a right to vote at the election of sheriffs, may publicly nominate any person or persons free of the city for the said office, after the aldermen, and those nominated by the lord-mayor. That no freeman shall be discharged from such election or nomination for insufficiency of wealth, unless he do voluntarily swear himself not worth 15,000*l.* in lands, goods, and separate debts, and the same be attested upon oath by six other freemen of credit and reputation. That every person elected to the said office shall, at the next court of lord-mayor and aldermen, give 1000*l.* bond to the chamberlain, that he will take upon him the said office on the 28th of *September* next following. That the person elected who does not give bond to serve, shall, if an alderman or commoner of the lord-mayor's nomination, forfeit and pay 600*l.* but only 400*l.* if he be neither alderman nor one nominated by the lord-mayor; to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the chamberlain of *London*, to go and be applied to the use of the lord-mayor, commonalty and citizens, of *London*, subject to the orders and resolutions of the court of common-council; except 100*l.* to be paid to each of the new sheriffs out of 800*l.* if two fines happen to be paid; or 50*l.* to each of the said sheriffs, should there be only one fine paid unto the chamberlain. That no person who has fined shall be ever after eligible, except he takes upon him the office of an

A. D.
1748.

A. D.
1748.

Cessation
of arms.

Locusts.

alderman. Neither shall any person be compelled to serve the said office a second time.

On the 5th day of *May* a cessation of arms was proclaimed at the *Royal Exchange*, and the usual places in *London* and *Westminster*.

On the 5th of *August*, in the evening, and just before a great storm of rain, there appeared in this city and parts adjacent swarms of locusts; which are thus described by one who had the curiosity to examine them: "They, said he, resemble grasshoppers in some particulars; but are different from them in others. They are more robust. Their common length is about two inches and an half, including the head and wings. The body is scaly, and coloured like a salmon. The head, neck, and part of the body, are covered with a grass cowl or hood. The head is large, and the face streaked with brown and white. The eyes are very bright and of a hazel colour. The jaws are rounded like a pair of pincers, are blunt and open, and shut horizontally, and are a black, hard, horny substance. The tongue is like a small *French* bean seed. Their mouths are large, and their teeth big and strong; and over the jaws, where they meet, they let fall a thin cover, to be contracted and folded at pleasure to draw in their nourishment. Their wings, which come from the neck, underneath are greenish, though some are transparent and brown, divided into panes by a small black line, spotted and scaly like a salmon. The back is green, the belly dusky, " and

“ and the tail or stem blackish at the end. They
 “ have fewer legs than the grasshopper: and in
 “ flying they make a buzzing with their wings
 “ like that of the great black beetle.”

A. D.
 1748.

A committee was appointed on the 24th of *September*, by the court of common-council, to Committee to examine city affairs. examine into the state of the city income, to consider how it is capable of being improved, how to raise the money to discharge the debt due to the orphan's fund, and to consider what savings might be necessary for the same.

A. D. 1749, there passed an act for the more Westminster court of conscience. easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the city and liberty of *Westminster*, and that part of the dutchy of *Lancaster*, which adjoineth thereto. By which it was enacted, That there shall be 242 commissioners in the whole, to be nominated on the first day of *May*, yearly, by the inhabitants who have a right to assemble in vestry, viz.

In the parish of <i>St. Margaret's</i>	30
<i>St. John's</i>	20
<i>St. James's</i>	42
<i>St. George's, Hanover Squ.</i>	30
<i>St. Anne's</i>	24
<i>St. Martin's in the Fields</i>	30
<i>St. Clement Danes</i>	24
<i>St. Mary le Strand</i>	12
<i>St. Paul Covent Garden</i>	20

242

And that any three of them may hold a court, by the name of the court of requests, in the pa-

A. D. 1749. rish of *St. Margaret*, on every *Tuesday*; in *St. James's*, every *Wednesday*; and in *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, every *Thursday*; to hear and determine, and to execute judgment, and to award execution with costs. But that none shall be imprisoned upon an execution longer than 40 days.

Tower
Hamlets
court of
conscience.

In the same year there passed another act for the easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the *Tower Hamlets*. Whereby they that have a right to meet in vestry for the choice of parish-officers, are empowered to nominate 240 commissioners in the whole, viz. In the parish of *St. Mary, Whitechapel* 31. In *Christ Church* 21. In *St. Leonard, Shoreditch* 20. In *St. John's, Hackney* 18. In *St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green* 8. In *St. Mary Stratford, Bow* 4. In *Bromley, St. Leonard* 3. In *St. Anne's, Limehouse* 8. In *St. Paul's, Shadwell* 16. In *St. George's* 18. In *St. John's, Wapping* 17. In *St. Botolph, without Aldgate* 15. In *Trinity Minories* 3. In *Mile End, Old Town* 8. In *Mile End, New Town* 3. In *Ratcliff* 15. In *Poplar and Blackwall* 7. In the *Tower* without 6. In *St. Catharine's* 7. In *Well-slose* 3. In the *Old Artillery Ground* 4. And in *Norton Folgate* 5. By the name of the court of requests; wherein any three commissioners are empowered to set on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, weekly, to hear, determine, give judgment, and award execution with costs, against bodies or goods, for any debt under 40s.

Though the peace in agitation was not so pleasing to the nation as could have been wished, the negotiations went forward, and the city of
London

London failed not to address his majesty on the definitive treaty^a, which was soon after signed at

A. D.
1749.

^a On February 2, 1748-9, the heralds at arms, accompanied by the second troop of horse guards, attended by the knight-marshal's men, serjeant-trumpeter, high-bailiff of *Westminster*, &c. met at *St. James's* gate, where, his majesty having from the window of the apartments over the gate first sheathed the sword, the proclamation of peace was read with beat of kettle-drums and sound of trumpet.

City address on the peace, 25 March, 1749.

From *St. James's* the cavalcade proceeded to *Charing-cross*, in the following order, viz.

Guards to clear the way.

Constables and beadles, two and two, bare-headed, with staves.

The high-constable.

The officers of the high-bailiff of *Westminster*.

The high-bailiff.

The grenadier-guards.

Knight-marshal's men, two and two.

The king's trumpets.

The serjeant-trumpeter, bearing his mace.

Pursuivants and heralds, two and two.

Norroy king at arms, having on each side a serjeant at arms with maces.

Garter principal king at arms.

The second troop of horse-guards, commanded by the right honourable the Earl *Cadogan*.

At *Charing-cross* the peace was proclaimed a second time.

From thence they proceeded to *Temple-bar*, where the officers of *Westminster* retired. And, within the gate, the lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, performed the usual ceremony, at their entrance into the city.

Proclamation was made a third time at the end of *Chancery-lane*.

Then at the end of *Wood-street*, in *Cheapside*.

^a And the fifth and last time at the *Royal Exchange*.

During the procession, the guns at the park and the tower were fired.

A. D.
1749.

Aix la Chapelle: but with such visible coolness, that they only tacked their congratulations on the occasion to their address on account of the safe delivery of her royal highness the princess of *Wales*, of the princess *Louisa Anne*.—"We beg
" leave, said they, to embrace this opportunity
" to congratulate your majesty on the success of
" your majesty's unwearied endeavours in pro-
" curing to this nation the inestimable blessings
" of peace: in the advantages of which none
" are more deeply interested than this your ma-
" jesty's ancient city, no less eminent for its ex-
" tensive commerce, than for its loyalty to
" your majesty's sacred person and government,
" &c."

Fire-works
in the
Green-
park.

But the peace-makers made most extraordinary and expensive preparations to solemnize the signing of the peace. Which having exceeded all that ever were exhibited before in this metropolis, I shall give you the description at large.

There was a regular building, representing a magnificent temple, erected on the west side in the *Green-park*, painted stone colour, and adorned with the following statues, paintings and inscriptions:

The

The Front View.

DIANA. JUPITER. King's Arms. APOLLO. CERES.
A grand Basso Relievo, representing the Revival of Commerce, and other Effects of Peace.
Monarchs of Gr. Britain and France embracing. Monarchs of Gr. Britain and Spain embracing.

GEORGIUS II. REX.

PRUDENCE. LIBERTY. JUSTICE. NEPTUNE. PEACE, sitting on a pedestal attended by MARS. FORTITUDE. PLENTY. TEMPERANCE.

On the flight of steps, on each side, lay a figure, denoting the return of Trade and Affairs to their former uninterrupted course. They represented the rivers THAMES and ISIS.

Right End.

MERCURY.

HINC PRINCEP
BELLO ACCINGIT
LIBERTATI DEVOTA
FORTITUDO;
ILLINC
PACIFICUM OSTENDIT
SALUTI OMNIUM
CONSULENS
CLEMENTIA.

RELIGION.

HONOUR.

Left End.

MINERVA.

REDINTEGRATA
EUROPÆ PACE,
SECURITATE FOEDERUM
STABILITA,
COMMERCIO
FELICITER RESTITUTO,
SUB AUSP. OPT. PRINC.
LÆTATUR
S. P. Q. B.

CLEMENCY.

On the Back were the Statues of

FAITH and VIGILANCE,

and the following inscription:

GEORGIO II. REGI OPT.
AUCTORI SALUTIS,
LIBERTATIS VINDICI,
FUNDATORI QUIETIS,
PATRI PATRIÆ.

The

A. D.
1749.

The machine was 114 feet high to the top of his majesty's arms, and 410 feet long. The ornaments were all in relief, and it was adorned with frets, gildings, lustres, artificial flowers, inscriptions, statues, emblematical figures, &c.

The inscriptions and statues as above. The pictures were in number eighteen in the front, each painted double: so that though at first they appeared as marble bass-relievos, they, after the fire-works were played off, being moved by machinery, discovered the same pictures in colours, and were rendered transparent, by a great number of lampions.

The great figure over the cornice in the center of the machine was 28 feet by 10, and represented,

HIS MAJESTY giving *Peace* to *Britannia*. The attendants on *PEACE*, were *Plenty*, *Riches*, *Happiness*, *Trade*, and *Commerce*. The attendants on *BRITANNIA*, were *Liberty*, *Husbandry*, *Arts*, and *Sciences*.

On the right of this, below the entablature, was a picture of 15 feet by 8, representing the return of *Neptune* drawn by sea horses, conducted by the *Genius* of *PEACE*, and attended by *Tritons*, *Sea-nymphs*, &c. On the left of the central arch was the return of *Mars* drawn with lions, the arms of *England*, and conducted by *Fame* with an olive branch, proclaiming *PEACE*.

On each side of these pictures was a festoon of arms and military instruments.

The evening began with a grand consort of warlike instruments: and the disposition of the fire-works was in the following order: A. D. 1749.

They were opened by a royal salute of 101 brass ordnance, which was immediately followed by a display of rockets of different sorts, air-ballons, &c. in eleven courses; to the number of 32,684^b.

After all these had been displayed, in the XIIth place followed a grand girandole from the top of the temple, consisting of 6000 rockets, headed with stars, rains, and serpents, all at once. Then the machine, cleared of its combustibles, became illuminated, so as to shew the emblematical

^b *An abstract of the number of pieces fired on this occasion.*

Sky-rockets.

Honorary	—————	—————	482
Caduceus	—	—	48
Girandole	—	—	48
In Flights	—————	—————	10072
Total from 4 oz. to 6 lb. weight.			10,650

Air ballons	—————	—————	87
Tourbillons	—	—	88
Regulated pieces	—	—	21
Figured pieces	—	—	30
Pots d'Aigrettes	—————	—————	180
Hots de brins	—	—	12,200
Cascades	—	—	21
Vertical suns and wheels	—	—	136
Fixed suns	—	—	71
Fountains	—	—	160
Gerbes	—	—	260
Lances	—————	—————	3700
Marrons	—	—	5000

figures;

A. D.
1749.

figures; and the front was beautifully illuminated with a variety of designs, which burnt for a considerable time.

Yet all the arts of the ministry could not gain the approbation of the most discerning part of the people: they publicly condemned the dissipation of the public money in such baubles, and on so disagreeable an occasion of a peace, that left them in worse situation than a state of open war: and how far good men, in their private sentiments, disliked and disapproved of the ministerial measures, may be particularly collected from that honest and spirited letter wrote by Mr. Alderman *Heathcote*, requesting, of the lord-mayor and aldermen, leave to resign his gown; dated from *Bath*, on or about the 10th of *January*, 1748-9.

“ *My Lord-mayor,*

“ The general corruption of the age I have the
“ misfortune to live in, and the frequent detest-
“ able instances of apostasy from every principle
“ of honour, integrity, and public spirit of many
“ of my countrymen, both of my own and a
“ superior rank, having fully convinced me, that
“ the endeavours of the few, determined to live
“ and die honest men, are fruitless and vain, I
“ have resolved to seek that small share of happi-
“ ness, which is to be acquired in this venal coun-
“ try, in privacy and retirement, where I am
“ sure it is only to be found; and, therefore, I
“ am determined to return no more to *London*,
“ unless my own private concerns call me thither.

“ I can-

" I cannot think it in any respect right to hold A. D.
 " an office I shall never attend : this obliges me 1749.
 " to apply to your lordship and court of alder-
 " men for leave to resign my gown, and beg the
 " court will accept of this my resignation, and
 " that your lordship will be pleased to issue out a
 " precept for the election of some other person to
 " serve, instead of me, for the ward of *Wall-*
 " *brook*. I most sincerely wish health and felicity
 " to my brethren the aldermen, and the most
 " flourishing commerce, with the full enjoyment
 " of liberty to the citizens of *London*, to whom
 " I am inexpressibly obliged for the many ho-
 " nours and trusts they have reposed in me; all
 " which, I can with a safe conscience say, I have
 " faithfully discharged, without ever having once
 " betrayed or deceived."

On the 26th a court of common-council was Recorder's
salary aug-
mented.
 held at *Guildhall*, which, having augmented the
 salary of the recorder from 80l. per ann. to 120l.
 per ann. they came to the following resolutions,

" That the thanks of this court be given to Thanks to
alderman
Heathcote.
 " *George Heathcote*, Esq; for his uniform, active,
 " and disinterested conduct in every station of
 " public trust; for his many and great services
 " done this metropolis, as magistrate and repre-
 " sentative in parliament; for his zeal and laud-
 " able endeavours to promote the trade and pro-
 " sperity of his fellow-citizens; and for his ex-
 " emplary public spirit and independence in mak-
 " ing the preservation of the laws and liberties of
 " his

A. D. " his country the constant and invariable rule of
1749. " all his actions."

Proclama-
tion against
murderers
and rob-
bers.

A proclamation was published on the 3d of *February*, promising 100*l.* reward, over and above all other rewards, to be paid by the lords of the treasury, upon conviction of the offender, to any person that should discover and apprehend any one that had committed any murder or robbery in the streets of *London* or *Westminster*, or within five miles round the same, within three months past, or that should be guilty of any within 15 months to come.

Clock-
makers pe-
tition for
livery.

The clock-makers petition to the court of aldermen to be admitted upon the livery, was heard and debated on the 11th of *July*; on which occasion there were 20 aldermen present, and the number of voices

	For the petition were only	6
Rejected.	Against it were	12
	Neuter	2
		20

Fire at bat-
tle-bridge.

A most terrible fire happened in the night of the 12th of *August*, near *Battle-bridge*, *Southwark*. It began about 10 o'clock, in Mr. *Spence's* dye-house, and catching a loft of straw close adjoining, the flames communicated themselves instantly to several wooden houses. These burnt with such violence as made all help ineffectual, the tide being then at ebb. There were destroyed, besides the dye-house, a large brew-house, four wharfs, a cooperage, and about 80 houses. Almost all their

their goods and furniture were consumed: and many more houses were greatly damaged. And some coasters on the shore had their rigging burnt. The sight on the water and from the opposite shore was very terrible; and must have been much more so, had the engines not arrived in time to cover some warehouses well stored with valuable merchandizes. Yet for all their help, upwards of 2000 quarters of malt, a large quantity of hops, and 800 butts of beer, were lost by this accident. Besides three men and one woman lost their lives.

A. D.
1749.

A melancholy accident also happened this year, on the 23d of *August*, at *Bartholomew fair*; where a gallery in a booth fell down with a great number of people on it. Two men were killed; and many more had their limbs broke, or were dangerously wounded and bruised^c. Accident
in Bartholomew-fair

On the 27th, about half an hour past three in the morning, a fire broke out at *Mr. Harwood's*, in *Grocers-alley*, near the *Poultry Compter*. The compters taking fire, 50 prisoners for debt were set at liberty for fear of their being burnt. There were also nine felons permitted to shift for themselves. Five houses were burnt. The compters were much damaged, as were several other houses. Fire in the
Poultry.

^c This promoted a petition from the inhabitants in and about *Smithfield* to the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, against the continuance of this fair; and that court having taken the said petition into consideration, did, on the 18th of *July*, 1750, order that no booths for shews, interludes, &c. should be erected in the said fair for the future.

Only

A. D. 1749. Only one of the felons was retaken: but above 40 of the debtors returned afterwards voluntarily to their place of confinement.

Alderman
Janßen's
conduct as
sheriff.

Alderman *Janßen*, who had lately been sworn into the office of sheriffalty of *London*, did, on the 18th of *October* this year, give an example of the constitution and ancient custom of this city, and of the little necessity there is to call in a military aid to assist a civil magistrate in the due execution of his office. Certain rioters, who, in the opinion of the public, had not deserved death, being ordered for execution on that day, at *Tyburn*, it was reported and apprehended that a rescue would be endeavoured, of at least two of them, named *Wilson* and *Penlez*; and a party of foot guards were therefore ordered to attend the sheriff or his officers on that occasion: but Mr. Sheriff *Janßen*, for the dignity of the city and of his office, mounted on horse-back, when the criminals were put into the carts at *Newgate*, and with no other weapon than the authority of his office, signified by a white wand in his hand, very civilly dismissed the party of soldiers at *Holborn-bars*; and, attended by his proper officers, prevented all disturbance and violence, with a promise that the bodies of the malefactors after execution should not be delivered to the surgeons.

Westmin-
ster elec-
tion.

This year furnisheth us with the most remarkable contest for parliament men in the city of *Westminster*, that was ever known. The candidates were lord *Trentbam*, and Sir *George Vandeput* set up by the independent electors. Upon the poll

it

it appeared, at closing the books on *December 8*, A. D. 1749.
that there were,

For Lord *Trentbam* 4811

For Sir *George Vandeput* 4654

But a scrutiny being demanded by Sir *George* and many of the electors, the same was allowed by the high bailiff, though strenuously opposed by lord *Trentbam's* counsel; and by that means Sir *George Vandeput* carried his election.

About this time, there was a remarkable cause Cause of Row and journey-men painters. tried in the lord-mayor's court, between a club of journeymen free-painters, plaintiffs, and Mr. *Row*, citizen and master painter, for employing a non-freeman to work for him in the city. The defendant pleaded, and made it appear by evidence, that the summer business in the city of *London* cannot possibly be done with the assistance of at least an equal number of non-freemen: that no freeman was ever refused, or could sometimes be got on any terms. To which the counsel for the plaintiffs replied with a very learned argument, upon a by-law made by the city in the reign of queen *Anne*. After which the jury went out, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; returned twice without agreeing on the verdict: and being sent out again, and continuing a long time, the court ordered them to be locked up in the room, without fire, candle, or any sustenance, by an officer sworn to observe the same, and to attend them. They remained in this situation till six next morning; when they brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs.

A. D. 1749. The hardship of the defendant's case, induced the masters of several handicrafts, &c. to petition the common-council for liberty to employ foreigners, under certain restrictions. This produced a counter petition from the journeymen; on which occasion there seemed to be a majority for the journeymen: but the consideration of those petitions was put off till their next meeting: And on the 8th of *February**, 1749-50, a committee of

Petition for
employing
foreigners.

Committee
appointed.

* About half an hour past 12 o'clock at noon, a very fine clear day, and remarkably hot and calm for the season of the year, the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and parts adjacent, on both sides of the *Thames*, from *Greenwich* to *Richmond*, were agitated by an earthquake. The inhabitants in some places felt the motion more than in others, and ran frightened out of their houses. But I could never learn that there was any damage done to any building whatsoever; except some little matters amongst the old chimneys near the *Thames* side, at the east end of the city; a chimney in *Leadenhall street*; and a wooden house in *Davis's Rents, Southwark*. But by all accounts the ships at their moorings in the river received a very surprizing shock.

On the 8th of *March*, that very day month after the earthquake above-mentioned, at half an hour past five in the morning, the sky very clear and serene, and the air very warm and still, the same places were alarmed by another shock, that came with greater violence, especially in that quarter about *Grosvenor's-square*. This shock was preceded, about five o'clock, by a continual, though confused lightening, till within a minute or two of its being felt; when a noise was heard, resembling the roaring of a great piece of ordnance fired at a considerable distance; and then instantly the houses reeled, first sinking as it were to the south, and then to the north, and with a quick return into the center, which settlement of the premises in motion,

of six aldermen and ten commoners, met in the old council-chamber, to hear and examine the disputes between the masters and journeymen free-men: a day was appointed, and 30 masters and 30 journeymen were allowed to attend the said committee. And after several adjournments, the committee made their report on the 21st day of *June*, 1750. In which they said, that they had come to the following resolutions:

A. D.
1750.

“ 1. That the matters complained of by the
“ several petitioners require some regulation. Their re-
port.

“ 2. That the present method of proceedings
“ against persons employing non-freemen required
“ regulation.

“ 3. That the court of lord-mayor and alder-
“ men be empowered, upon application, to give
“ leave to employ any number of non-freemen
“ to work in the city, under certain restrictions:
“ and,

“ 4. That no freeman of this city shall be
“ liable to the penalty inflicted by the act of com-
“ mon-council made and passed the 4th of *July*,
“ 1712, if it be proved that the defendant did,
“ immediately before setting such foreigner to
“ work, use his best endeavours to procure a
“ journeyman being a freeman to work with him;

motion, seemed to me to be the shock; having felt nothing before, but saw what is here represented.—The top of one of the piers on the north side of *Westminster-abbey* fell down, with the iron and lead that fastened it. A house in *Old-street* fell in. Two uninhabited houses tumbled down with the shock: and more houses and many chimneys were damaged.

A. D. 1750. “ and could not procure any such freeman being
 “ a fit and proper person to be employed by him
 “ in his work ^b.”

Act to li-
 cence fo-
 reigners.

On the 22d of *November* the court of common-council had this affair under their consideration; and after almost four hours debate, it passed unanimously,

“ That after the 1st day of *December*, 1750,
 “ the court of lord-mayor and aldermen might
 “ grant a licence to a free master, who has used
 “ his best endeavours, and cannot procure a suf-
 “ ficient number of fit and able free journeymen
 “ to carry on his business, to employ such num-
 “ ber of foreigners, for or during such time or
 “ times, and under such restrictions, as to the said
 “ court shall seem fit and necessary.

“ That on any *Tuesday*, on which no court of
 “ lord-mayor and aldermen shall be holden, the
 “ power above-mentioned, so as the same do not
 “ exceed the space of six weeks, should be vested
 “ in the lord-mayor for the time being.

“ That no licence should be granted, by virtue
 “ of this act, to any freeman to employ any fo-
 “ reigner, unless he has one apprentice at least,
 “ or has had one apprentice, within 12 kalenda-

^b At this common-council a petition was presented by Dr. Crow the physician, and several other eminent citizens, for a lease of a spot of ground on *Wind-hill*, known by the name of the *Foundery*, in order to build thereon an hospital for lunatics, which was granted. And on that spot is founded St. Luke's hospital for incurables, facing the N. W. corner of *Upper Moorfields*.

months

“ months next before his application for such licence.
“ cence.

A. D.
1750.

“ That no freeman should be enabled to employ any foreigner by virtue of this licence, until he has registered the christian and surname, and place of abode, of the said foreigner, and in what business he is to be employed, with the town-clerk of the city for the time being, who is to enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, he being paid 2 s. 6d. for every licence so to be registered : which book any freeman of this city should have liberty to inspect, *gratis*, every day, between 12 o'clock at noon and two in the afternoon, (*Sundays* excepted) : and if any person registered by virtue of this licence, should leave his master's service, or be discharged the same, the town-clerk is, upon application, to insert and enter in the licence and register another person's name, in the room of the person discharged, for the remaining term of the licence, without any fee.

“ That the court of lord-mayor and aldermen have a power to revoke or call in any licence, though the time limited therein be not expired.”

A most extraordinary case happened in the election of *Matthew Blackiston*, Esq; He was chosen alderman of *Bishopsgate* ward, in opposition to a very strong party : who, in an unprecedented manner, tried to make his election void by a petition to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, on the 12th of *June*, the day Mr. *Blackiston* was to be sworn in. They signified their apprehen-

Case of
alderman
Blackiston.

A. D. 1750. sions of his not being qualified; and the point was worked up so nicely, that it turned only by *one* vote in his favour.

Westminster-bridge opened.

Westminster-bridge being ready for passengers, it was opened about 12 o'clock at night, on the 17th of *November*, 1750. On which occasion there was a grand procession of gentlemen, and the chief artificers belonging to the work, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c.

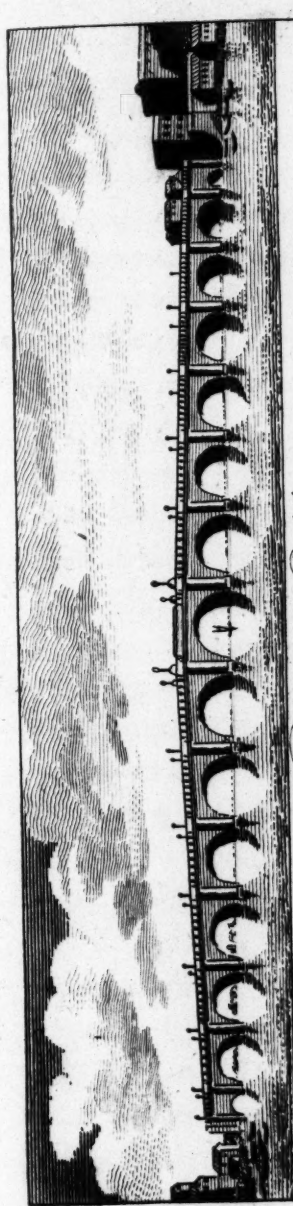
Described.

This bridge is allowed to be one of the finest in the world. It is built in a neat and elegant taste, and with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or by the passenger who walks over it, it fills the mind with an agreeable surprize. The semi-octangular towers which form the recesses of the foot-way, the manner of placing the lamps, and the height of the balustrade, are at once the most beautiful, and in every other respect the best contrived.

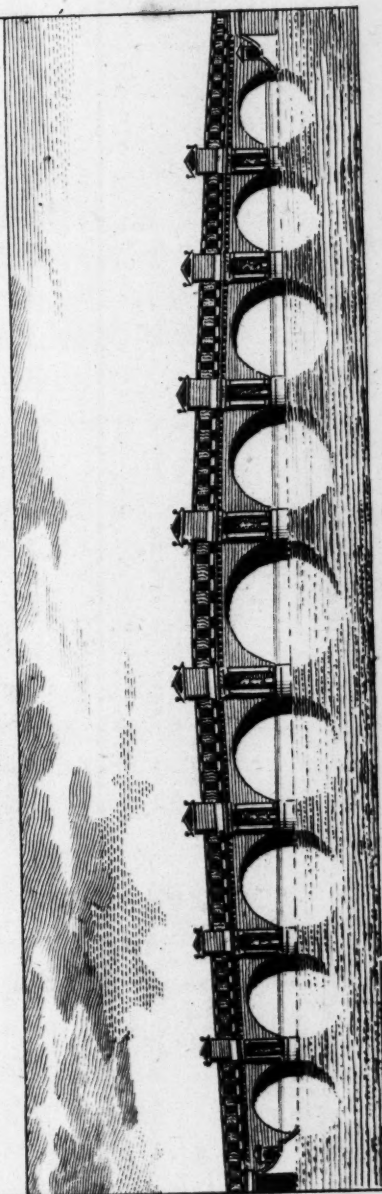
It is 44 feet wide, a commodious foot way is allowed for passengers, about seven feet broad on each side, raised above the road allowed for carriages, and paved with broad *Moor* stones, while the space left between them is sufficient to admit three carriages, and two horses to go a-breast, without the least damage.

From wharf to wharf, its extent is 1223 feet, which is above 300 feet wider than the same river at *London-bridge*.

The free water way, under the arches of this bridge, is 870 feet, which is more than four times as much as the free water way left between the
sterlings



Westminster Bridge.



Black Friars Bridge.

J. Simpson del. & W. G. G. sculp.



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sterlings of *London-bridge*; which, together with the gentleness of the stream, are the chief reasons why no sensible fall of water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest boats, in their passage through the arches.

A. D.
1750.

It consists of 14 piers, 13 large and two small arches, all semi-circular, and two abutments.

The length of every pier is about 70 feet from point to point, and each end terminated with a saliant right angle against either stream.

The two middle piers are each 17 feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain 3000 cubic feet, or near 200 tons of solid stone; and the others decrease in breadth, equally on each side by one foot; so that the two next to the largest are each 16 feet wide; and so on to the two least on each side, which are 12 feet wide at the springing of the arches.

Each of these piers are four feet wider at their foundation, than at the top; and each of them is laid on a strong bed of timber, of the same shape as the pier, about 80 feet long, 28 feet wide, and two feet thick.

The value of 40,000*l.* is computed to be always under water in stone and other materials. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the caisson on which the first pier was sunk, contained 150 loads of timber: for it is a precaution used in most heavy buildings, to lay their foundations on planks, or beds of timber, which (if sound when laid, and always kept wet) will not only remain sound, but grow harder by time.

A. D.
1750.

The depths or heights of every pier are different; but none of them have their foundations laid at a less depth than five feet under the bed of the river, and none at a greater depth than 14 feet under the said bed. This difference is occasioned by the nature and position of the ground; for though the foundations of all the piers and abutments are laid in a hard bed of gravel, (which by boring was found to grow harder, the deeper it was bored into) yet this bed of gravel lies much lower, and is more difficult to come at, on the *Surry* side, than on the *Westminster* side.

All the piers are built the same in the inside as on the outside, of solid *Portland* block stones, none less than one ton, or 2000 weight, unless here and there a smaller called a closer, placed between four other larger stones; but most of them are two or three tons weight, and several of four or five tons. All the stones are set in (and their joints filled with) a cement called *Dutch* tarris, and they are besides fastened together with iron cramps run in with lead, and so placed that none of those cramps can be seen, or ever be affected by the water.

All the arches of *Westminster-bridge* are semi-circular, that form being one of the strongest, and the best adapted for dispatch in building.

They all spring from about two feet above low-water mark, and from no higher; which renders the bridge much stronger than if the arches sprung from taller piers, besides the saving of a great quantity of materials and workmanship.

The

The middle arch is 76 feet wide, and the others decrease in width equally on each side by four feet; so that the two next to the middle arch are 72 feet wide; and so on to the least of the large arches, which are each 52 feet wide. As to the two small ones close in shore to the abutments, they are each about 25 feet wide.

A. D.
1750.

The soffiet of every arch is turned and built quite through the same as in the fronts, with large *Portland* blocks; over which is built (bonded in with the *Portland*) another arch of *Purbeck* stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key, so calculated and built, that by the help of this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio: so that each arch can stand single without affecting, or being affected by, any of the other arches.

Moreover, between every two arches a drain is managed to carry off the water and filth, which, in time, might penetrate and accumulate in those places, to the great detriment of the arches. Some bridges having been ruined for want of this precaution; which should be observed in all considerable stone or brick bridges: and yet (as far as I have been able to learn) it has been always omitted.

Lastly, just above and below each abutment, there are large and commodious flights of *Moor* stone steps, for the shipping and landing of goods and passengers.

Now

A. D.
1750.

Now this bridge is finished; there is not perhaps another in the whole world that can be compared to it: all the piers are laid at a considerable depth under the bed of the river, in a hard bed of gravel, which never requires piling, it being, after rock, the best sort of foundation; whereas the usual method of building stone or brick bridges over large tide rivers, is to build them upon stilts; that is, driving piles in the bed of the river, sawing their heads above low-water mark, and often above; then laying some planks, to erect the piers thereon. Such are the foundations of *London* and *Rocheſter* bridges, and of a great many others in *Great Britain*, as well as abroad.

The materials are the best four kinds of stone (for the ſeveral uſes to which they are employed) that can be had in *London*; and they are all, not only very durable, but ſome of the heaviest in *England*, ſome kinds of marble only excepted. And the ſize and diſpoſition of thoſe materials are ſuch, that there is no falſe bearing, or ſo much as a falſe joint, in the whole bridge; ſo that every part is fully and properly ſupported; and whatever ought to be of one ſtone, is not made of ſeveral ſmall ones, as is but too common in other buildings.

Inſtead of chalk, ſmall ſtones, or rubbiſh, with which the inſides of moſt buildings are filled, the piers are entirely built with ſolid blocks of *Portland*, and ſecured as I have explained above: and in building the arches, ſuch precautions have been uſed as have been ſcarcely ever before obſerved,

ſuch

such as building them quite through with the same sort of large stones as in the fronts, and thus destroying their lateral pressures by a proper disposition of the materials in, between, and over those arches.

A. D.
1750.

Nothing is more common in the construction of bridges, than for some of the piers to sink, or at least so far give way, as to occasion the necessity of rebuilding some of them even before the fabric is passable; this has been the case with one of the piers of *Westminster-bridge*; which, by sinking, damaged the arch to which it belonged so much, that the commissioners thought fit to have it pulled down; when by laying prodigious weights on the lower part of the pier, the foundation was settled and set to rights, in such a manner as to render it completely secure from all accidents of the like kind for the future. This misfortune happening in 1747, when this noble structure was almost compleated, prevented its being finished before the 10th of *November*; when the last stone was laid by *Thomas Lediard*, Esq; in the presence of several of the commissioners: and on the 17th, at about 12 at night, it was opened by a procession of several gentlemen of that city, the chief artificers of the work, and a crowd of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. and guns firing during the ceremony.

As to the time that has been employed in erecting this magnificent bridge, it is sufficient to observe, that the ballast-men having dug the foundation of the first pier to the depth of five feet under

A. D.
1750.

under the bed of the river, levelled it, and kept it level by a proper inclosure of strong piles, and the caisson being brought over the place where it was to be sunk, on the 29th of *January*, 1738-9, the first stone of the *western* middle pier was laid by the right honourable the Earl of *Pembroke*: so that the erecting this noble structure was compleated in 11 years and nine months; a very short period, considering the vastness of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of stone made use of^a, hewn out of the quarry, and brought by sea^b, the interruption of winter, the damage frequently done by the ice to the piling and scaffolding, and the unavoidable interruption occasioned twice a day by the tide, which, for two years together, reduced the time of labour to only five hours a day.

^a It has been computed that the quantity of stone contained in the middle arch, exclusive of the freeze, cornice, and foot-ways, is full 500 tons; more than double the quantity of stone made use of in building the *Banqueting-house*, at *Whitehall*.

^b *Portland* stone is brought by sea, upwards of 250 miles, from the island of that name, in *Dorsetshire*. *Purbeck* stone is brought by sea, upwards of 220 miles, from *Sandwich*, in *Dorsetshire*. *Moor* stone is brought by sea, from *Devonshire* or *Cornwall*, the distance being upwards of 330 miles. And the *Kentish* rag-stone is brought by water down the river *Medway*, the distance being about 80 miles. These were all made use of, and were the most proper for the uses to which they were severally applied in building *Westminster-bridge*; but, as they were brought by water, delays were frequently occasioned by contrary winds.

An account of the several sums played for and lost, or absolutely granted, for building this bridge, and procuring the several conveniencies requisite thereto.

A. D.
1750.

		£.	
Lottery 1737	————	100,000	Money raised for building it.
Lottery 1738	————	48,750	
Lottery 1739	————	48,750	
Granted 1741	————	20,000	
1742	————	20,000	
1743	————	25,000	
1744	————	15,000	
1745	————	25,000	
1746	————	25,000	
1747	————	30,000	
1748	————	20,000	
1749	————	12,000	
		<hr/> 389,500 £.	

A guard, consisting of twelve watchmen, is appointed for the security of the passage over this bridge. They are to be upon duty from the close of day every night till the opening of it the next morning. We walk the public streets with so much danger in those hours, that this provision was extremely necessary upon a bridge of so great length, which is not to be transformed into a street.

This year produced two addresses from the city of *London* in their corporate capacity; one to the prince and princess of *Wales* on *June 27*, to congratulate them on the birth of a prince, in this form:

“ *May*

A. D.

1750.

Address to
the prince
of Wales.“ *May it please your Royal Highnesses,*

“ We, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-
 “ council-men of the city of *London*, humbly beg
 “ leave to present our most sincere and hearty
 “ congratulations to your royal highnesses on the
 “ birth of another prince, and the happy recovery
 “ of her royal highness.

“ We cannot, at present, better shew our loy-
 “ alty to the king than by paying our duty to
 “ your royal highnesses, and expressing our un-
 “ feigned joy at this increase of his majesty’s fa-
 “ mily.

“ We consider every child of your royal high-
 “ nesses as an additional security of the people’s
 “ happiness and freedom; by your examples they
 “ will learn the practice of every social virtue, to
 “ be earnest and zealous in the cause of liberty,
 “ and to maintain our religious and civil rights.
 “ May we never want one of your royal highnesses
 “ descendants to reign over a free, grateful, and
 “ obedient people.

To which his royal highness returned the follow-
 ing answer :

“ *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

“ I return you my thanks, and those of the
 “ princess, for this very remarkable instance of
 “ duty to the king and regard to us.

“ The expectations you express to have of my
 “ children are most agreeable to me; may they
 “ always be a blessing to this nation, and maintain

“ the

“ the liberty, wealth, and power it ought to have.” A.D. 1750.

“ The city has always shewed so much partiality to me, that they may be assured none of their fellow-citizens can be warmer than I am for promoting their welfare and their trade.”

They all had the honour to kiss their royal highnesses hands.

The other to his majesty on the 10th of *November*, after his return to *England*, in this form:

“ *May it please your Majesty,*

Address to
the king.

“ We, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, your majesty’s truly loyal and faithful subjects, humbly beg leave, with most respectful duty, to congratulate your majesty on your safe return to your *British* dominions, and with joy to express the satisfaction we derive from your royal presence amongst us.

“ As our zeal and affection for your royal house have the next place in our hearts to our zeal and affection for your royal person, we gladly embrace this first opportunity of congratulating your majesty on the birth of another prince; an additional security for perpetuating the protestant succession and the *British* constitution; the greatest blessings these kingdoms can enjoy.

“ We want words to express the grateful sense we have of your majesty’s gracious acceptance of our duty, and your majesty’s repeated

A. D. 1750. “ declarations of favour and protection. It shall
 “ be our constant prayer that your majesty may
 “ long reign over a free, grateful, and obedient
 “ people; and that the scepter of these kingdoms
 “ may be swayed to the end of time by a race of
 “ princes descended from your majesty, and in-
 “ heritors of those virtues which adorn your royal
 “ person.”

To which his majesty was pleased to return the
 following most gracious answer:

“ I thank you for this very affectionate address.
 “ My care and attention shall never be wanting
 “ for the support of the trade and commerce of
 “ my subjects: and the city of *London* may always
 “ depend upon my favour and protection.”

New pow-
 ers given
 to the
 bridge
 commissi-
 oners.

The commissioners for building *Westminster-bridge*
 were authorized to widen, and to render more
 convenient, ways, streets, and passages, leading
 to and from the same, and to open, design, assign,
 and lay out, such new ways, streets, and passages,
 as they should think proper, on each side of the
 said bridge, to and from the said bridge, and to
 the courts of justice and both houses of parliament,
 and parts adjacent. But this part of their trust
 not being thoroughly carried into execution, there
 passed, in this year 1750, an act of parliament
 “ to enable them to open and widen the road from
 “ the stones-end at *Lambeth* to the alms-houses at
 “ *Newington*, in such manner as to them shall
 “ appear to be most convenient; and also to lay
 “ out and make a new road from a place called

New roads
 to be made.

“ *Symonds's*

" Symonds's corner, on the new road aforesaid, a- A. D. 1750.
 " cross *St. George's-fields*, to the stones-end in
 " *Blackman-street*, in the parish of *St. George* in
 " the borough of *Southwark*, in the county of
 " *Surrey*; and also another new road, from the
 " said alms-houses at *Newington*, cross certain
 " grounds into the *Kentish* road, near the *Lock*
 " hospital, at the end of *Kent-street*, in the county
 " of *Surrey*; and to extend the same road cross
 " certain grounds to the road called the *Grange*
 " road, in the parish of *St. Mary Magdalen, Ber-*
 " *mondsey*, in the said county; and also to lay out
 " and make a new road from the end of the said
 " new road already made by the commissioners
 " for building the said bridge, to *Kennington-common*
 " in the said county of *Surrey*.

" And it was hereby enacted, That all the said Roads to be laid out in a strait line.
 " roads shall be designed, laid out, and made, in
 " as strait a line as conveniently may be; and that
 " the ground to be purchased for opening, widen-
 " ing, extending, and making all the said roads
 " (except the road to be made to the *Grange* road
 " aforesaid) shall not be less than 80 feet wide, Not to be less than 80 nor more than 100 feet wide.
 " and not exceeding 100 feet wide, 42 feet wide
 " whereof shall be for wheel-carriages, and 8 feet
 " wide for a way-path on one of the sides of the
 " said respective roads; and the remainder of such
 " ground may be used for digging materials for
 " the said roads, and for separating, dividing, and
 " fencing the same from the lands adjacent; and
 " that the ground so to be purchased for making Road to the Grange to be 36 feet wide.
 " a new road to the *Grange* road aforesaid, shall
 " not wide.

A. D.
1750.

Way-path
to be railed
in.

Trustees
may erect
turnpikes
and toll-
houses, and
take tolls
thereat, &c.

“ not be less than 42 feet wide, 36 feet wide
“ whereof shall be for wheel-carriages, and 6 feet
“ wide for a way-path for foot-passengers; and
“ that the way-path be made on one of the sides
“ of the new road, from *Symonds's* corner afore-
“ said, cross *St. George's-fields*, to the stones-end
“ at *Blackman-street* aforesaid, shall be well and
“ sufficiently railed in, for the security of foot-
“ passengers.

“ It was hereby further enacted, That from and
“ after the passing of this present act, it shall and
“ may be lawful to and for the said trustees, and
“ their successors, or any seven or more of them,
“ or such person or persons as the said trustees,
“ or any seven or more of them, shall appoint, to
“ erect, or cause to be erected, a bar or toll-gate,
“ on the side of the said new road; and also a turn-
“ pike or toll-gate, and a toll-house, upon and
“ cross the said new road, at or near *Symonds's*
“ corner aforesaid; and also from and after such
“ time as the said new roads, hereby appointed
“ to be laid out, shall be made passable, to erect,
“ or cause to be erected, one or more turnpike
“ or turnpikes, toll-house or toll-houses, upon,
“ cross, or on the side or sides of any part or parts
“ of the new roads so appointed to be laid out;
“ and to demand and take, at any of the said turn-
“ pikes or toll-gates so to be erected, the follow-
“ ing tolls or duties, before any horse, mare,
“ gelding, mule, ass, or other cattle, shall be
“ permitted to pass through such turnpike or
“ turn-

" turnpikes, toll-gate or toll-gates, respectively; A. D. 1750.

" that is to say,

" For every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or The tolls.

" ass, laden or unladen, drawing or not drawing,

" one halfpenny.

" For every drove of oxen or neat cattle, two-

" pence per score; and so in proportion for any

" greater or less number.

" For every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, or

" lambs, one penny per score; and so in propor-

" tion for any greater or less number.

" Provided always, That no person or persons, Tolls to be paid but once a day.

" paying the said tolls or duties at any turnpike

" or toll-gate, or who shall return the same day

" before twelve of the clock at night, with the

" same horse, or other cattle, and shall produce a

" note or ticket of the payment of the said toll

" or duty, shall be liable to pay the said toll or

" duty more than once on each day.

" Provided also, That no toll or duty shall be Exemptions from toll.

" taken at any toll-gate or turnpike to be erected

" in pursuance of this act, of and from any owner

" or occupier of such lands and grounds as shall

" be separated or divided by any of the roads

" directed to be widened, laid out, and made, by

" this act, for any horse, or other cattle, crossing

" or traversing any of the said roads from any

" one part of such lands or grounds to any other

" part thereof.

" Provided also, That all persons, who now Free egress and regress granted to persons

" lawfully do, or may, make use of any path or

A. D.
1750.

who have
a right to
any way
cross the
grounds
which shall
be purchas-
ed.

Bethmal-
green
light-act.

Scaven-
ger's duty.

“ way, on or a-cross any of the grounds which
“ shall be purchased by virtue of this act, for the
“ purpose of widening or making the roads here-
“ in before described, shall and may enjoy the
“ said liberty of passage, and of free egress and
“ regress to and from the lands adjacent to the
“ said roads, in such manner as they now do or
“ may enjoy the same, or in such manner as shall
“ be directed by the said commissioners or trustees
“ respectively, for the greater ease and benefit
“ of the said persons.”

The parishioners of the new parish of *St. Mat-
thew, Bethmal-green*, obtained this year an act of
parliament, “ for cleansing and enlightening the
“ open places, streets, and other passages within
“ the said parish, and to regulate their nightly
“ watch and beadles.” Whereby, after appoint-
ing trustees, it was enacted, “ That the scavenger
“ shall, twice in every week, bring or cause to
“ be brought convenient carriages into all the
“ streets, lanes, and other open passages and places
“ where such carriages can pass within the said
“ parish; and at or before their approach, by bell,
“ horn, or clapper, or otherwise by a loud voice
“ or cry, shall give notice to the inhabitants of
“ their coming (and give the like notice in every
“ other place into which the said carriages cannot
“ pass) and abide and stay at all the said places a
“ convenient time, so that the persons concerned
“ respectively may bring forth their soil, ashes,
“ rubbish, dirt, dust, and filth, to the said car-
“ riages; all which the said scavenger or scaven-
“ gers

" gers shall carry away, or cause to be carried A. D. 1750.
 " away, *gratis*, upon pain of forfeiting 40s. for Penalty of scavengers neglect of duty, &c.
 " every such neglect (except all such rubbish,
 " earth, dust, dirt, filth, and soil, as shall be oc-
 " casioned by building, repairing, or altering,
 " any house or houses, or any other buildings)
 " which said rubbish, earth, dust, and soil there- And of owners not removing therubbish, &c. occasioned by building.
 " by occasioned, shall, within the space of ten
 " days after such building, repairing, or altering,
 " is finished, be carried away by the respective
 " owners or occupiers of such houses or buildings
 " respectively, as aforesaid, upon pain of forfeit-
 " ing and paying the sum of 20s. for every neg-
 " lect.

" That all and every person and persons, in Streets, &c. to be swept on Tuesday and Friday, weekly.
 " habiting within the said parish, shall sweep and
 " clean all places before their respective houses,
 " buildings, and walls, twice in every week, that
 " is to say, every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, between
 " the hours of seven and ten in the morning, or
 " two and five in the afternoon; to the end the
 " dirt and soil in the said streets, lanes, and pub-
 " lic places, may be heaped ready for the said sca-
 " venger or scavengers to carry away, upon pain
 " of forfeiting 5s. for every neglect therein; and
 " that no person or persons whatsoever shall throw, Penalty of throwing soil, &c. in the streets, &c.
 " cast, lay, or set, or cause to be thrown, cast,
 " laid, or set, any soil, ashes, rubbish, dirt, dust,
 " timber, drays, carts, stones, dung, filth, or
 " other annoyance or annoyances, into or in any
 " open street, lane, or other public passage, place,
 " or water-course, within the said parish, before

A. D.
1750.

Soil, &c. to
be kept and
delivered to
the scavenger.

“ or against his, her, or their dwelling-house or
“ houses, warehouse or warehouses, buildings or
“ walls, or of his, her, or their neighbour or
“ neighbours, or other inhabitants there, or before
“ or against the church or church-yard, or other
“ place whatsoever, within the said parish; or saw
“ or cause to be sawed any stone or timber, or
“ wash any cask or casks, in any of the said open
“ streets, lanes, or other such public passage or
“ place as aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiting, for
“ every such offence, 20 s. but the said inhabitants
“ shall keep their soil, ashes, rubbish, dust, dirt,
“ and filth, in their respective houses, back-sides,
“ or yards, until such time as the scavenger or
“ scavengers, or other officer thereto appointed,
“ shall come by, near, or to their houses or doors,
“ with his or their carts, carriages, or other ve-
“ hicle, and then such inhabitants shall carry and
“ deliver, or cause to be carried and delivered,
“ such soil, ashes, rubbish, dirt, dust, and filth,
“ unto the said carts, carriages, or other vehicle,
“ as aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiting 5 s. re-
“ spectively for every neglect therein.”

Constables
and head-
boroughs
duty.

The trustees were authorised to order the num-
ber and kind of lamps to be erected, and the
number of watchmen and beadles, and what num-
ber of headboroughs shall attend every night, and
when and where the constable shall attend. And
it was further enacted, “ That the said constable
“ or headboroughs shall, in their several turns
“ and courses of watching, use their best endea-
“ vour to prevent all mischiefs happening by fires,
“ and

A, D.
1750.

“ and all murders, burglaries, robberies, breaches
 “ of the king’s peace, and all other outrages and
 “ disorders; and to that end shall, and they were
 “ hereby jointly and severally impowered and re-
 “ quired to arrest, apprehend, and detain in the
 “ parish watch-house or watch-houses, or other
 “ convenient place of security, all malefactors,
 “ disturbers of the king’s peace, and all suspected
 “ persons, who shall be found wandering or mis-
 “ behaving themselves, and shall carry them, so
 “ soon as conveniently may be, before one or
 “ more justice or justices of the peace for the said
 “ county, to be examined and dealt with accord-
 “ ing to law; and which said constable and head-
 “ boroughs, or deputy or deputies, shall, twice
 “ or oftener, at convenient times in every night,
 “ go about their respective districts, and take no-
 “ tice whether all the watchmen perform their
 “ duty in their several stations; and in case any
 “ watchman shall misbehave himself, or neglect
 “ his duty, the said constable, headboroughs, or
 “ deputy or deputies, shall, as soon as convenient-
 “ ly may be, give notice thereof to the church-
 “ wardens of the said parish for the time being,
 “ who are hereby authorized to suspend such
 “ watchman from the execution of his office, and
 “ appoint another person to officiate therein, until
 “ the next meeting of the said trustees, when the
 “ said churchwardens, or one of them, shall ac-
 “ quaint the trustees, assembled at such meeting,
 “ with the complaint against such watchman, in
 “ order for the said trustees to proceed to the

Watchmen
 misbehav-
 ing to be
 suspended,
 &c.

A. D.
1750.

Penalty on
constables,
headbo-
roughs, and
beadles ne-
glect of du-
ty.

Watch-
menspower
in the ab-
sence of the
constable,
&c.

“ examination of the offence; and such watchman
“ shall be subject and liable to the penalty of 5s.
“ for each neglect or misbehaviour, and shall be
“ discharged, if the trustees so assembled, or any
“ five or more of them, think proper.

“ And it was further enacted, That if the said
“ constable, or any of the said headboroughs,
“ deputies, or beadles, shall wilfully neglect to
“ attend in his or their turn, to keep watch and
“ ward, or shall not come to keep watch and ward
“ in manner or during the times which shall be
“ appointed by the said trustees, or any five or
“ more of them, for his or their attendance there-
“ on, or shall depart from or leave keeping watch
“ and ward during the respective hours appointed
“ by the said trustees for keeping the same, or
“ shall otherwise neglect his or their duty, or
“ misbehave himself or themselves, in each and
“ every of the said cases, the person or persons
“ so offending shall respectively forfeit and pay
“ 20s. for every such neglect or offence.

“ And it was enacted, That it shall and may
“ be lawful for the said watchmen, or any of them
“ (in the absence of the constable, headborough,
“ or deputy) and they are hereby respectively
“ authorized and required in their several stations,
“ during the time of their keeping watch and
“ ward, to apprehend all such malefactor, dis-
“ turbors of the king's peace, and all such su-
“ spected persons who shall be found wandering
“ or misbehaving themselves, and to deliver the
“ person or persons so apprehended, as soon as

“ conveniently may be, to the constable, head-
 “ borough, or deputy of the night, who is hereby
 “ required to carry him or them, as soon as con-
 “ veniently may be, before any justice of the peace
 “ for the said county of *Middlesex*, to be examined
 “ and dealt with according to law.”

A. D.
 1751.

And it was also enacted, for raising money to defray the expence of cleansing the streets, &c. setting up, maintaining, and repairing the lamps, and keeping the night-watch, “ That the trustees
 “ shall make a rate or assessment of 14d. in the
 “ pound upon all houses except farm-houses.”

The year 1751 was introduced with a trial at *Hicks's-hall* between the tin-plate-workers and one *Milton*, whom they indicted upon the statute of *Queen Elizabeth*, for exercising their art and mystery, not having served a regular apprenticeship to the same. When a verdict was given for *Milton*, because the tin-plate-workers were not incorporated till many years after the enacting of that statute.

Cafe of
 Milton and
 tin-plate-
 workers.

The recorder's salary being still looked upon to be far too small for the dignity that office bears in the city, it was resolved and ordered by the court of common-council, on the 8th of *January*^z,

Recorder's
 salary aug-
 mented to
 280 l. per
 annum.

to

^z At the same time a motion was made, and unanimously agreed to, to petition the parliament to apply such remedy, as to their wisdom should seem most proper, to prevent the pernicious use of spirituous liquors. And about the same time the grand jury for the county of *Middlesex* delivered several presentments, &c. to the court of *King's-bench*; to which was annexed the following writing, which had been by them unanimously agreed to, and signed.

“ We

A. D.
1751.

to add 280l. *per ann.* to the former salary of 120l. and that the said 280l. should be paid to *Richard Adams*, the then recorder of *London*, as long as he should continue in the said office, unless he should be thereafter made a judge in any of his majesty's courts, or accept of the office of attorney or solicitor general; and in that case the said grant of 280l. to cease.

Death and
burial of
Frederick
prince of
Wales.

On the 20th of *March* the city was greatly concerned at the death of his royal highness *Frederick* prince of *Wales*, father to his majesty King *GEORGE III.* And on Saturday morning, *April*

" We the grand jury for the county of *Middlesex* beg leave,
" in discharge of the duty we owe to our king and country,
" to represent, that returns and presentments made of public
" nuisances by the constables from the several wards, by vir-
" tue of our precept to them directed, are become a mere
" matter of form; occasioned partly (as some of them con-
" fessed) from lewd, disorderly, and gaming houses, and un-
" lawful places of assembly, having been often presented with-
" out effect.

" The present ill state of this country, in regard to idle-
" ness, luxury, robberies, and other shameful, destructive
" practices, induce us to make this representation to this honour-
" able court, in hopes, that if it shall appear prosecutions
" upon such presentments have not been carried into execu-
" tion from any defect of the laws, or the extraordinary ex-
" pence attending them, that this honourable court will be
" pleased to represent it to his majesty for his royal considera-
" tion.

" We are the more solicitous for a summary and effectual
" law to suppress these public nuisances, as we conceive them
" to be the principal root of the enormous and threatening
" vices of the age, which greatly endanger the public peace,
" and every person's property and safety."

13, 1751, at half an hour after one o'clock, the bowels of his royal highness, which, in an urn covered with crimson velvet, were brought from *Leicester-house* in a coach and six to the prince's chamber, were from thence carried by four yeomen to *Henry VII's* chapel, attended by the dukes of *Cbandos* and *Queensbury*, the earl of *Middlesex*, the lord *North* and *Guildford*, Sir *John Rusbout*, Bart. *George Doddington*, *Henry Drax*, and *John Evelyn*, Esqrs. and there interred in the vault in which the royal corpse was, exactly at nine o'clock the same night, deposited. The procession began at half an hour after eight o'clock at night, and passed through the *Old Palace Yard* to the south-east door of *Westminster-abbey*, and so directly to the steps leading to *Henry VII's* chapel. The ceremonial was as follows:

A. D.
1751.

Knight marshal's men, with black staves, two and two.

Gentlemen servants to his royal highness, two and two,

Viz.

Pages of the presence.

Gentlemen ushers, quarter waiters, two and two.

Pages of honour.

Gentlemen ushers, daily waiters.

Physicians, Dr. *Wilmot* and Dr. *Lee*.

Household chaplains.

Clerk of the closet, Rev. Dr. *Ayscough*.

Equerries, two and two.

Clerks of the household or greencloth, *J. Douglass*, Esq; and Sir *J. Cust*, Bart.

Master of the household, lord *Gage*.

Solicitor-general, auditor, and attorney-general.

Paul Jodrell, Esq; *Ch. Montague*, Esq; Hon. *Hen. Bathurst*, Esq;

Secretary, *Henry Drax*, Esq;

Comptroller and treasurer to his royal highness.

Robert

Robert Nugent, Esq; and the earl of *Scarborough*, with their white staves.
Steward and chamberlain to his royal highness, with their white staves.

Chancellor to his royal highness, *Sir Thomas Bootle*.

An officer of arms.

The master of the horse to his royal highness, earl of *Middlesex*.

Clarencieux king of arms, *Stephen Martin Leake*, Esq;

bearing the coronet upon a black velvet cushion,

Supported by two gentlemen ushers.

Four supporters of the canopy.	Supporters of the pall,	The BODY, Covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons, and under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight of his Royal high- ness's gen- tlemen.	Four supporters of the canopy.
	Earl of <i>Portmore</i> ,		
	Earl <i>Fitzwilliams</i> .		
	Earl of <i>Bristol</i> ,		
	Supporters of the pall,		
	Earl of <i>Macclesfield</i> ,		
	Earl <i>Stanbope</i> .		
	Earl of <i>Jersey</i> .		

Garber king of arms, *John Anstis*, Esq;

Supported by two gentlemen ushers.

The chief mourner, duke of *Somerset*.

His train born by a baronet, *Sir Thomas Robinson*.

Supporters to the chief mourner, duke of *Rutland*, duke of *Devonshire*.

Affiliants to the chief mourner, marquis of *Tweedle*, marquis of

Lothian, earls of *Berkeley*, *Peterborough*, *Northampton*,

Cardigan, *Winchelsea*, *Carlisle*, *Murray*, and *Morton*.

The gentleman usher of his royal highness's privy
chamber, *Edmund Bramston*, Esq;

The groom of the stole to his royal highness, duke of *Cbandos*.

The lords of the bed-chamber to his royal highness, lord *North* and

Guildford, duke of *Queensbury*, earl of *Inchiquin*, earl of

Egmont, lord *Robert Sutton*, earl *Bute*, two and two.

The master of the robes to his royal highness, *John Scutz*, Esq;

The grooms of the bed-chamber to his royal highness, *John*

Evelyn, Esq; *Samuel Masham*, Esq; *Thomas Bloodworth*,

Esq; *Sir Edmund Thomas*, *Daniel Boon*, Esq;

William Brereton, Esq; *Martin Maddon*, Esq;

William Trevanion, Esq; *Col. Powlet*, two and two.

Yeomen of the guard to close the procession.

The

A. D.
1751.

The corpse of his royal highness was met at the church door by the dean and prebendaries, attended by the gentlemen of the choir and king's scholars, who fell into the procession immediately before the officer of arms, with wax tapers in their hands, properly habited, and began the common burial service (no anthem being composed on this occasion) two drums beating a dead march during the service. Upon entering the chapel, the royal body was placed on tressels, the crown and cushion at the head, and the canopy held over, the supporters of the pall standing by; the chief mourner and his two supporters seated in chairs at the head of the corpse; the lords assistants, master of the horse, groom of the stole, and lords of the bed-chamber, on both sides; the four white staff-officers at the feet, the others seating themselves in the stalls on each side the chapel; the bishop of *Rochester*, dean of *Westminster*, then read the first part of the burial-service, after which the corpse was carried to the vault, preceded by the white staff-officers, the master of the horse, chief mourner, his supporters and assistants, Garter king of arms going before them. When they had placed themselves near the vault, the corpse, being laid upon a machine even with the pavement of the chapel, was by degrees let down into the vault, when the bishop of *Rochester* went on with the service; which being ended, Garter proclaimed his royal highness's titles in the following manner:

“ Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take
 “ out of this transitory life to his divine mercy
 “ the

A. D. 1751. " the most illustrious *Frederic* prince of *Wales*,
 " &c." After which the white staff-officers broke
 their staves and threwed them into the vault.

The nobility and attendants returned in the same
 order they proceeded, at half an hour after nine;
 so that the whole ceremony lasted an hour.

There was the utmost decorum observed; and,
 what is remarkable, though the populace were
 extremely noisy before the procession began, there
 was, during the whole, a silence that, if possible,
 added to the solemnity of so awful a sight.

As soon as the procession of the funeral of his
 late royal highness began to move, two rockets
 were fired off in *Old Palace-yard*, as a signal for the
 guns in the *Park* to fire, which was followed by
 those of the *Tower*; during which time the great
 bells of *Westminster* and *St. Paul's* cathedral tolled,
 as did most of the parishes in and about *London*.

Election of
 a chamber-
 lain.

The chamberlain's office becoming vacant by
 the resignation of Sir *John Bosworth*, Knt. whose
 health for several years had been declining, and
 was now in so bad a state as to prevent his attend-
 ing on the great duties of that important office,
 the citizens seemed desirous to invite the late alder-
 man *Heatcote* to succeed him, and gave it out
 that he did intend to stand for chamberlain. But
 as soon as Mr. *Heatcote*, then at *Bath*, heard of
 this report, he, by a letter to the liverymen of
London, declared that he never had any such in-
 tention, and did entirely decline being a candidate
 for the chamberlainship.

This

This being published, there appeared the following candidates; Mr. deputy *Harrison*, Mr. *Richard Glover*, Mr. deputy *Hodges*, Mr. *Thomas Meakes*, and Mr. deputy *Pycroft*. And, when they were put in nomination at the common hall, Mr. *Harrison* was declared to have the majority of hands. A poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. *Glover*, Mr. deputy *Hodges*, and Mr. deputy *Pycroft*. And, upon casting up the books, the number of voices stood thus:

A. D.
1751.
Candidates

For Mr. <i>Harrison</i>	1938
Mr. <i>Glover</i>	1358
Mr. <i>Pycroft</i>	542
Mr. <i>Hodges</i>	474

When Mr. *Harrison* was declared duly elected.

Mr. *Harrison* elected
chamberlain.

Mr. *Harrison* immediately paid his respects ^a to the livery, and thanked them for the great honour they

^a *The speech of Mr. Thomas Harrison to the livery, on his being elected chamberlain of the city of London.*

" Gentlemen,

" I return you my warmest and most sincere thanks for the very high honour you have done me in electing me chamberlain of this great and opulent city.

" So honourable a preference speaks the very favourable opinion you are pleased to entertain both of my integrity and abilities: the former of which my heart tells me, you cannot be mistaken in, how partially soever you may have judged of the latter. I flatter myself therefore, that, by a due exertion of these abilities (such as they are) in a diligent and conscientious discharge of the important trust reposed in me, I shall be honoured with the continuance of your favour and protection.

" Give

A. D.
1751.

they had conferred upon him. And Mr. Glover, having declined the poll, addressed the hall in a most genteel and obliging manner, which met with universal applause ^b.

The

“ Give me leave, gentlemen, once more to thank you, and, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, to assure you, that I shall endeavour to act, both in my public and private capacity, as becomes a faithful servant of the corporation, and a sincere friend to every individual member thereof.”

^b “ Gentlemen,

“ After the trouble which I have had so large a share in giving you, by my application for your favour to succeed Sir *John Bosworth* in the office of chamberlain, this day so worthily supplied, I should deem myself inexcusable in quitting this place, before I rendered my thanks to those in particular who so generously have espoused my interest; to your new-elected chamberlain himself, and numbers of his friends, whose expressions and actions have done me peculiar honour, amidst the warmth of their attachment to him; to the two deserving magistrates who have presided among us with impartiality, humanity, and justice; and, lastly, to all in general, for their candour, decency, and indulgence.

“ Gentlemen, Heretofore I have frequently had occasion of addressing the livery of *London* in public; but at this time I find myself at an unusual loss, being under all the difficulties which a want of matter, deserving your notice, can create. Had I now your rights and privileges to vindicate, had I the cause of your suffering trade to defend, or were I now called forth to recommend and enforce the parliamentary service of the most virtuous and illustrious citizen, my tongue would be free from constraint, and, expatiating at large, would endeavour to merit your attention, which now must be solely confined to so narrow a subject as myself. On those occasions the importance of the matter, and my known zeal to serve you, however ineffectual my attempts might prove,

“ were

The princess of *Wales* being safely delivered of a princess, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen addressed his majesty on that occasion.

A. D.
1751.

“ *Most*

“ were always sufficient to secure me the honour of a kind reception and unmerited regard. Your countenance, Gentlemen, first drew me from the retirement of a studious life; your repeated marks of distinction first pointed me out to that great body the merchants of *London*, who, pursuing your example, condescended to intrust me, unequal and unworthy as I was, with the most important cause; a cause where your interest was as nearly concerned as theirs. In consequence of that deference which has ever been paid to the sentiments and choice of the citizens and traders of *London*, it was impossible but some faint lustre must have glanced on one whom, weak as he was, they were pleased to appoint the instrument on their behalf. And if from these transactions I accidentally acquired the smallest share of reputation, it was to you, Gentlemen of the livery, that my gratitude ascribes it: and I joyfully embrace this public opportunity of declaring, that whatever part of a public character I may presume to claim I owe primarily to you. To this I might add the favour, the twenty years countenance and patronage, of one whom a supreme degree of respect shall prevent me from naming; and, though under the temptation of using that name as a certain means of obviating some misconstructions, I shall however avoid to dwell on the memory of a loss so recent, so justly and so universally lamented.

“ Permit me now to remind you that, when placed by these means in a light not altogether unfavourable, no lucrative reward was then the object of my pursuit; nor ever did the promises or offers of private emolument induce me to quit my independence, or vary from the least of my former professions, which always were and remain still founded on the principles of universal liberty; principles which I assume the glory to have established on your records. Your sense,

VOL. III.

E

“ Livery-

A. D.
1751.
City address.

" *Most gracious Sovereign,*

" We, your majesty's loyal subjects, the lord-
" mayor and court of aldermen of the city of *Lon-*
" *don*, humbly beg leave to congratulate your

" Liverymen of *London*, the sense of your great corporation,
" so repeatedly recommended to your representatives in parlia-
" ment, were my sense, and the principal boast of all my
" compositions, containing matter imbibed in my earliest e-
" ducation, to which I have always adhered, by which I still
" abide, and which I will endeavour to bear down with me
" to the grave. And even at that gloomy period, when de-
" serted by my good fortune, and under the severest trials,
" even then, by the same consistency of opinions and uni-
" formity of conduct, I still preserved that part of reputation
" which I originally derived from your favour, whatever I
" might pretend to call a public character, unshaken and un-
" blemished; nor once, in the hour of affliction, did I banish
" from my thoughts the most sincere and conscientious intention
" of acquitting every private obligation as soon as my good
" fortune should please to return; a distant appearance of
" which seemed to invite me, and awakened some flattering
" expectations on the rumoured vacancy of the chamberlain's
" office; but, always apprehending the imputation of pre-
" sumption, and that a higher degree of delicacy and caution
" would be requisite in me than in any other candidate, I for-
" bore, till late, to present myself once more to your notice,
" and then, for the first time, abstracted from a public con-
" sideration, solicited your favour for my own private ad-
" vantage. My want of success shall not prevent my cheer-
" fully congratulating this Gentleman on his election, and you
" on your choice of so worthy a Magistrate; and if I may in-
" dulse a hope of departing this place with a share of your
" approbation and esteem, I solemnly from my heart declare,
" That I shall not bear away with me the least trace of dis-
" appointment."

Note, The number of liverymen that voted at the last election
of chamberlain were 6646, but at this election only 4312.

“ majesty on the safe delivery of her royal high-
“ ness the princess of *Wales*, and the birth of a
“ princess.

A. D.
1751.

“ As we are truly sensible of the blessings we
“ enjoy under your majesty’s government, and
“ are convinced that the security of our rights
“ and liberties, in time to come, depends on the
“ protestant succession established in your illustri-
“ ous house; it is, at this time, a peculiar satis-
“ faction to us, that we have once more the ho-
“ nour of congratulating your majesty on the in-
“ crease of your royal family.

“ And, upon this occasion, permit us, Sir, to
“ render our most dutiful thanks to your majesty
“ for a late signal instance of your majesty’s pa-
“ ternal care of your people, in the provision made
“ by parliament for the future tranquillity of this
“ kingdom: a provision moving primarily from
“ your majesty’s goodness, and brought to per-
“ fection by your majesty’s wisdom. Yet, wise
“ and salutary as it is, we cannot forbear to ex-
“ press our wishes, that a long continuance of
“ your majesty’s life may make it unnecessary.

“ Fixed in these sentiments of duty and grati-
“ tude, our prayers shall always be that your
“ majesty may long reign over us, and that the
“ throne may be filled by your majesty’s de-
“ scendants even to the remotest ages.”

To which his majesty was pleased to return this
most gracious answer:

“ I thank you for this instance of your zeal and
“ affection for me and my family.

A. D.
1751.

Order of
council a-
gainst jour-
ney-men-
taylors.

“ The city of *London* may always depend upon
“ the continuance of my favour and protection.”

The journey-men-taylors still continuing refractory, refusing to work for the wages settled at the quarter-sessions lately past in *July*, and committing divers outrages, there was issued an order of privy-council against them, and for putting in execution the act of 7 *Geo. I.* for regulating journey-men-taylors within the bills of mortality; and other laws against unlawful combinations of workmen, riots, and tumults; and promising a reward of 50*l.* each for the discovery of persons sending threatening letters to master-taylors ^c.

Trial about
opening the
port of
London for
oats.

On the 21st of *October* there was a hearing before the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, at an adjournment of the quarter-sessions at *Guildhall*, to lay open the port of *London* for the bringing in of foreign oats; pursuant to a statute made in the first year of King *James II.* whereby the lord-mayor and aldermen are empowered, in the months of *April* and *October*, to determine the common market prices of middling *English* corn, by the oaths of two substantial persons of the counties of *Middlesex* and *Surry*, being neither merchants, corn-factors, meal-men, nor factors for importing corn, nor interested in the corn imported, and each having a freehold estate of 20*l.* or a leasehold of 50*l. per annum*, and by such other ways as to them shall seem fit; and, if the same shall appear to be above 16*s. per quarter*, they are to

^c The sending threatening letters, demanding money or value, is felony without benefit of clergy, by 9 *Geo. I.*

certify

certify the same, with two such oaths in writing annexed, to the commissioners of the customs, to be hung up in the custom-house. The persons that made this application were several eminent masters of livery-stables, and inn-keepers; and the opponents thereto were the corn-factors; and, after a hearing, which lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, it was decided in favour of the corn-factors, there being five aldermen for laying it open, and six against it.

There happened a violent storm of wind on *Sunday* the 15th of *March*, 1752, which did a great deal of damage both in and about *London* and upon the *Thames*. Chimnies were blown down and roofs of houses beat in, which wounded many and killed some people. The head of *Levi* and the feet of *Abraham*, in the curiously painted window in *Westminster-abbey*, were blown out. Windows were damaged in many places, and trees torn up by their roots; ships were driven from their moorings, lighters and wherries sunk, and many lives lost upon the water.

On the 20th of the same month, at about seven o'clock at night, three of the prisoners under sentence of death in *Newgate*, and ordered for execution, viz. *Hayes*, *Agnew*, and *Broughton*, (who had found means to saw off their irons) attacked Mr. *Sinclair* the turnkey, when he went to lock them up in the cells, and stabbed him in several places of the belly, in so desperate a manner, that there were no hopes of his recovery. After this, two of them stripped *Darby* (who was confined there

A. D.
1751.

Violent
storm.
A. D.
1752.

Prisoners
attempt to
escape out
of Newgate

A. D.
1752.

for robbing the mail) of his cloaths, when one put on his great coat, and the other his close-bodied coat, and insisted on *Sinclair's* calling to *Wood*, the other turnkey, to open the door to let the two gentlemen out; but, upon hearing a struggle, he began to suspect something more than ordinary, and made an alarm; when the prisoners ran to secure *Darby*, whom they suspected of betraying them; and *Agnew*, whose post it was to keep the door, upon hearing a struggle between his confederates and two assistant turnkeys, (who were with *Sinclair* at the first onset, and whom they had hawled into the cells) forgot his charge of door-keeper and ran to their assistance, when *Darby* immediately shut the cell-door and bolted it on the outside, which fastened them all together in the cell. Mr. *Akerman*, the keeper, immediately applied to the sheriffs, and a guard was presently had from the *Tilt-yard*. The lord-mayor, Sir *William Calvert*, alderman *Gascoigne*, and several other gentlemen, came soon after; and the guard was reinforced with another from the *Tower*. The fellows being quite desperate, his lordship waited on the duke of *Newcastle*, and got an order to fire on them, in case they refused to surrender. However, upon being surrounded in their cells, and having a parley with his lordship through the cell doors, they surrendered, and were immediately, with the rest of the prisoners, double-ironed and hand-cuffed.

An Act to prevent thefts and robberies.

There passed an act in this session of parliament for the better preventing of thefts and robberies, and

and for regulating places of public entertainment, and punishing persons keeping disorderly houses in *London* or *Westminster*, or within twenty miles thereof, wherein it is enacted, “ That as the
 “ multitude of places of entertainment for the
 “ lower sort of people is another great cause of
 “ thefts and robberies, as they are thereby tempted
 “ to spend their small substance, and so put upon
 “ unlawful methods of supplying their wants and
 “ renewing their pleasures; in order to prevent
 “ such thefts, and to correct the habit of idleness,
 “ from the 1st of *December*, 1752, any house,
 “ room, garden, &c. kept for public dancing,
 “ music, or other public entertainment, in *London*
 “ or *Westminster*, or within twenty miles thereof,
 “ without a licence from the last preceding *Michael-*
 “ *mas* quarter-sessions, under the hands and seals
 “ of four or more of the justices, who are hereby
 “ empowered to grant licences, shall be deemed a
 “ disorderly house or place; and every such licence
 “ to be signed and sealed in open court, and not
 “ at any adjourned sessions, and publicly read by
 “ the clerk, together with the justices names sub-
 “ scribing the same, without any fee or reward
 “ for such licence. And any constable, or other
 “ person thereto authorised, by warrant from one
 “ or more of the justices of peace, may enter such
 “ house or place, and seize every person found
 “ there, to be dealt with according to law: and
 “ every person who keeps such house, &c. with-
 “ out licence, shall forfeit 100*l.* to such as will
 “ sue for it, and be otherwise punishable, as in

A. D.
1752.

A. D.
1752.

“ cases of disorderly houses. And over the door
 “ or entrance of such house, &c. so licensed, shall
 “ be the following inscription in capital letters,
 “ *Licensed pursuant to act of parliament of the twenty-*
 “ *fifth of King George the second.* And no such
 “ house, &c. shall be opened before five in the
 “ afternoon. The inscription, and restriction as
 “ to the time, shall be made conditions of every
 “ such licence; and in case of breach of either,
 “ such licence shall be forfeited and revoked at
 “ the next general or quarter-sessions, and shall
 “ not be renewed to the same person; always ex-
 “ cepting the theatres of *Drury-lane, Covent-garden,*
 “ and the *Haymarket*, or any other licensed by the
 “ crown or lord-chamberlain.

“ And to encourage prosecutions against persons
 “ who keep bawdy-houses, gaming-houses, or
 “ other disorderly houses, upon any two inhabit-
 “ ants, who pay scot and lot, giving notice in
 “ writing, to a constable or other peace-officer,
 “ of any person keeping such disorderly house, the
 “ constable shall go with such inhabitants to a
 “ justice of peace, and upon such inhabitants
 “ making oath that such notice they believe to be
 “ true, and entering into a 20l. recognizance to
 “ produce material evidence against such person
 “ so offending, and the constable into a 30l. re-
 “ cognizance, to prosecute such person at the
 “ next sessions, or next assizes; and such consta-
 “ ble to be allowed all the reasonable expences of
 “ such prosecution, to be ascertained by two
 “ justices of the peace, and paid by the overseers

“ of

“ of the poor; and, upon conviction, each of the
 “ inhabitants to be paid, forthwith, by the over-
 “ seers, 10l. a-piece, on penalty of forfeiting dou-
 “ ble the sum.

A. D.
 1752.

“ Upon this the justice is to make out a warrant
 “ to bring the person so accused before him, and
 “ bind him or her over to appear at the sessions,
 “ or assizes, and in the mean time take security
 “ for such person's good behaviour.

“ Upon the constable's neglect in any of the
 “ above particulars, he is to forfeit 20l.

“ And as it is difficult to prove who is the real
 “ owner or keeper of such bawdy-house, &c. any
 “ person who acts as master or mistress shall be
 “ deemed the keeper thereof, though he or she
 “ shall not, in fact, be so. And any person may
 “ give evidence for or against the defendant,
 “ though he or she be an inhabitant. And such
 “ indictment shall be finally determined at the
 “ sessions or assizes, and not removed by *certiorari*
 “ to any other court.”

Another act was passed for the purchase of the *Museum* or collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, and of the *Harleian* collection of manuscripts, and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the *Cottonian* library and the additions thereto. By which act 20,000l. was paid to Sir *Hans Sloane*'s executors for his collection, and 10,000l. to the trustees of the earl and countess of *Oxford* and *Mortimer* for the *Harleian* collection. And it was enacted that the said col-
 A. D. for purchasing the Museum.

A. D. 1752. collections, together with the *Cottonian* library and its additions, should be repositied in one place, to be erected or purchased for that purpose by the trustees therein mentioned; and that the collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, in all its branches, shall be kept and preserved together in the general repository whole and entire, and with proper marks of distinction; and that the *Harleian* collection of manuscripts shall be kept together in the said repository, as an addition to the *Cottonian* library. And the said trustees were made a body corporate, with power to make statutes, rules, and ordinances; to chuse librarians, officers, and servants, and to appoint salaries: upon this special trust and confidence, "That a *free access* to the " said general repository, and to the collections " therein contained, shall be given to all studious " and curious persons, at such times and in such " manner, and under such regulations, for in- " specting and consulting the said collections, as " by the said trustees, or the major part of them, " in any general meeting assembled, shall be li- " mited for that purpose." And it was further enacted, That there should be raised 300,000*l.* by way of lottery, to satisfy and discharge the several sums necessary for the purposes of this act:— 30,000*l.* of which to be put out at interest in the public funds, towards paying of officers salaries, and other necessary expences.

Act for re-
pairing and
widening
roads.

Another act passed in this same session for repair-
ing and widening the road from the stones end near
Shoreditch church to the center bridge in *Old-street*
road,

road, and through *Old-street*, in the parish of *St. Luke, Middlesex*, to the west end of the said street next the pavement in *Goswell-street*, empowering the trustees to erect turnpikes and toll-houses, and to take the following tolls:

A. D.
1752.

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, drawing or not drawing, one halfpenny. The tolls.

For every drove of oxen, or neat cattle, twopence halfpenny *per* score; and so in proportion for any greater or less number.

For every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, or lambs, one penny farthing *per* score; and so in proportion for any greater or less number.

“ Provided that no toll shall be demanded or
 “ taken for any horse or other cattle drawing any
 “ carriage laden only with gravel or other mate- Persons and things ex-
 empt from the tolls.
 “ rials for repairing the said road, or any of the
 “ roads in the parishes or places in which the same
 “ doth lie, or laden only with hay, or corn in
 “ the straw, being the produce of the lands of any
 “ of the inhabitants of any parish or place in which
 “ the said road lies, and going to be laid up in
 “ the houses or outhouses, or to be set or slacked
 “ in the yards or grounds of any of the said in-
 “ habitants; nor for any horse, or other cattle,
 “ drawing ploughs, harrows, or other implements
 “ of husbandry; or any carriage going empty for,
 “ or being laden only with grains, dung, ma-
 “ nure, or any other things whatsoever employed
 “ in husbandry for the manuring, improving, or
 “ stocking of land, nor for any horse or other
 “ cattle

A. D. 1752. " cattle going to plough, or to and from pasture
 " or water; nor shall any toll be demanded or
 " taken for the horses of soldiers passing, that are
 " upon their march, or for carriages attending
 " them, or for horses or carriages travelling with
 " vagrants sent by passes.

No toll on
 election
 days.

" Provided that no toll shall be collected or
 " taken on any day or days of election of a knight
 " or knights of the shire to serve in parliament
 " for the county of *Middlesex*.

Surveyors
 may re-
 move an-
 noyances in
 the road,
 &c.

" And it was further enacted by the authority
 " aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to
 " and for the said surveyor or surveyors, and such
 " persons as he or they shall appoint, from time
 " to time, to remove and prevent all annoyances,
 " obstructions, and inconveniencies whatsoever,
 " on any part of the road aforesaid, by filth, dung,
 " ashes, rubbish, or otherwise, and to turn any
 " water-courses, sinks, or drains, running into,
 " along, or out of the said road, or otherwise, to
 " the prejudice thereof; and to open, scour, or
 " cleanse, any ditches or water-courses adjoining
 " to the same, and to make the same as deep and
 " as large as he or they shall think necessary; and

And scour
 ditches.

And lop or
 top bushes.

" also to cut down, lop, or top, any trees or
 " bushes growing on the said road, or in the
 " hedges or banks adjacent thereto, and to take
 " and carry away the same, (the owners or occu-
 " piers of the premises where such obstructions
 " or annoyances shall happen to be, or the persons
 " causing the same neglecting to remove them,
 " or to open, scour, or cleanse such ditches or

" water-

“ water-courses, or to cut down, lop, or top, such
 “ trees or bushes, for the space of ten days after
 “ notice in writing given for that purpose under
 “ the hands of five of the said trustees) the charges
 “ of removing which obstructions or annoyances,
 “ and opening, scouring, and cleansing, such
 “ ditches or water-courses, and cutting down, lop-
 “ ping, or topping and removing, such trees or
 “ bushes as aforesaid, shall, upon demand, be re-
 “ imburfed to the said surveyor or surveyors, by
 “ such owner or occupier, or persons causing such
 “ obstructions, And if, after the removal of any
 “ such annoyances or obstructions, any person
 “ shall again offend in the like kind, every such
 “ person so offending shall, over and above the
 “ charges of removing such obstructions or an-
 “ noyances, forfeit, for every such offence, the
 “ sum of 20s.

A. D.
 1752.

The charges
 whereof
 to be reim-
 burfed to
 the survey-
 ors.

Persons
 convicted
 of a second
 offence to
 forfeit 20s.

“ And it was further enacted by the authority
 “ aforesaid, That the said surveyor or surveyors,
 “ by order of the said trustees, or any five or
 “ more of them, may make or cause to be made
 “ causeways on the sides of the said road, and
 “ shall and may cut and make drains through
 “ any grounds lying contiguous to the said road;
 “ and make arches of brick, timber, or stone,
 “ over the same; and also to widen any of the
 “ narrow parts of the said road, by opening,
 “ clearing, and laying into the same, any grounds
 “ of any person or persons lying contiguous there-
 “ to (not being a house, garden, orchard, yard,
 “ planted walk or avenue to a house) making
 “ such

Surveyors
 may make
 causeways
 and cut
 drains, &c.

And erect
 arches of
 brick, &c.
 and also
 widen any
 narrow
 parts of the
 road, &c.

A. D.
1752.
Making
satisfaction
to the own-
ers of the
grounds.

“ such reasonable satisfaction to the owner or oc-
cupier of such ground which shall be so laid in-
to the said road, or through which any such
drain shall be cut, or on which any such arch
or arches shall be made, for the damages which
he, she, or they, shall or may thereby sustain,
as shall be assessed or adjudged by the justices
of the peace, or the major part of them, at the
next general quarter-session or general session,
to be holden for the said county, in case of any
difference concerning the same.”

An Act for an-
other road
on wind-
mill-hill,
&c.

To which we must add the stat. 29 *Geo. II.* to re-
pair, widen, and make a road from the sign of the
Red-Lion on *Windmill-hill*, &c. as you will find in
the note ^d. To continue in force for twenty-one
years

^d Whereas the said road in *Old-street* has, by virtue
of the said act, been put in good repair; and the same would
be more beneficial to the public, if the trustees for executing
the said act were empowered to widen, repair, and keep in
repair, the road from a house known by the sign of the *Red-
Lion* on *Windmill-hill*, by the east end of the *Artillery-ground*
wall, in the parish of *St. Luke* in the county of *Middlesex*, to
the end of *Thunderbolt-alley*, in the parish of *St. Leonard, Shore-
ditch*, and from thence through *Worship-street* and *The Curtain*
to a place called *The Ditch Side*, next the east side of *Holywell
Mount*; and to open, make, and keep in repair, a road from
thence, through a certain garden-ground now or lately in the
occupation of *John Taylor*, to a house known by the sign of the
London Apprentice, in the parish of *St. Leonard, Shoreditch*, in
the said county; or otherwise, if the said trustees were enabled
to lay open, widen, repair, and keep in repair, a certain road
leading from the said house known by the sign of the *Red-Lion*
to and through a certain place called *The Dog-bar*, into the said
Old-street road. That the trustees appointed by, and that have
been

years from the 24th of *June*, 1753. All writings, touching the execution of any power or authority granted

A. D.
1752.

been or shall be appointed in pursuance of the said act, or any seven or more of such trustees, shall be and are hereby authorized and empowered to widen, repair, and keep in repair, during the term of the said act, the said road from the said house known by the sign of the *Red-Lion* on *Windmill-hill*, by the east end of the *Artillery-ground* wall, in the parish of *St. Luke* in the county of *Middlesex*, to the end of *Thunder-bolt alley*, in the parish of *St. Leonard, Shoreditch*, and from thence, through *Worship-street* and *The Curtain*, to the *Ditch-side* next the east side of *Holywell-mount*; and to open and make, and keep in repair, during the term of the said act, a new road from thence, through a certain garden-ground now or lately in the occupation of *John Taylor*, to the said house known by the sign of the *London Apprentice*; or otherwise, the said trustees, or any seven or more of them, may, and they are empowered, if they shall think proper, to lay open, widen, repair, and keep in repair, during the term of the said act, the said road, from the said house known by the sign of *The Red-Lion*, to and through a certain place called *The Dog-bar*, into the said *Old-street* road, in such manner as they the said trustees, or any seven or more of them, shall think most convenient, first making a reasonable satisfaction to such persons as shall sustain any damage thereby, in such manner as is hereafter mentioned. And the road, to be made through the garden-ground, shall not be less than forty-five feet, nor more than fifty feet wide; thirty feet whereof, at the least, shall be for wheel-carriages, and ten feet at the least for a foot-path, on one of the sides of such new road; and the remainder of such ground may be used for digging materials for making and repairing the said road, and for separating, dividing, and fencing the same from the lands adjacent. And that the recompence to be made for and in respect of the interest of the prebendary of *Finbury*, in either of the said intended roads, shall be laid out as soon as conveniently may be, with the advice and consent of the bishop of *London* for the time being, in the purchase of houses or lands of inheritance, (to be conveyed to the said prebendary and his successors) to the

A. D.
1752.

granted by this act, shall be exempt from or not chargeable with any stamp duty whatever.

Thomas

the use of the said prebendary and his successors for ever, and shall be deemed part of the possessions of the said prebend of *Finbury*, subject to the power of leasing, with the consent of the bishop of *London* for the time being, the same, for the best rent which can be obtained for the same, and for such term of years, or for lives. And the trustees to borrow money on the credit of the tolls granted by the said former act, and to assign over the said tolls, or any part thereof, for any time or term during the continuance of the said act, as a security for any sum or sums of money advanced, and apply the monies so borrowed and advanced in defraying the expence of obtaining and carrying this act into execution, and to compound with any of the parishes to which the said road or highway, leading from the said *Red-Lion* to the said place called *The Ditch-side*, next the east side of *Holywell-mount* aforesaid, doth belong, for a certain sum of money, or otherwise, by the year, in lieu of the statute-work to be done by such parish or parishes.

Provided always, That no inhabitant or occupier of any lands, tenements, buildings, houses, grounds, or hereditaments, through which the said road, leading from the said *Red-Lion* to the said *Dog-bar*, doth pass, shall be charged or chargeable with the payment of any rate or rates, or sum of money whatsoever, for or on account of the repairing or amending the said road.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intention of this act, That no turnpike shall be set up, or tolls collected, upon any part of the road which shall be opened, widened, repaired, or made, by virtue of this act.

And whereas many persons coming from the northern and eastern parts of this kingdom to the city of *London*, as also many other persons residing in and resorting to the said city and places adjacent, are often obliged to travel upon the said roads mentioned in the said former act, and in this act, in the night-time, and are exposed to great danger, and frequent outrages and violences, the said roads, by reason of their contiguity to the said city, being often, during that time, infested with robbers,

bers,

Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; lord-mayor of *London*, died in his mayoralty on the 4th of *June* this year, and was succeeded by *Robert Alsop*, Esq; ^a

A. D.
1752.

bers, and other wicked and evil-disposed persons; which outrages and offences might in a great measure be prevented, if a proper guard was kept upon the said roads. Therefore, for securing and preserving the persons and properties of all his majesty's subjects passing upon the said roads; be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall have full power and authority to appoint such a number of fit and able bodied men to watch and guard, in the night-time, the several roads to be repaired by virtue of the said former act and this act; and shall also have full power and authority, from time to time, to make such allowances to the said watchmen or guard for their attendances, and to give such order and direction concerning the manner in which the said watchmen or guard shall be armed and stationed upon the said road, and for the due and regular performance of their services, as they the said trustees shall judge reasonable, necessary, and expedient. And that the allowances to be made to such watchmen or guard, and all other charges incident to the said service, shall be payed and defrayed out of the money to be raised by virtue of the said former act; any thing in the said former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

^a The wisdom of parliament having thought it convenient and necessary to make an alteration of eleven days in the stile, (by the 24 *Geo. II.*) it was thereby provided, that the solemnity of presenting and swearing the mayors of *London* in the court of *Exchequer* at *Westminster* after every annual election, in the manner heretofore used on the 29th of *October*, shall be observed on the 9th of *November* in every year, unless the same fall on a *Sunday*, and then on the day following. And by the 25 *Geo. II. cap. 30. sect. 4.* it was further enacted, That the annual admission and swearing of the mayor of *London* at the *Guildhall* there, and all annual meetings for that purpose, shall be, in the accustomed manner, on the 8th of *November* in every year.

A. D.
1752.
Sir Peter
Warren
chose alder-
man.

Sir *Peter Warren*, knight of the *Bath*, vice-admiral of the *Red*, and member of parliament for the city of *Westminster*, having been presented with the freedom of the city of *London* for the signal services he had done his country in the late war, and made free of the company of *Goldsmiths*, was put in nomination to succeed the late lord-mayor as alderman of *Billinggate* ward. An honour which Sir *Peter* declined; but at the same time sent the common-council of *Billinggate* 200 l. one to be distributed amongst the poor of the said ward, and the other hundred to be at the disposal of the inhabitants. Nevertheless the deputy and common-council would not be said nay: they waited again upon him, hoping to prevail with the admiral to accept of that office. He received them with great politeness; but said it was incompatible with the duty he owed to his king and country as a military officer. However the inhabitants did elect him. And on the 23d of *June* Sir *Peter* sent a message to the court of aldermen, desiring to be excused from serving the office of an alderman, to which he had been elected, and paid his fine of 500 l. for that purpose; and was succeeded by *William Beckford*, Esq;

Fines.

William Beckford
Esq; suc-
ceeds him.

Case of the
poulterers.

The poulterers company, imagining themselves within the act of the 5th of *Elizabeth*, brought an action against a poulterer at *Kensington*, upon the said act, for exercising the trade of a poulterer, not having served seven years apprenticeship thereunto. But, after a trial of near three hours, neither the court nor jury understanding it at all necessary

cessary to be obliged to serve seven years to learn the mystery or skill of plucking a goose or skinning a rabbit, the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

A. D.
1752.

On the 27th of *June* a fire broke out, about one o'clock in the morning, at No. 10. in *Lincoln's-inn New Square*; and, for want of water, did, in a short time, consume both that and No. 11. The Hon. *Charles Yorke* and Mr. *Hoskyns*, who lay up one pair of stairs in No. 10. were both asleep, and escaped in their breeches and shirts only, at the most eminent hazard of their lives. They saved neither papers, nor books, nor plate, nor furniture, nor apparel, both in their chambers and in the others under the same roof. But they were more fortunate in No. 11. who saved most things of consequence from the flames.

Fire in *Lincoln's-inn*.

The city of *London* and the environs thereof were greatly agitated by the part which every body took in the debate about *Elizabeth Canning*. She was about eighteen years old, and having been missing from her service for the space of twenty-eight days, came home to her mother's in a deplorable, naked, and emaciated condition. Her story was, that, in her return home on the 1st of *January*, 1753, from visiting her uncle and aunt, who lived at *Saltpetre-bank*, she was seized upon by two men, after nine at night, opposite *Betlehem-gate* in *Moor-fields*. That they robbed her of 10s. 6d. in gold, 3s. in silver, her hat, gown, and apron, and then violently dragged her into the gravel-walk leading down to the said gate of *Betlehem*. That,

The affair
of *Canning*
A. D.
1753.

A. D.
1753.

about the middle of this walk, one of the men threatened to do for her, and gave her such a blow on her right temple with his fist, as threw her into a fit and deprived her of her senses; to which she had been subject upon any sudden fright. That, when she came to herself, she perceived that two men were hurrying her along in a large road-way, who continued still to hurry and drag her along, though she was so well recovered out of her fit as to be able to walk alone; and that in half an hour's time, after the recovering of her senses, they carried her into a house, where she saw an old gipsy and two young women in the kitchen. That the old gipsy took her by the hand, and said she would give her fine cloaths, if she would go their way [that is, become a prostitute]. But, upon *Elizabeth's* answering in the negative, the old gipsy took a knife out of a drawer, cut *Canning's* stays off and took them from her, and one of the men took off her cap. That both the men went away; and then the old gipsy forced her up an old pair of stairs, and locked her up in a back-room, like a hayloft, declaring, that, if she made any noise, she would come up and cut her throat. That she found in this loft a large black jug, with a very broken neck, full of water, a parcel of hay, and as much bread in pieces, scattered about the floor, as might amount to a quartern loaf. That she continued in this room from this time, before day-light on the 2d of *January*, to about half an hour after four o'clock in the afternoon of *Monday* the 29th of the same month, or twenty-eight days and

and upwards, without any other sustenance than the said bread and water, and a minced pye she had in her pocket, which she was carrying home to her brother. That she escaped from this loft by breaking out of a window, and was about six hours in getting back to her friends, almost starved to death. That she did not see any body during her whole confinement, except one of the women, who once peeped through a hole in the door; and that she never went to stool during the whole time, but only made water.

This story being propagated by her mother and friends, and her wretched appearance moving compassion, several worthy and well-disposed neighbours, fired with resentment against the actors in this cruel scene, raised a contribution to find out and to bring the villains complained of to exemplary punishment; and by her saying that she had through the chinks of the boards of the loft seen the *Hertford* stage at a distance, the driver of which she knew, they found out that she had been confined on the *Hertford* road; and, as soon as in a condition to move, they took her in a chaise to fix upon the house. She lighted at the house of one *Wells*; and there they found an old gipsy, whom she charged, and also one *Virtue Hall*. Upon this the whole family were put into a cart, though *Canning* charged no more than these two, and carried them before a justice of the peace in the county of *Middlesex*, who, without taking any information in writing, did, after examination of the parties, commit the gipsy for taking

A. D.
1753.

away *Canning's* stays, and Mrs. *Wells* for keeping a disorderly house. The affair came to the *Old Bailey*, where *Mary Squires*, the gipsy, was found guilty *death*; and Mrs. *Wells* was ordered to be branded, and kept prisoner in *Newgate* for six months; upon the evidence of *Virtue Hall*, who appears to have been a woman of very indifferent character.

But Sir *Crispe Gascoigne*, then lord-mayor, and justice *Gundry*, the judge upon the trial, dissatisfied with the verdict, thought it their duty to enquire into the fact of *Squires's* being at *Abbotbury* from the 1st to the 9th of *January*, as she had pleaded in her own defence; and doubting of the whole story as related by *Canning*, obtained divers letters and certificates from the under-sheriff of *Dorsetshire*, and from the church-wardens, overseers, and several principal inhabitants of *Abbotbury*, to prove that *Mary Squires* was at *Abbotbury* at the time above-mentioned: and further, they produced two men of character to prove the identity of her person. *Virtue Hall* did also recant her evidence, and said, that she had been threatned and frightened into what she had sworn before justice *Fielding* and at the trial of *Wells* and *Squires*, to save herself from being prosecuted, as an accessary to the felony.

These proofs in favour of the gipsy staggered the cause of *Canning*; and had their due influence at the report made of the convicts under sentence of death; when *Mary Squires* was respited, and afterwards she received a free pardon, on the re-

port made to his majesty by the attorney and solicitor-general, that the weight of evidence was in the convict's favour. A. D. 1753.

Sir *Crispe Gascoigne*^a preferred a bill of indictment against *Elizabeth Canning* for perjury. Her friends did the like against the witnesses from *Abbotsbury* in favour of *Squires*. The *Abbotsbury* people appeared; and no evidence coming against them, they were acquitted. *Canning* was admitted to bail, and suffered an out-lawry almost to take place against her before she would appear to take her trial. Her trial continued by adjournment five days, viz. the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th of *May*; and she was convicted of perjury, and committed to *Newgate*. Canning indicted for perjury.
Long trial.
Convicted.

There were great mobs and riots during the time of this long trial, about the sessions house; and Sir *Crispe Gascoigne* was greatly insulted and abused by the opprobrious title of *King of the Gypsies*, insomuch that the court of aldermen thought it incumbent upon them to offer a reward for discovering any of the rioters. Mobs.

But when *Canning* was brought up to the *Old Bailey* to receive sentence, her council moved for Arrest of judgment.

^a The corporation of *London* were so truly sensible of the rectitude of their chief magistrate's conduct in this affair, that the court of common-council, at the expiration of his mayoralty, in their thanks presented to him, have this expression: "That the thanks of this court be given to the right honourable Sir *Crispe Gascoigne*, Knt. late lord-mayor, for his steady perseverance in the cause of justice, his generous protection of the distressed, and his remarkable humanity."

A. D.
1753.

a new trial, upon the affidavit of two jurymen, who swore, that what they had done was contrary to their consciences; for though they believed her guilty of perjury, they did not believe her guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. The arguing of which point, in arrest of judgment, was put off till next sessions; and *Canning* remained in *Newgate* till the 30th of *May* following, when, five judges upon the bench, it was adjudged that the verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the evidence. And then the court passed judgment, That *Elizabeth Canning* should suffer one month's imprisonment, and after that be transported for seven years. However, some of her friends stuck close by her; provided for her genteely in *Newgate*, fitted her out with every convenience for her voyage, &c. and obtained permission for her to transport herself.

Sentence.

Transport-
ed.

The Jew
bill.

The next commotion was occasioned by an affair of a more public nature. The lords had, with great dispatch, and without any great opposition, passed a bill "to permit persons professing the *Jewish* religion, to be naturalized by parliament, &c.:" and sent it down to the commons, Here the bill was strongly opposed; but the ministry were determined it should go, and backed their friends in the house with a petition from several merchants and traders in *London* for it; under a supposition, "That the passing of this bill
" into a law might encourage persons of wealth
" and substance to remove with their effects from
" foreign parts into this kingdom, and increase
the

“ the commerce and credit of this nation.” A. D.

1753.

However the ministry had not the same interest with the corporation of this city; or, at least, the citizens of *London* conceived a quite different opinion of the effects of such a bill, and the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, on the very same day, presented a petition against it, expressing their apprehensions, “ That should the

City petition against it.

“ said bill pass into a law, the same would tend

“ greatly to the dishonour of the christian reli-

“ gion, endanger our constitution, and be highly

“ prejudicial to the interest and trade in general,

“ and to *London* in particular.” And next day,

another set of *London* merchants and tradesmen,

following the example of the corporation, petitioned the said house in behalf of themselves and

all other merchants and traders in *Great Britain*,

alleging, “ That should the said bill pass into a

“ law, it would greatly affect our trade and com-

“ merce with foreign nations; and particularly

“ with *Spain* and *Portugal*, and would also be at-

“ tended with many other bad effects to the king-

“ dom;” and praying that they might have leave,

by themselves or council, to be heard against the

said bill. But in order to counter-act this oppo-

sition, another petition was immediately presented

Counter petition.

from a number of subscribing merchants, traders,

manufacturers, shipwrights, and commanders of

ships, in favour of the bill, as an encouragement

to persons of wealth and substance to remove with

their effects from foreign parts into this kingdom,

which might be employed in foreign trade and

commerce,

commerce,

A. D.
1753.

commerce, in shipping, and the exportation of our woollen and other manufactures. The bill was then read a third time; and some of the last petitioners against it were called in, and heard: but it past without any amendment, after very warm debates on both sides.

Bill passes.

Edward
Ironside
the lord-
mayor's
death.

A. D.
1753.

Sir *Crispe Gascoigne*, Knt. was succeeded in the high office of lord-mayor of *London*, by *Edward Ironside*, Esq; who enjoyed that dignity and office a very short time, dying^b with the gout in his stomach, and gave place for the election of *Thomas Rawlinson*, Esq; who was elected lord mayor on the 28th of *November*.

Oaths of
office regu-
lated.

It having been long complained of by the citizens, obliged to serve divers offices in this corporation, that the oaths of office were of that na-

^b The lord-mayors, who have died in their mayoralty, from its first institution in the year 1189, when the title of lord-mayor was first conferred on *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, who continued in that high office 23 years, and died in it, are as follow: After the death of *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, no succeeding lord-mayor died in his mayoralty till *Jacob Alderman*, Esq; in the year 1216; nor after that till *William Brown*, Esq; in the year 1513, which was 297 years from the death of *Jacob Alderman*, Esq; Sir *William Bowyer* died in 1543, Sir *Cuthbert Buck* in 1593, and Sir *Thomas Skinner* in 1596; since which period no lord-mayor died in his mayoralty till 1740, which is 144 years from the death of Sir *Thomas Skinner*, when *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; died in his mayoralty, it being the second time of his being elected into that high office; and since him have died Sir *Robert Godschall*, Sir *Samuel Pennant*, *Thomas Winterbottom*, Esq; and *Edward Ironside*, Esq; where it is worthy of observation, That from the first institution of this office in 1189, to 1740, which is 551 years, there died only six lord-mayors in their mayoralty; and from the year 1740 to 1753 there have died five.

ture

ture and tenor as could not be taken by conscientious people; wherefore, on the 20th of *December*, at a court of common-council held at *Guildhall*, after a bill was passed for raising 2443 l. on the inhabitants of this city, for the support of the *London* workhouse, the ancient oaths of office, to be taken by the constables, inquest-men, and scavengers, were ordered to be laid aside, and such others prescribed as are in the power of every conscientious person to discharge.

A. D.
1753.

Money
raised for
London
workhouse.

Then three several petitions were presented to the court, in relation to the Borough market; the one from the parishioners of *St. Saviour's*, against removing it; another from the parishioners of *St. Olaves's*, recommending *Ship-inn-yard* as a proper place to remove the present market to; and a third from other inhabitants of *St. Saviour's* parish, recommending a plot of waste ground behind the *Greyhound-inn-yard*. The first of these petitions was ordered to lie on the table, to be taken into consideration when the committee of city lands should make their report concerning the Borough market: and the two others were referred to the committee of the city lands.

Petitions to
common-
council re-
lating to the
Borough
market.

At the same court it was first moved to consider of the utility of a bridge over the river *Thames*, between that from *Fish-street-hill* and the *Borough*, and *Westminster-bridge*. They divided upon the motion: but it was carried in the affirmative,

Motion for
a new
bridge.

By Aldermen	2	Against Aldermen	12
Commoners	74	Commoners	57
	<hr/> 76		<hr/> 69
		But	

A. D. 1754. But the consideration of the best plan, situation, &c. of such a bridge, was postponed to another court.

Constables
how to be
paid.

By an act of parliament past for the relief of constables labouring under great difficulties by loss of time and expence in attending upon, and conveying offenders to gaol, it was enacted, "That in the county of *Middlesex*, the overseers of the poor of the parish where the offender shall be apprehended, are to pay all charges for conveying him to gaol, and for poor persons bound to give evidence."

Newbridge
proposed to
be from
Fleetditch.

The sticklers for a new bridge soon fixed upon the mouth of *Fleet-ditch* to the opposite shore: and this scheme was greatly approved on without doors: yet when it came again before the court of common council, on the 22d of *February*, 1754, a motion was made to repeal the resolution of the 20th of *December*, relating to the building of a new bridge from *London* to *Southwark*, and upon a division, there appeared

Opposed.

For the question 93

Carried.

Against it 95

Committee
appointed.

Upon which a committee was appointed of the aldermen, all the deputies, and one commoner out of every ward, to carry it into execution.

Their proceedings in
regard to
London-
bridge.

This committee met on the 25th of *March*, 1754, and came to a resolution, first, to take into consideration the state of *London-bridge*; and gave orders for accounts of the revenue, the present state of its foundation, and the annual expence of repairs, and the produce of the rents of the houses on the said bridge for ten years past, to be laid

laid before them. And, in *July*, Mr. *Dance*, the city surveyor, reported the foundation of *London-bridge* to be very good. Then a motion was made to pull down the houses on that bridge; and Mr. *Dance* was ordered to prepare a plan of a commodious foot-way on each side of the said bridge, and a carriage way sufficient for four carriages to go a-breast.

A. D.
1754.

On the 26th of *September* following, the committee made their report in common-council, and gave it, as their opinion, That the only proper place, for building a new bridge over the *Thames*, was from the end of *Fleet-ditch* to the opposite shore: that Mr. *Dance* had prepared a plan to build the same of stone, which would cost 185,950*l.* exclusive of purchases, &c. That it would be proper to pull down the houses, and widen the ways on *London-bridge*; which might be rendered more safe, commodious and ornamental, at the charge of 30,000*l.* That the neat rent of the houses out upon lease, and necessary to be taken down, let yearly for 430*l.* 17*s.* And the houses of tenants at will, (the land-tax to be deducted) amounted to 397*l.* 9*s.* per ann. So that the bridge-house estate would lose thereby about 828*l.* 6*s.* per ann. besides the tythes, church-rates, poor's-rates, and land-tax, payable by the inhabitants of such houses to be pulled down, which amounted to the sum of 484*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per ann.

Dance's
plan and e-
stimate for a
new bridge.
For im-
proving
London-
bridge.

Loss to
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The election for representatives of *London* came on at *Guildhall* on the 30th of *April*. The candidates were Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*,

Election of
members of
parliament.

A. D. 1754. Sir *Richard Glynn*, Sir *William Calvert*, Mr. Alderman *Bethel*, and Mr. Alderman *Beckford*. These being separately put in nomination at the common-hall, the majority of hands appeared and were declared for Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *Richard Glynn*, *Slingsby Bethel*, and *William Beckford*, Esqrs. But a poll was demanded on behalf of Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, and Sir *William Calvert*; which begun the same day, and continued for six days after; when, on the 7th of *May*, the sheriffs having cast up the poll-books on the hustings, and the right honourable lord-mayor being sent for, the sheriffs, in his presence, declared that the election had fallen upon Sir *John Barnard*, *Slingsby Bethel*, Esq; Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, and *William Beckford*, Esq; Who were accordingly declared duly elected; notwithstanding the whole body of dissenters, and the interest of the ministry united to support Sir *William Calvert*, against the anti-ministerial livery, whose dislike to their late favourite, Sir *William*, was occasioned by his attachment to the advocates of the *Jew-bill* ^c.

^c The number of liverymen that voted at this election were 5931. The contest was the greatest that had ever been known in *London*; and the number of voices stood upon the poll each day, as follows, viz.

	<i>Barnard.</i>	<i>Bethel.</i>	<i>Ladbroke.</i>	<i>Beckford.</i>	<i>Glynn.</i>	<i>Calvert.</i>
<i>Tuesday</i>	335	329	241	273	257	178
<i>Wednesday</i>	1082	1039	824	903	846	538
<i>Thursday</i>	653	649	579	485	465	443
<i>Friday</i>	605	642	617	428	401	723
<i>Saturday</i>	326	313	386	267	222	294
<i>Monday</i>	326	335	466	338	253	282
<i>Tuesday</i>	226	240	277	247	211	192
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	3553	3547	3390	2941	2655	2651

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ST. ROBERT LABBROOKE.

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At *Midsummer* the livery chose *George Streatfield* and *Alexander Sheafe*, Esqrs. two protestant dissenters, to be sheriffs: who being acquainted therewith by the common-cryer, returned the following answer to the court of aldermen: That Mr. *Streatfield* was in the 73^d year of his age, and that both of them, being protestant dissenters, they had not, within one year before their supposed election, taken the sacrament of the lord's-supper, according to the rites of the church of *England*; and therefore dared not take upon them that office, in defiance of a plain act of parliament, 13 *Car. II.* stat. 2. cap. 1. Whereupon a common-hall was summoned to chuse other two. Who chose *Allan Evans*, a protestant dissenter, who also pleaded the same excuse. Therefore, on the 26th of *September*, the court of common-council ordered that actions should be brought against all those gentlemen for the penalties incurred by their refusing to serve the office of a sheriff: and a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners were chosen to conduct the said prosecution.

A. D.
1754-
Streatfield
and Sheafe
refuse to
serve the
office of
sheriff.

Allan
Evans,
chosen she-
riff, refuses.

Prosecu-
tions or-
dered a-
gainst them

In *Michaelmas* term was tried, in the court of king's-bench, *Guildhall*, a cause upon an action brought by Mr. *Richard Holland*, a leather-seller in *Newgate-street*, against the collectors of toll in *Smithfield*, during the time of *Bartholomew* fair. His witnesses being examined, and none produced on the other side, a verdict was given in his favour^d on 15 issues, with costs of suit. And by this

Mr. Hol-
land's ver-
dict against
the toll ga-
therers.

^d And, to his lasting honour be it said, that about the time he first began to vindicate their rights, it gave such an alarm to several

A. D. 1754. this determination all the citizens of *London* are exempted from paying toll at the said fair for the future;

several of his fellow citizens residing in *London*, that they were determined to oppose the oppressive measures of the farmers of the several markets in this city, in exacting tolls from them, which annually amount to a very considerable sum.

The opposition was first made in *Newgate-market*, by one Mr. *Ralph Twyford*, by trade a butcher, and a freeman of the city; but for some years had declined that business, and carried on that of selling dead victuals by commission, which were sent up to him from different counties by common carriers, and were brought to his house in *Newgate-market* by porters, in packs, hampers and baskets, the rent of which house was 30*l.* per ann.

The toll demanded by the farmers, of the housekeepers who sold such goods by commission, was 4*d.* for every pack of victuals, and 1*d.* for every hamper, basket, or ped. The manner of collecting this money was very uncertain, sometimes they would demand a sum in gross, and to ascertain it would form such a number of packs, hampers and peds, to make it up the sum demanded; whereas the people of whom these demands were made might have, nay, often had, more or less; of some they took no more than 4*d.* a pack, of others 6*d.* of others what they would be pleased to give them, and of others nothing at all.

These exactions naturally led the people to reflect on their situation: first, they were freemen of *London*: secondly, they were housekeepers, and paid large rents: and, thirdly, as freemen and housekeepers they had, (agreeable to the method Mr. *Holland* was then taking) an indispensable right to sell their commodities free, and exempt from any kind of toll whatsoever, and therefore they determined to pay no toll for the future.

The consequence of this determination and refusal to pay produced no less than twelve actions at law, to be brought by the farmers against the house-keepers in this market, who all

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future; Mr. *Holland* having some years before, in the mayoralty of Sir *William Calvert*, obtained the

A. D.
1754.

came to a resolution to defend themselves in their rights and privileges.

In order to their defence they had recourse to an act of parliament made the 22d of *Charles II.* intituled, *An act for the rebuilding of the city of London, uniting of parishes, and rebuilding of the cathedral and parochial churches within the said city.* In which is the following clause: "That for ever hereafter, the lord-mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, may and shall have a market, to be kept three or four days in the week, as to them shall seem convenient, upon the ground now set out by the assent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of *St. Paul's, London*, for a market-place within *Newgate*, and that the said dean and chapter shall make and give one or more lease or leases of the said ground to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and also of the wall of the said church-yard abutting severally upon *Pater-noster-row* and the *Old-change*, for the term of 40 years, reserving the yearly rent of 4l. for the ground of the said market-place, and 2d. for every superficial foot of the ground or soil of the said wall, as it is now set out by the surveyors of the city and of the dean and chapter, and so from 40 years to 40 years for ever, at the like yearly rent, and one year's rent after the rates aforesaid, to be paid by way of fine for each of the said grounds respectively, upon the making every new lease thereof, which said lease and leases shall be good and effectual in the law as against the said dean and chapter and their successors, and all persons claiming by, from, or under them, and that no house, shed, or other building, shall stand, or hereafter be erected and fixed upon the said market-place, other than the market-house already built, without the consent of the said dean and chapter, any thing in this or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding."

A. D. 1754. the following memorable certificate, in which the ancient franchises of the citizens of *London*, and their

In pursuance of this act, the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, from time to time, have granted leases of the said market to the lord-mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*. An abstract of the last lease is as follows :

“ Indenture, dated *April 6, 1749*, between the right reverend father in God *Joseph* lord bishop of *Bristol*, dean of the cathedral church of *St. Paul* in *London*, and the chapter of the same church, of the one part, and the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*, of the other part ; in consequence of the surrender of a former lease of indenture dated the 6th of *April, 1709*, and of or in the pieces or parcels of ground therein after mentioned, granted by the worshipful *Henry Godolphin*, doctor in divinity, then dean of the said cathedral and the then chapter, unto the said mayor, &c. did demise, &c. all that and those piece or parcel, pieces or parcels of ground adjoining together, as the same is and are designed, marked, admeasured and set out for the holding and keeping a market, situate, lying and being between *Warwick-lane* and *Ivy-lane*, in the parish of *St. Faith the Virgin*, in *London*, containing in the whole by admeasurement 23,797 superficial feet of assize ; and also all the pieces or parcels of ground which are allotted, marked, set out and designed for passages, ways and avenues into, out, and from the said market, as is and are therein after mentioned ; which said market-place abutteth east unto and upon other ground of the said dean, &c. now or late in the occupation of Sir *John Osborn*, Bart. or his under-tenants, in, upon, and through which, is a way or passage of 10 feet broad, admeasured, marked and set out, to lead from the said market-place into *Ivy-lane* aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 960 superficial feet ; and the said ground designed for the said market abutteth west unto and upon other ground of the said dean, &c. then or late in the several tenures of *John Amberst*, in, upon, and through

their goods to be free from all toll, &c. through the whole realm of *England*, are asserted and maintained.

A. D.
1754.

“ To

“ through which, is another passage or way of 18 feet
 “ broad, marked, admeasured and set out, to lead from
 “ the said market-place into *Warwick-lane* aforesaid, con-
 “ taining by admeasurement 1422 superficial feet;—north
 “ unto and upon other ground of, &c. then or late in the
 “ occupation of the said Sir *John Osborn*, in, upon, and
 “ through which, part of another way or passage of 18 feet
 “ broad, is marked, admeasured and set out, to lead from the
 “ said market into *Newgate-street*, containing, &c. 711 su-
 “ perficial feet;—south upon other ground of, &c. in the tenure,
 “ &c. of *William Watson*, Esq; and *Daniel Shetterden*, Esq;
 “ in, upon, and through which, is another way or passage
 “ of 10 feet broad, marked, admeasured, and set out, to
 “ lead from the said market-place into *Pater-noster-row*, con-
 “ taining by admeasurement 710 superficial feet; except and
 “ reserved out of this present lease and demise unto the said
 “ dean, &c. and their successors, tenants or assigns, free li-
 “ berty to build over the said two ways or passages of 10 feet
 “ broad, leading into *Ivy-lane* and into *Pater-noster-row*, at
 “ both ends of either of the said ways or passages, 16 feet
 “ deep, or thereabouts, from the first story above ground as
 “ high as the adjacent houses, and to be laid unto and used
 “ with any of the next adjoining houses or tenements, to hold
 “ for 40 years, at the yearly rent of 4l.”

The present farmers obtained an under-lease, from the city, of this market, upon paying a fine and a certain annual rent, and therefore insisted they were intitled to all the ground to the upright of all the houses which environ the market; and that no persons whatsoever occupying the business of a butcher, or selling meat, have any right even to put out hooks or rails at the fronts of those houses, in order to hang their meat on them, without paying toll.

As the act of the 22d of *Charles II.* directs that the mayor, co monalty, and citizens, of *London*, shall have a market, as

A. D. 1754. " To all whom these presents shall come,
 " We, Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. lord-mayor of
 " the city of *London*, and the aldermen of the
 " said city, send greeting. Know ye, that among
 " other the liberties, free customs and privileges,

His certifi-
 cate for
 passing toll
 free.

therein is described, surely the house-keepers, as citizens, and all other citizens of *London*, have a right to the free use of this market. In this act there is no notice of toll; and however the farmers of this and other markets, claiming under the mayor and commonalty of the city of *London*, may have set up such kind of demands, it was certainly intended to affect such persons only (non-freemen) who bring into the market various commodities out of the country to sell, and are provided by the farmers with stalls, standings, boards, trussels, weights, scales, &c. but as to the housekeepers they furnish themselves with all those kind of necessaries abstracted from the farmers.

Whereupon it was thought necessary to have a proper survey taken, by two able surveyors, who performed it in the most accurate manner, in which it is demonstrable that the 23,797 superficial feet, granted by the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's* to the city of *London*, by the lease above-mentioned, comprehended the whole of the ground, as the same was designed, marked, admeasured and set out for the holding and keeping a market, exclusive and leaving a way or passage of eight feet eight inches, to the fronts of all the houses round the market. It is very probable, and I do not doubt, but the predecessors of the present farmers claimed the same right; but how absurd is it to conceive such a number of persons should rent houses of such large rents, and should have no entrance to them without paying rent also to the farmers for the ground they step upon to go into and out of their houses. To conclude, one of the causes was tried by a special jury, in the court of common-pleas, *Guildhall*, in *July*, 1754, and the plaintiffs in that, (as in *Mr. Holland's* case) were nonsuited, and the people have ever since continued free and unmolested.

" by

A. D.
1754.

“ by the charters of the late kings *Henry II.*
“ *Henry III. Edward III.* and the other kings of
“ *England*, to the citizens of the city aforesaid
“ granted, and by the authority of divers par-
“ liaments ratified, approved, and confirmed, it
“ appeareth, That all the citizens of *London*, and
“ their goods, are, and ought to be, quit and free
“ from all tolls, lestage, passage, package, pont-
“ age, pavage and murage, through the whole
“ realm of *England*, and the ports of the sea,
“ and through the whole dominions of the same,
“ as well on this side, as beyond the seas; and
“ that if any man shall take any toll or custom
“ of the citizens of *London*, the citizens of *Lon-*
“ *don* may take of the borough or town where
“ any toll or other custom shall be so taken, as
“ much as the said citizens have given for toll,
“ and are thereby indemnified: and that if any
“ man within the realm of *England*, or in any
“ of the dominions of the said kings, on this
“ side, or beyond the seas, or in any of the ports
“ of the sea, on this side, or beyond the seas, shall
“ take any toll, or other custom, of the citizens
“ of *London*, the sheriffs of the said city of *Lon-*
“ *don*, for default of justice upon that behalf,
“ their goods may take at *London*: and also that
“ the said citizens, thro’ the whole realm and do-
“ minions aforesaid, freely, and without any lett
“ of the said kings, or their officers or ministers,
“ as well by sea as by land, concerning their goods
“ and merchandizes, in any place or port, may
“ traffic and do their business, as to them shall

A. D.
1754.

“ seem good, quit of all custom, toll, or pavage,
 “ and also may abide in any place within the said
 “ realm for doing their said business, as in time
 “ past they have been accustomed to do. And
 “ further it is forbidden, upon forfeiture, that
 “ none shall presume from henceforth to molest,
 “ or otherwise disquiet, or vex the said citizens,
 “ contrary to the liberties to them, as aforesaid,
 “ granted. Wherefore we pray and friendly in-
 “ treat you, on the behalf of *Richard Holland*,
 “ who is a freeman and citizen of this city, that
 “ you will not in any wise molest him in his per-
 “ son, nor in his goods, nor, inasmuch as in you
 “ is, suffer the same to be done by any others :
 “ and that if you have taken any thing from the
 “ said *Richard Holland*, his attorney, factor, as-
 “ signee, or any of them, you make thereof re-
 “ stitution unto him, his attorney, factor, assignee,
 “ or some of them, without delay, lest we, for
 “ want of justice on your part to be performed,
 “ should be urged to inflict the penalties of the
 “ charter aforesaid on you, or some of you, or to
 “ prosecute some other hard course against you ;
 “ which we hope you will in your wisdoms pre-
 “ vent. In witness whereof, we, the lord-mayor
 “ and aldermen of the city of *London*, have caus-
 “ ed the great seal of the office of the mayoralty
 “ of the said city, to be affixed to these presents.

“ Dated at *London*, the 10th of *October*,
 “ 23 *George II.* &c. 1749.”

No fish ves-
 sels to
 break bulk.

A. D. 1755, it was enacted by parliament,
 “ That no vessel employed either in catching,
 “ bring-

“ bringing, or vending of fish, to supply *London*
 “ and *Westminster*, shall break bulk, or make sale
 “ of any part of their fish, between *Harwich* and
 “ the *Nore*, or between *Margate* and the *Nore*,
 “ to any person to sell again, or keep any salt-fish
 “ or other fish on board, or in any well-boat, or
 “ store-boat, after arrival, so as not to sell off the
 “ whole cargo within eight days, from the day of
 “ its arrival at the *Nore*, upon pain of forfeiture
 “ of the said vessel, &c. furniture and cargo:
 “ one moiety to the informer. And inspectors
 “ shall be appointed, as directed by 22 *George II.*
 “ c. 49. to search every vessel, &c. between the
 “ *Nore* and *Billingsgate*.”

A. D.

1755.

The

* But in the year 1760 there passed an act for the better supplying the cities of *London* and *Westminster* with fish, &c. &c. whereby it is enacted, “ That after the 24th day of *June*,
 “ 1760, the master of every fishing vessel, within three days
 “ after the arrival of any such vessel at the *Nore* with any fish,
 “ shall truly report the time of such his arrival to the deputed
 “ clerk in the coast-office at the custom-house in *London*, under
 “ the penalty of 50*l.* who is to enter such report in a
 “ book to be provided and kept for that purpose at the said
 “ coast-office. Every such master is also, at the time of his
 “ making such report, to leave with the said deputed clerk
 “ there, a true and particular account, either in writing
 “ or printed, of all fresh salmon, salmon-trout, turbot,
 “ large fresh cod, and half fresh cod-fish, haddock, skate-fish,
 “ fresh ling, lobsters, soles, and whittings, which shall be
 “ brought to the *Nore* in every such fishing vessel, upon pain
 “ that the owner or owners of every such fishing-vessel whose
 “ master shall refuse, neglect, or omit the same, or who shall
 “ give or leave any false or untrue account, shall, on being
 “ convicted of any such offence, forfeit 20*l.* If any master,

A. D.
1755.

Newbridge
reported to
be prejudi-
cial to com-
merce.

The opposition to a new bridge still continued. It was principally urged by the opponents, That a bridge

“ &c. after the arrival of his vessel at the *Nore*, shall wilfully
“ destroy, throw or cast away, or cause to be wilfully destroy-
“ ed, thrown or cast away, any fish, which any such fishing-
“ vessel shall have brought from sea, that is not unwholesome,
“ perished, or unmarketable, such offender, on conviction, is
“ to be committed to the house of correction, and to hard
“ labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than
“ one month. The clerk at the coast-office, is to receive and
“ enter the said accounts, and on *Monday, Wednesday, and*
“ *Friday*, in every week, is to return, or cause to be returned,
“ unto the mayor of *London*, and to such persons as the trus-
“ tees of the fish-market at *Westminster*, or any five of them,
“ shall appoint, in the city of *Westminster*, and likewise to
“ the inspector of the fishing-vessels, at such place as the said
“ trustees, or any five of them, shall appoint, a true account
“ of the time when every such respective fishing-vessel shall
“ have been entered at the said coast-office as having arrived
“ at the *Nore*, and also of the fresh salmon, salmon-trout,
“ turbot, large fresh cod, and half fresh cod-fish, haddock,
“ skate-fish, fresh ling, lobsters, soles, and whittings, which
“ shall have been entered at the said coast-office, as brought
“ to the *Nore* in every such respective fishing-vessel, under the
“ penalty of 5 l. for every neglect. No live salmon, salmon-
“ trout, turbot, large fresh cod, half fresh cod, haddock,
“ skate-fish, fresh ling, soles, or whittings, shall, at any time
“ after the arrival thereof at the *Nore*, be put into a well-
“ boat, or store-boat, from or out of any such fishing vessel,
“ under the penalty of 20 l. for every such offence. They
“ are not to be unloaded, or delivered out of any such fish-
“ ing-vessel, (unless when sold by retail) but into the vessel
“ employed to carry the fish directly to the market of *Bil-*
“ *linggate* or *Westminster*; and every such vessel, after any
“ such fish shall be put therein, is to go on directly for the
“ market to which they shall be bound, and is not to remain

“ above

a bridge constructed in the situation proposed, would greatly prejudice the navigation of the river

A. D.
1755.

“ above one tide with the fish, in the passage between the
“ place of the taking in thereof and the market of *Billingf-*
“ *gate* or *Westminster*, and is not to omit delivering the cargo
“ of fish the next market, accidents of wind and weather
“ excepted; and if any one offends in the premises, he is to
“ be committed to the house of correction, there to remain
“ without bail, and to be kept to hard labour for any time
“ not exceeding two months, nor less than one month: and
“ the inspector, for the time being, of the fishing-vessels, is
“ to take care duly to execute his office, under the penalty
“ of forfeiting, for every neglect, or wilful misbehaviour, 20*l*.
“ After the said 24th of *June*, no person who shall sell, or
“ be concerned in the sale of, any fresh fish, by commission,
“ is to buy, or be concerned in the buying of, any fresh fish
“ to sell again on his or her own separate account, or for the
“ joint account of him or herself, or any other person, under
“ the forfeiture, for every such offence, of 50*l*. Bret, or tur-
“ bot, under the size of 16 inches, and bril, or pearl, under
“ the size of 14 inches, are allowed to be exposed to sale,
“ but so as the same be not sold by retail at a price or rate
“ exceeding 6*d*. the pound: and if any person shall ask, de-
“ mand, or take, for any such bret or turbot, bril or pearl,
“ under these dimensions, any greater price than 6*d*. a
“ pound, or shall refuse to weigh and measure every such
“ bret or turbot, bril or pearl, which shall be exposed to sale,
“ when required, every such bret or turbot, bril or pearl, is
“ to be forfeited; and any person may seize the same, and
“ deliver it into the hands of a constable, and charge such
“ constable with the party who took any higher price; and
“ every constable is required to carry the party so charged,
“ and also the bret or turbot, bril or pearl, which shall be so
“ seized and delivered to him, before some justice of the peace;
“ and every offender, on conviction, is to forfeit 20*s*. and the
“ bret or turbot, bril or pearl, which shall have been seized,

A. D.
1755.

river *Thames*: and they obtained a committee to enquire into the validity of their objection, and to report

“ is to be given to the person who shall prosecute to conviction any such offender; and the money paid for any such brett or turbot, brill or pearl, is to be returned to the party or parties who paid the same. No person is to sell, or expose to sale, at the first hand, at any fish-market within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or within 150 yards of any such fish-market, and during the market hours of any such market, any fresh salmon, salmon-trout, turbot, large fresh cod-fish, half fresh cod-fish, haddock, skate-fish, fresh ling, lobsters, soles, or whittings, before he or she shall have first placed up, or caused to be placed up, in some conspicuous manner, on or over the stall, or place, at which he or she shall offer for sale any such fish, a true account, either wrote or printed, of all such fish which any such person shall be entrusted with to sell, distinguishing the several sorts of all such fish, and the quantity of every sort respectively, which he shall then have, or be intrusted with to sell; and if, at any time of the day in which any such account shall have been so placed up, and before the fish market of that day shall be ended, any other such fish shall be brought to such person to sell, every such person, before he or she shall sell any part thereof, shall add a true account or particular thereof to the account before put up, and shall take care that every such account shall continue up until all the fish specified therein shall be sold, or the fish-market of the day shall be ended, without being defaced or obliterated, under 10l. penalty for every offence, and under the penalty of 40s. for any one's taking down, defacing, or obliterating, any such account.

“ The under water-bailiff of the city of *London*, and the yeomen of the water-side, for the time being, are, after the said 24th day of *June*, to take care that the provisions made by the act concerning the sale of fresh fish in the fish-market at *Billinggate*, and for punishing the persons who shall have

“ there

report their opinion to the common-council: which was done accordingly, on the 15th of *January*, 1755, and they set forth, That it would greatly obstruct the same, and be very prejudicial to the commerce of this city. But upon a motion to agree to this report, and a debate of near three hours, there was a division desired; when there appeared for agreeing to the report,

A. D.
1755.

Rejected.

Aldermen	—	10
Commoners	—	96
		<hr/>
		106
Against agreeing		
Aldermen	—	6
Commoners	—	126
		<hr/>
		132

“ there any spawn, brood, or fry, of any kind of fish, or
 “ any unsizeable fish, or any fish out of season, or any smelt
 “ of less size than five inches from the nose to the utmost
 “ extent of the tail thereof, are enforced and carried into
 “ execution; and also to prevent all regrating of fish at *Bil-*
 “ *linggate* market, or within 150 yards of *Billinggate* dock,
 “ under 5 l. penalty for every neglect.

“ And the persons for the time being, appointed to super-
 “ vise the fish-market of the city of *Westminster*, are to take
 “ care and see, from time to time, that the provisions made
 “ by the act concerning the sale of fresh fish in the fish-market
 “ of *Westminster*, and for punishing persons, &c. are in like
 “ manner put in execution, under the like penalty of 5 l. for
 “ every neglect.”

And the act directs how the penalties are to be recovered and applied, and gives power to any person, deeming himself aggrieved by the determination of any justice, to appeal to the next session of the peace, which shall be held for the place wherein the conviction was made; and the determination of every such complaint at the sessions is to be final.

Upon

A. D.
1755.
Petition for
Borough
market.

Upon which the lord-mayor declared a majority of 26 against agreeing with the report. It was then moved to add a clause for the repair and alteration of *London-bridge*, to an act of parliament proposed to be petitioned for to remove the *Borough* market. This motion was also dropped after some debate: but at last the court came to a resolution to take into their consideration, at their next meeting, the report of the 26th of *September*, about the new and old bridges: and Mr. *Torriano*, the sheriff, was ordered to present their petition to parliament for the removal of the *Borough* market.

Montague
house con-
veyed.

Borough
market re-
moved.

Ratcliff
ferry.

On the 20th of *March* there passed an act to vest *Montague-house* in trustees, and enabling them to convey it to the trustees of the *British Museum*, for a general repository. Another to prevent the holding of any market in the high street in the borough of *Southwark*. And another for establishing a ferry across the *Thames* from the *Narrow-street*, in *Limehouse* parish, to the east end of *Rotherhithe*: by which an easy and short communication is maintained for horses and carriages between the roads on the north side of the *Thames*, east of *London*, and all the counties of *Surry* and *Kent*.

Fire at the
Hermitage

The *Hermitage* was visited with another furious fire on the 1st of *May*. It began in a hay-loft over the stables at *Walker's* wharf, near the *Hermitage* brewhouse, occasioned by a boy's carelessness, who carried a candle into the loft; which in a few minutes was in a blaze. The first destruction was amongst the warehouses contiguous to

to

to the wharf; from whence the flames crossing the street, they devoured seven hemp warehouses, at the corner of *Burr-street*. A. D. 1755.

At a court of common-council, held on the 12th of *June*, the comptroller of the bridge-house was allowed 410l. per ann. in lieu of his customary yearly bills. And a committee of six aldermen and 12 commoners, was appointed to consider of a motion to alter and make the gaol of *Newgate* more commodious, and to make their report. There was also an order made to pay off one third of 25,000l. which was the whole of the city debt.

Mr. *John Miles*, an eminent wheelwright near *Bishopsgate*, being indicted on the statute of 5 queen *Elizabeth*, for using and exercising the trade of a coach-maker and coach-harness-maker, not having served seven years apprenticeship to the same, in which the king was plaintiff, was tried, on the 12th of *July*, at *Guildhall*, before chief justice *Ryder*, and a special jury, and he obtained a verdict, after a trial of four hours and upwards.

Mr. *Markham*, elected one of the sheriffs this year, having sworn himself not qualified for that office, Mr. *Trueman*, apprehensive that he should be put up at the common-hall for sheriff, did, by letter, read to the livery previous to the naming those on the list, forbid them to chuse him, as being a protestant dissenter, and disqualified by act of parliament.

The citizens, pleased with the measures lately taken by the ministry to protect our *American colonies*,

Four hundred and ten pound per ann. to comptroller of the bridge-house.

Motion to alter Newgate.

City debt.

Mr. John Miles's verdict.

Mr. Markham swears off.

Mr. Trueman forbids the livery to elect him sheriff.

A. D. 1755. lonies, addressed his majesty on his return from *Germany* to his *British* dominions, in a very commendable manner. The lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, being introduced by his grace the duke of *Grafton*, lord-chamberlain of the household, *William Moreton*, Esq; the recorder, made their compliments to him in the following address:

“ *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

“ We your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal
 “ subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-
 “ mons, of the city of *London*, in common-
 “ council assembled, humbly beg leave to address
 “ your majesty with our most sincere and joyful
 “ congratulations, on your majesty’s safe and
 “ happy return to your *British* dominions.

“ Permit us, royal Sir, with hearts full of gra-
 “ titude, to express our sincere acknowledgments
 “ of your majesty’s paternal care and vigilant re-
 “ gard for the true interest and prosperity of
 “ your people, by the vigorous measures taken
 “ by your majesty to protect our commerce and
 “ colonies from the incroachments of the *French*.

“ And we do humbly assure your majesty, that
 “ we will, to the utmost of our power, on this,
 “ and every other occasion, chearfully contribute
 “ towards the support of your majesty’s sacred
 “ person and government, and the defence of the
 “ just rights and possessions of your crown, against
 “ all attempts whatsoever.”

To

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer : A. D.
1755.

“ I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The support of the rights of my crown, and the preservation of my dominions in *America*, are so essential to the trade and commerce of my people, that the city of *London* may depend, that I will continue to take such measures, as may best tend to these great and important ends. The assurances you give me of your zeal and assistance, are very pleasing to me; and the city of *London* may rely upon the continuance of my favour and protection.”

The committee to consider the motion for the alteration of *Newgate* made their report on the 6th of *November*, and the court were of opinion, That it would be proper to rebuild that gaol. This same court of common-council appointed a committee to enquire into the rights of the city in the five great hospitals, and what part of them has either been given up, or taken away. Opinion to
rebuild
Newgate.

Hospital
committee
appointed.

The motions of the *French* making it apprehended that they were designing an invasion, or some disturbance in *England*, the secretary of war sent an order, on the 15th of *November*, to the court of aldermen, for the militia of this city to hold themselves in readiness to march. And a court of lieutenantancy was immediately summoned to carry the said order into execution; who ordered that the six regiments of the city militia should Militia ordered to be
ready.

Exercised.

be

A. D. 1755. be exercis'd in the artillery ground, by four companies each day.

Motion for a national militia rejected.

Great was the voice of the nation about this time for a national militia: but in this the city of *London* seems to have differed in their opinion, from the rest of their fellow subjects: for when a motion was made, on the 25th of the same month, to petition parliament for a national militia, it was carried in the negative upon a division; and, on the 2d of *April*, it being moved to petition parliament that the city militia might be included in the bill for regulating the militia of this kingdom, it also passed in the negative, without a division.

Petition to parliament for Blackfriars-bridge.

On the 18th of *December*, and the very eve of the elections for the common-council for the year following, a petition to parliament, for leave to build a new bridge over the *Thames*, at or near *Fleet-ditch*, was read, and after several debates, was agreed to by a majority of 100 to 66, and Mr. Sheriff *Whitebread* was ordered to present the same to the house of commons. Which was done on the 13th of *January* following. And an act passed for that purpose with the utmost expedition^a.

War

^a This act provides, that the mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, shall have power and authority to direct, order, and build the said bridge, and to maintain, preserve, and support the same, when built; for which purpose they are to appoint a committee, from time to time, to manage and transact such affairs as they may find necessary, who are to have such powers and

author-

War being now inevitable, and all the necessary
 precautions taken by the state, his majesty ordain-
 ed A. D.
1756.
General
fast.

authorities as shall be delegated to them, from time to time, by the said mayor, &c. in common-council assembled, or such general powers as are granted by the act. But no person concerned in building, or dealing in any materials for building, shall be eligible, or capable of acting as a member of any such committee, nor any other person, during the time he shall possess any office, or place of profit under the act, or under the mayor and commonalty of *London*. The said mayor, &c. in common-council assembled, are empowered to design, and lay out, in what manner the said intended bridge shall be erected, and the ways, streets and passages, to and from the same, made, widened, enlarged, or improved, and to do all matters and things, for carrying on and effecting the purposes of the act. The said bridge is to be so constructed, as that there shall remain a free and open passage for the water, through the arches, or passages under the same, of 750 feet, at least, within the present banks of the river, that the navigation thereof may receive no prejudice. No buildings, but the proper gates and toll-houses, to be built upon the said bridge, and any persons damaging, or destroying, maliciously, or hindering or interrupting the building of the bridge, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer as a felon. The said mayor, &c. are empowered to make, widen and enlarge such streets, ways, and passages, as they shall think necessary, on each side the river, to and from the said bridge, and to agree with the owners and occupiers of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as they shall judge proper to be purchased, removed, or pulled down for that purpose, for the purchase thereof; and, upon the payment of such sums, as shall be agreed upon, this act shall be as sufficient an indemnification against the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, of any of the said owners, as if the same had been sold by deed or feoffment, bargain and sale, or other assurance in the law whatsoever: and it shall and may be lawful for all bodies

A. D.
1756.

ed a public fast to be observed on the 6th of *February*. Which was kept with a becoming decency

politic, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, trustees and feoffees in trust, guardians and committees for lunatics and ideots, executors, guardians and administrators, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs, &c. but also of their cestuique trusts, whether issue, or infants unborn, &c. &c. or other persons whatsoever, and for all femes-covert, to sell and convey such lands, &c. to the said mayor, &c. and all such persons so conveying, shall be indemnified for what they shall do, by virtue of this act, notwithstanding any omissions or mistakes as to matter of form. Persons refusing to treat with the said mayor, &c. for the sale of such estates, lands, &c. a jury is to be called, and impannelled by the sheriffs, and proper witnesses summoned, which jury is to enquire into the value of such lands, &c. and of the estate and interest of every person therein, and shall assess and award the sums payable to every such person, for the purchase thereof, and such verdict and the judgment of the mayor, &c. (if in the city) or of the justices, (if in *Surry*) shall be binding and conclusive, against all persons, bodies politic and corporate, claiming right to, or in the said lands, &c. Upon the payment of the sums so awarded, legal conveyances, &c. are to be made to the said mayor, &c. of such lands, &c. If the persons are not to be found who have a right to such purchase-money so awarded, or there be any other impediment or doubt with regard to the payment of it, it is to be lodged in the bank of *England* for the use of the parties interested therein, to be paid them at such times as the mayor, &c. shall order and direct. The said verdicts and judgments shall be good and effectual evidence in all courts of law, being duly recorded in the court of mayor and aldermen, or general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of *Surry*, where all persons may have recourse to them *gratis*, and take copies, paying for every copy such consideration as the act prescribes. On the payment or entry of such verdicts,

judg-

cy by all ranks of people, except the quakers, who, in *London*, kept their shops open, &c. otherwise

A. D.
1756.

judgments, &c. all the estate, trust, &c. in such estates, &c. shall vest in the said mayor, &c. and they shall be deemed in law, to be in actual possession thereof fully and effectually. Persons having any claim or demand on such lands, &c. sold as above, not entering their claim with the town-clerk of the city, or the clerk of the peace for *Surry*, who are to keep books for that purpose, within five years, from the enrollment of such bargain and sale, shall forfeit their right and interest in the said lands, &c. for ever. Tenants at will, and lessees for a year, to deliver up possession immediately of such lands, tenements, &c. on the payment or tender of six months rent, or on twelve months notice. Persons who have mortgages on any of the said lands, &c. not being in possession thereof by virtue of such mortgages, to assign over their mortgages to the mayor, &c. on the tender of the principal money and interest due, together with six months interest of the said principal money. The mayor, &c. are authorized to treat with the waterman's company about a recompence to be made to that company in lieu of their *Sunday's* ferry from *Black-friars* to the opposite shore. Fines, not exceeding 10*l.* each, to be levied by distress and sale of goods, on such sheriffs, deputy-sheriffs, bailiffs, agents, jurymen, &c. as respectively make default in the premises. They are empowered to fill up the channel of *Bridewell-dock*, between the *Thames* and *Fleet-bridge*, and to take away the bridge cross the said channel, making sufficient drains and sewers, and from time to time cleansing the same, to carry the soil, &c. into the *Thames*. When the bridge is finished and made passable, no coachman or driver shall stand or ply, nor any drayman, carman, carter, or driver of any carriage whatsoever, shall wilfully stand or remain with his carriage on the said bridge, or within 100 yards on either side thereof. Nor is any filth, dung, or rubbish, to be put thereon: persons offending to forfeit a sum not exceeding 20*s.* nor less than 2*s.* 6*d.* to the informers and apprehenders

A. D.
1756.

Alteration
in the com-
mittee of
city lands.

wise the churches and meeting-houses were thronged, and there was in appearance an entire cessation from business throughout the city and suburbs.

The time for appointing the committees being come, it was resolved by the common-council, on the 13th of *February*, that the committee of city lands shall consist of 12 aldermen and 24 commons: of whom three aldermen and six com-

moners of such persons, or to be committed to hard labour on default of payment, for such time as the magistrate shall think proper, not exceeding three days. A proper number of lamps are to be fixed on the bridge, and to burn from sun-setting to sun-rising throughout the year, and a number of watchmen appointed for the safety of the passengers. For the erecting, repairing, and preserving the bridge, for widening the streets, purchasing ground, houses, &c. lighting and watching it, the mayor, &c. are empowered to appoint a toll, not exceeding the following rates, viz. For every coach, chariot, berlin, chaise, chair, or calash, drawn by six or more horses, 2s. With four horses, 1s. 6d. less than four horses, 1s. For every waggon, wain, car, cart, or carriage, drawn by four or more horses, or other beasts, 1s. and by less than four, 6d. For every horse, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, 1d. For every foot passenger on *Sunday*, 1d. and every other day one half-penny. Power is given to appoint receivers and other collectors of the said toll, and regulations made for the better management of them. The whole of the bridge to be deemed to be in the parish of *St. Anne, Black-friars*. The mayor, &c. are empowered to raise, upon the credit of the tolls, any sum, not exceeding 30,000l. a year, until 160,000l. be raised in the whole, to be applied to the purposes of the act. Persons sued for doing any thing in pursuance of this act, may plead the general issue, and it is declared to be a public act, and is to be deemed such by all judges, justices, and others, in all courts and places, without pleading the same.

moners

moners shall annually be removed: and that the commoners shall be taken out of every ward, except *Lime-street* and *Bassishaw*, which being small, that only one shall be chosen alternately out of these two. And it was further ordained, That all reports from the said committee of city lands, shall have the precedence of all other business in the court of common-council.

A. D.
1756.

On the 19th, a dreadful fire broke out in the compting-house of Mr. *Howell*, a timber-merchant at *Black-friars* stairs. Which burnt with such violence that it destroyed Mr. *Howell's*, and two more timber-yards, the *Newcastle* glass warehouse, and about 13 more houses: some lighters loaded with deals did also take fire; and their moorings being burnt, they fell down with the tide through *London-bridge*. One stopt at the bridge, and it was with great difficulty prevented, by some watermen, setting fire to it. The others set fire to the *Rose*, *Slade*, from *Maryland*, and to another ship, which run a-shore at *Rotherhithe* to prevent being entirely burnt.

Fire at
Blackfriars

The plate-bill being brought into the house of commons, by which the excise laws were to be extended, the common-council, on the 18th of *March*, agreed to petition against the extension of those laws, prepared a petition for that purpose, and ordered Mr. Sheriff *Whitebread* to present it. The committee who drew up the said petition, were likewise ordered to prepare instructions to be delivered to the representatives to oppose the bill now depending, subjecting every possessor of silver

Petition
against
platea-*&c.*

A. D.
1756.

plate to the information of his servants, or dissolute persons, whereof the following is a copy :

“ Whereas a bill is now depending in parliament, by which owners, users, and keepers of silver plate, are subjected to the laws of excise ; we therefore take this opportunity of expressing our universal disapprobation of every extension of laws, which tend to deprive the subjects of *Great Britain* of their invaluable right, a trial by jury.

“ And this bill appears to subject all persons (although not engaged in trade) to penalties arbitrarily levied by excise laws.

“ And we moreover recommend to you the opposing the bill, as tending to the ruin of many thousands of the most skilful artificers and manufacturers, or to compel them to carry their art and industry to foreign countries, leaving their families a burden to their own.

“ We apprehend a further consequence of passing this bill, will be the exportation of bullion unwrought, and the nation may be left without the only commodity, to which they can have recourse in the most pressing distress.

“ We conceive that this bill will also lay an unequal burden upon the middle and lower rank of subjects, from which the rich and opulent, (who are best able to contribute) are partially exempted.”

Invasion
threatned.

The king having, by message, informed the parliament of the advice received, That the *French* were preparing in divers ports to invade *England*,

the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, A. D.
waited on his majesty, on the 6th of *April*, with 1756.
the following address :

“ *Most gracious Sovereign,*

“ Your majesty having been graciously pleased City ad-
drefs.
“ to acquaint your two houses of parliament,
“ that a design hath been formed by the *French*
“ court to make an hostile invasion upon *Great*
“ *Britain* or *Ireland*; we, your majesty’s most
“ dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, al-
“ dermen, and commons, of the city of *London*,
“ in common-council assembled, beg leave to ex-
“ press our abhorrence of so unjust and desperate
“ an enterprize, projected in revenge for your
“ royal and gracious protection of the trade and
“ commerce of your people, and the necessary de-
“ fence of the undoubted rights and possessions of
“ your crown.

“ With gratitude and unfeigned loyalty, we
“ most humbly assure your majesty, that the citi-
“ zens of your faithful city, united in duty and
“ affection to your sacred person and government,
“ will exert their utmost power, and hazard their
“ lives and fortunes, to support and defend your
“ majesty, and the protestant succession in your
“ royal family; not doubting, but by the zeal and
“ loyalty of your majesty’s subjects, conducted
“ by your known wisdom and courage, with the
“ assurance of the divine Providence, you will
“ be able to defeat all the designs of your ene-
“ mies.”

A. D.
1756.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer :

“ I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful
“ address. I have the firmest reliance on the af-
“ fectionate assurance you give me, of exerting
“ yourselves to the utmost in support of my go-
“ vernment; and the city of *London* may always
“ depend upon my favour, countenance, and pro-
“ tection; and my constant care to defend the
“ rights and possessions of my crown, and pro-
“ mote the trade and commerce of this king-
“ dom.”

Petition
against the
repair of
London-
bridge.

On the 5th of *May*, a motion was made in the court of common-council, That a petition should be presented to parliament against an act then depending for repairing *London-bridge*. The court was very full: and after a great many learned arguments on both sides of the question, they divided :

For the petition 201

Against it 193

And the same committee who drew up the petition to parliament for the new bridge, were appointed to draw up the petition on this occasion.

But the petitioners for the repairs of *London-bridge* having set forth, “ That the passage
“ over and through *London-bridge* was very dan-
“ gerous and incommodious, and that it was ab-
“ solutely necessary immediately to widen and en-
“ large the same, and that the widening and en-
“ larging the said bridge, and one or more of the
“ arches thereof, would be of public utility, of
“ great benefit to trade and commerce, make the

“ navigation upon the river *Thames* more safe and
 “ secure, and greatly tend to the preservation of
 “ the lives of his majesty’s subjects passing over
 “ and through the said bridge;” an act passed for
 those purposes. By which act the lord-mayor, alder-
 men, and commons, of *London*, in common-council
 assembled, were empowered to purchase and remove
 the buildings on and contiguous to the bridge, in
 order to enlarge the passage over, and the avenues
 leading to and from the said bridge; and to widen
 or enlarge one or more arches of the said bridge;
 and to design how the passage might be rendered
 more safe and commodious, and the bridge pre-
 served and kept in repair. It directed, that there
 should be a balustrade on each side of the bridge,
 and a passage of 31 feet open for carriages, and
 seven feet on each side for foot passengers; with
 lamps, to be kept lighted from sun setting to sun
 rising, and a number of able-bodied watchmen to
 patrol the same by night. And that the expence
 of the said lamps and watch, shall be defrayed
 out of the bridge estate. It was further enacted,
 That the tythes, poor’s-rate, land-tax, and custom-
 ary payments, due from the houses, &c. pulled
 down, shall be charged upon the bridge-house
 lands. There was also an additional toll establish-
 ed, to be paid by carriages and horses passing
 over^b the bridge; and a toll to be paid by loaded
 vessels

A. D.
1756.

Act for re-
pairing
London-
bridge.

^b For every horse drawing any coach, chariot, hearse, berlin, landau, calash, chaise, or chair, over the said bridge, the sum of one half-penny.

And

A. D.
1756.

vessels passing under the bridge. Which tolls were to continue till the principal and interest of the money borrowed for the purposes of the said act should be repaid.

War pro-
claimed
against
France.

On the 18th of *May* war was declared against the *French* in the following manner :

The form.

The officers of arms, with the serjeants at arms and trumpeters, mounted their horses in the stable-yard, *St. James's*, and proceeding thence to the palace gate, Garter principal king of arms read his majesty's declaration of war, and Norroy king of arms proclaimed it aloud ; which being done, a procession was made to *Charing-crofs*, as follows :

A party of horse-guards, or grenadiers, to clear the way. Beadles of *Westminster* bare-headed, with staves, two and two. Constables of *Westminster*, in like manner. High-constable of *Westminster* with his staff. The officers of the high-bailiff of

And for every such coach, chariot, hearse, berlin, landau, calash, chaise, or chair, one penny.

And for every horse not drawing, passing over the said bridge, one half-penny.

For every hoy, barge, vessel, lighter, or other craft, having any goods on board not exceeding five tons burthen, the sum of 2 d.

For every such hoy, barge, vessel, lighter, or other craft, not exceeding ten tons, the sum of 3 d.

For every such hoy, barge, vessel, lighter, or other craft, not exceeding twenty-five tons, 6 d.

And for every such hoy, barge, vessel, lighter, or other craft, above the burden of twenty-five tons, 1 s.

Save and except out of such tolls, all such crafts as shall be loaded only with straw, manure, dung, compost or lime, to be used for tillage.

But these tolls were annihilated by the aid granted by parliament to carry on the said repairs.

Westmin-

A. D.
1756.

Westminster on horseback, with white wands. Clerk of the high-bailiff of *Westminster*. High-bailiff of *Westminster*, and on his right-hand the deputy-steward. Knight-marshal's men. Knight-marshal. Drums. Drum-major. Trumpets. Serjeant-trumpeter in his collar, bearing his mace. Pursuivants, blue mantle, rougedragon, portcullis. Richmond herald. Windsor herald. York herald between two serjeants at arms. Somerset herald between two serjeants at arms. Norroy king at arms between two serjeants at arms. Garter king at arms between two serjeants at arms. A troop of horse-guards. At *Charing-cross*, Norroy king of arms read the declaration, and Somerset herald proclaimed it aloud. In this method the procession was made to *Temple-bar*, where the officers of the city of *Westminster* retired, and within the gate the lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs in scarlet attended; and bluemantle pursuivant having presented to his lordship the earl marshal's warrant, the city procession followed the troops commanded by their colonel. At the end of *Chancery-lane* Somerset herald read the declaration, and York herald proclaimed it aloud. At the end of *Wood-street*, where the cross formerly stood, York herald read the declaration, and Windsor herald proclaimed it aloud. And, lastly, at the *Royal Exchange*, Windsor herald read the declaration, and Richmond herald proclaimed it aloud. The spectators, almost innumerable, expressed their great satisfaction by loud acclamations of joy at each place.

A storm

A. D.
1756.

Storm of
wind.

National
discontent.

A storm of wind, on the 2d of *June*, did a great deal of damage, both above and below bridge, amongst the small craft upon the water, and to the roofs of houses, chimnies, trees, and garden grounds.

The national discontent at the measures of the ministry, which did not promise any great success in the war lately proclaimed, and dishonoured the ancient and approved valour, courage, and loyalty of the national forces, by calling in foreign troops to protect and defend us from the *French* invaders, was greatly increased by the loss of *Minorca*: on which occasion the citizens of *London* thought it to be their duty to address his majesty on the present posture of affairs, and, on the 20th of *August*, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, in a most solemn manner, waited upon his majesty with this address:

“ *Most gracious Sovereign,*

“ We your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal
“ subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-
“ mons, of the city of *London*, in common-coun-
“ cil assembled, humbly beg leave to approach
“ your sacred person, and with hearts full of gra-
“ titude for your majesty’s paternal care of the
“ true interests of your people, to express our
“ sorrow and apprehensions for the disquietudes
“ which our late losses and disappointments must
“ create in your majesty’s royal mind.

“ The loss of the important fortrefs of *St.*
“ *Philip*, and the island of *Minorca*, (possessions

“ of

A. D.
1756.

“ of the utmost consequence to the commerce
“ and naval strength of *Great Britain*) without
“ any attempt, by timely and effectual succours,
“ to prevent or defeat an attack, after such early
“ notice of the enemy’s intentions, and when your
“ majesty’s navy was so evidently superior to
“ theirs, will, we fear, be an indelible reproach
“ on the honour of the *British* nation.

“ Nor can we help expressing our apprehen-
“ sions for the great danger of your majesty’s
“ possessions in *America*, by the mismanagements
“ and delays, which have attended the defence of
“ those invaluable colonies, the object of the pre-
“ sent war, and the principal source of the wealth
“ and strength of these kingdoms.

“ Permit us, at the same time, royal Sir, to
“ lament the want of a constitutional and well-
“ regulated militia, the most natural and certain
“ defence, under divine Providence, of your ma-
“ jesty’s sacred person and government against all
“ invaders whatsoever, as thereby your majesty’s
“ fleets and armies may be more securely employ-
“ ed abroad, to the annoyance of your majesty’s
“ enemies; your faithful and loyal subjects being
“ ready and willing, whenever called upon by
“ your majesty, to shed the last drop of their
“ blood in your service.

“ As your majesty’s reign has ever been distin-
“ guished by a love of liberty and justice, we can-
“ not doubt of your majesty’s directing the au-
“ thors of our late losses and disappointments to
“ be enquired into and punished, that your ma-
“ jesty’s

A. D.
1756.

“ jeſty’s known intentions of protecting and de-
“ fending your ſubjects in their rights and poſſeſ-
“ ſions may be faithfully and vigorously carried
“ into execution, and that the large ſupplies, ſo
“ neceſſarily called for, and ſo chearfully granted,
“ may be religiously applied to the defence of
“ theſe kingdoms and colonies, and their com-
“ merce, and to the diſtreſſing our inveterate and
“ perfidious enemies, as the only ſure means of
“ obtaining a laſting and honourable peace.

“ And we do, with the utmoſt ſincerity of
“ heart, aſſure your majeſty, that your loyal
“ city of *London* will, at all times, readily and
“ chearfully contribute to whatever may be ne-
“ ceſſary for the defence of your majeſty, and your
“ illuſtrious family, and towards the attainment
“ of theſe great and deſirable ends.”

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to re-
turn this moſt gracious answer :

“ I thank you for theſe profeſſions of your duty
“ to me. My concern for the loſs of my iſland
“ of *Minorca* is great and ſincere. My utmoſt
“ care and vigilance have been, and ſhall be,
“ executed to maintain the honour of the nation,
“ and the commerce of my ſubjects. The events
“ of war are uncertain; but nothing ſhall be
“ wanting on my part towards carrying it on with
“ vigour, in order to a ſafe and honourable peace,
“ and for recovering and ſecuring, by the bleſſ-
“ ing of God, the poſſeſſions and rights of my
“ crown.

“ I will

“ I will not fail to do justice upon any persons
 “ who shall have been wanting in their duty to me,
 “ and their country ; to enforce obedience and
 “ discipline in my fleets and armies; and to sup-
 “ port the authority and respect due to my go-
 “ vernment.”

A. D.
 1757.

They were followed in these remonstrances by the rest of the nation : which brought in Mr. PITT.

Such was the dislike of the citizens to the ministerial measures of calling in foreign mercenaries at this juncture, that they, to express their greater abhorrence, objected to the nomination of Mr. Alderman *Dickenson*, when put up at the next election of a lord-mayor. And it was with great difficulty they could be prevailed upon, in seven days poll, to return him with Sir *Charles Asgill*, Knt. to the court of aldermen; their only objection being, That, as a member of the house of commons, he had by ministerial influence been prevailed upon to vote to address his majesty for the importation of *lawless* mercenaries.

Poll for
 lord-
 mayor.

On the 8th of *January*, about 11 at night, broke out a fire at Mr. *Godfrey's* still-house, a capital distiller's at *Limehouse*, which being happily situated clear of any neighbourhood spread no further, but entirely destroyed that house and his warehouses adjoining, to a very considerable amount.

Fire at Mr.
 Godfrey's
 still-house.

A court of common-council ordered 200l. to be paid to the company of scriveners, to enable them for the present to carry on their prosecution against

Two hun-
 dred pound
 to scrive-
 ner's com-
 pany.

A. D.
1757.

against the attornies of this city, for exercising the art and mystery of scriveners within the city of *London*; which contest or prosecution is not yet brought to any conclusion.

Mr. Pitt
and Mr.
Legge dis-
placed.

The unsteadiness of the state at this time produced a change very disagreeable to the nation. Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge*, in whose abilities and integrity every one placed confidence, had scarce made their appearance upon the political stage, before they were dismissed from their places in the ministry. But this was not any disgrace in the eyes of the public. On the contrary, there was no corporation of any consequence but hastened to shew their dislike of their dismissal, and to approve of their conduct during the short time they had been permitted to be at the head of the ministry. The city of *London* led the way. Mr. Deputy *Hodges*, on the 15th of *April*, 1757, rose up in the common-council and spoke:

Motion to
address
Mr. Pitt
after his
dismission.

“ History the key of knowledge, and experi-
“ ence the touchstone of truth, have convinced
“ us, that this country owes the preservation of
“ its most excellent constitution to the frequent
“ jealousies, fears and apprehensions of the peo-
“ ple. Whenever the face of public affairs has
“ borne a disagreeable or dangerous aspect;
“ whenever the people have been injured by the
“ conduct of those who have undertaken the di-
“ rection and management of their public affairs,
“ they have always, by a vigorous and timely
“ opposition, impeded the impending danger;
“ and when they have been prosperous and flou-
“ rishing, when those in power have done, or
“ attempted

A. D.
1757.

“ attempted any material service to their country,
 “ the people have been always equally ready to
 “ acknowledge and reward. Instances of this
 “ kind are so frequent in our history, that it is
 “ needless to descend to particulars, and it would
 “ be taking up your time unnecessarily to enter
 “ into a defence of this conduct: as applications
 “ to punish, when necessary, are intended to de-
 “ ter, so thanks and rewards do conduce to excite
 “ and create emulation; both absolutely necessa-
 “ ry to support the principal ends and design of
 “ government, the happiness of society; and in
 “ all cases of this sort, it has been customary for
 “ this corporation, as the metropolis, to set the
 “ example. Not long since, too late to be for-
 “ got, this country was on the brink of ruin,
 “ brought so by the mistakes or designs of those,
 “ who had undertaken the direction of national
 “ affairs: on this melancholy occasion this court
 “ did present an address of condolance to the
 “ king; his majesty received them with candour,
 “ and, with the affection of a parent, regarded
 “ their complaints; a change of men soon fol-
 “ lowed; and with them such a change of mea-
 “ sures, as revived the sinking spirits of the peo-
 “ ple, and raised a sinking land. Our country,
 “ *Britannia*, almost expiring, raised her dying
 “ head, saw virtue and integrity, (who had long
 “ deserted her) offer their assistance in the persons
 “ of Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge*, chearfully accepted
 “ their friendly aid, at once forgot past misfor-
 “ tunes, though very great, and suffered them

VOL. III.

I

“ to

A. D.
1757.

“ to be buried in future hopes ; the consequence
 “ of which was, public spirit and œconomy ven-
 “ tured once more to appear in our assemblies ;
 “ commerce put on a new garment, foreign mer-
 “ cenaries retired from our country, and the sons
 “ of freedom began to furbish their own arms ;
 “ placemen, pensioners, jobbers, and agents, the
 “ corrupt sons of bad administration, hung down
 “ their heads, snarled and retired into corners ;
 “ and every aspect foretold better times. But see
 “ the uncertainty of human events ! we had no
 “ sooner pleased ourselves with the ray of prospe-
 “ rity, but *Britannia*’s props are taken away, and
 “ every one fears the danger of a relapse, by
 “ having lost those who so well administered, and
 “ understood her constitution. The appointing
 “ and removal of ministers, being the act of so-
 “ vereign power and sovereign authority, duty, as
 “ well as discretion, requires I should be silent on
 “ that head ; but as a subject of *Britain*, I can
 “ lament the loss of such patriots and protectors ;
 “ as an *Englishman*, I have a right to acknowledge
 “ and thank. We have all that right. Wisdom
 “ as well as policy dictate the exercise of it on the
 “ present occasion. I therefore beg leave to move
 “ that the freedom of this city be presented in
 “ golden boxes, to the right honourable *William*
 “ *Pitt*, and the right honourable *Henry Legge*,
 “ gentlemen who have so gloriously led the van,
 “ in our late excellent but short administration.
 “ It has been customary for this court to give the
 “ freedom of this city to those who have eminently
 “ served,

A. D.
1757.

“ served, and we shall surely do it to these gentle-
“ men who have saved their country : if we can-
“ not appoint men, or promote their continuance,
“ we can and ought to sanctify their measures,
“ when so evidently tending to the good of our
“ country. The question I shall propose, and
“ which I hope will meet with the unanimous con-
“ currence of this court, is, That the freedom of
“ this city be presented to the right honourable
“ *William Pitt*, late one of his majesty’s principal
“ secretaries of state, and to the right honourable
“ *Henry Bilson Legge*, late chancellor and under-
“ treasurer of his majesty’s exchequer, in testi-
“ mony of the grateful sense which the citizens
“ of *London* entertain of their loyal and dish-
“ interested conduct during their truly honour-
“ able, though short administration ; their be-
“ ginning a scheme of public œconomy, and at
“ the same time lessening the extent of ministerial
“ influence, by a reduction of the number of
“ useless placemen ; their noble efforts to stem the
“ general torrent of corruption, and to revive,
“ by their example, the almost extinguished love
“ of virtue and our country ; their zeal to pro-
“ mote a strict and impartial enquiry into the real
“ causes of our great losses and disgrace in *Ame-*
“ *rica* and the *Mediterranean* ; and lastly, their vigi-
“ lant attention to support the glory and indepen-
“ dance of *Great Britain*, the honour and true
“ interest of the crown, and the just rights and
“ liberties of the subject, thereby most effectually

A. D. 1757. "securing the affections of a free people to his
"majesty, and his illustrious family."

And the question being put, it pass'd in the affirmative without a debate.

It was then moved, That a copy of the freedom of this city, with the above resolution inserted therein, be delivered by the chamberlain to each of those gentlemen, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, and that the said resolution be fairly transcribed and signed by the town-clerk, and by him forthwith delivered to each of the said gentlemen: and the question being put, it pass'd in the affirmative ^a.

And

^a The freedoms were finely written by Mr. *Joseph Champion*, each on a sheet of vellum, beautifully ornamented round the margin by Mr. *Charles Gardner*, with the city arms on the top, the lord-mayor's on the right side, and the chamberlain's on the left. The city arms was engraved on the lid of each box. The cost of the boxes, writing, and ornamenting the freedoms, amounted to 25 l. 13 s.

The answer of the right honourable *William Pitt* was,

"Give me leave, Sir, to request the favour of you, to present, in the most expressive terms, to the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of *London*, the high sense I have of the distinguished honour they have been pleas'd to do me, in conferring on me the freedom of their city.

"I have ever been zealously devoted to the support of the liberty, trade, and prosperity of that great and respectable body; and I am now proud and happy to have such cause to add the sentiments of truest gratitude for so generous a mark of their favour; and for so unmerited an approbation of my insufficient endeavours to carry into effect the most gracious intentions, and paternal care of his majesty, for the preservation and happiness of his people."

The

And those two gentlemen were afterwards invited to accept of the freedom of the grocer's company. A. D. 1757.

Great inconveniencies arising in the execution of the act for repairing *London-bridge*, the common-council, on the 25th of *January*, 1758, presented a petition to the house of commons for a bill to explain and amend that act. Bill to explain *London-bridge* act.

On the 12th of *February*, 1758, there was presented to the house, by the sheriffs of *London*, and read, a petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, alledging, that the office of bailiff and conservator of the river *Thames*, and waters of *Medway*, had been, time out of mind, vested in the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the Petition to bring in a bill concerning the fishery.

The answer of the right honourable *Henry Bilson Legge* was,

" Give me leave, Sir, to beg the favour of you to return my sincerest thanks to the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of the city of *London*, for having admitted me to the freedom of their corporation.

" So eminent a mark of distinction, derived from the most respectable city in *Europe*, and to which so few have ever received the honour of admission, cannot but fill my heart with the highest sense of gratitude and regard: and though it far exceeds the bare merit of meaning well, which is all I have to plead, must prove a strong incentive to those, whom his majesty shall hereafter think fit to employ, to exert, with equal zeal, much greater abilities in the service of their country.

" I hope every part of my future conduct, consistently with that which I have hitherto endeavoured to hold, will shew my firm attachment to the rights and privileges of my fellow-subjects, as well as to his majesty and his illustrious family, upon whose establishment the maintenance of those rights and privileges does so essentially depend."

A. D.
1757.

said city, to be exercised by the mayor or his sufficient deputies; and reciting the provisions of an act, passed in the ninth of *Queen Anne*, for the better preservation and improvement of the fishery within the river of *Thames*, and for regulating and governing the company of fishermen of the said river; and alledging, that the said company had ceased to act ever since the year 1727, and that the body of fishermen were then under no government or regulation; in consequence whereof frequent abuses were committed, to the prejudice of the fishery within the said river, which abuses could not be prevented or redressed without the aid of parliament; and therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preservation and improvement of the fry and spawn of fish in the said river of *Thames* and waters of *Medway*, and for the better regulating the fishery thereof, and more speedy punishing of offenders, in such manner as to the house should seem meet.

A bill was brought in and passed, and is a proof of what has been often observed, that experience is the only test of the expediency and practicability of every new law or political regulation; for, in 1710-11, being the ninth, or rather the ninth and tenth of *Queen Anne*, an act was made *For the better preservation and improvement of the fishery within the river of Thames, and for regulating and governing the company of fishermen of the said river*; by which it was enacted, that, after *June 10, 1711*, it should be lawful for the court of assistants of the fishmonger's company, or the major
part

A. D.
1757.

part of them, to make such by-laws for the government of the company as they should think fit, so as the same be approved by the lord-mayor and aldermen of *London*, and likewise allowed and confirmed as therein provided; and that every year, after the said 10th of *June*, there should be chosen, at the next court of lord-mayor and aldermen, out of the six wardens of the said company, one fit person to be master of the art of fishery; and out of the twelve assistants, six fit persons to be wardens of the said art, whereof the water-bailiff of the city of *London* to be one; and out of the sixty of the commonalty, thirty persons to be assistants of the said company; which said master, wardens, and assistants, or any sixteen of them, together with three of the wardens, were thereby constituted the court of assistants of the said company, and should meet on the first *Thursday* in every month, in the common hall, in order to form the court, and to keep the same for regulating abuses in the fishery, &c.

In this act there are many other regulations which seem very plausible in theory, but the execution was, it seems, found difficult or troublesome in practice; or perhaps those who were intrusted with the execution of it thought they had an interest in not carrying it into execution; for the dealers in any commodity are never the proper persons to be intrusted with the execution of a law designed to introduce plenty, because in every commodity cheapness is the constant companion of plenty; and the avarice of mankind is such,

A. D.
1757.

that the feller or retailer had rather sell one bushel, one gallon, or one dozen of any commodity at a high price, than two at the same price, even though the two cost them less labour, or less money, than the one did formerly. Whichever of these was the cause, it is certain, that the law has run into disuse ever since the year 1727, and, as many abuses have since crept into the said fishery, a new law became necessary; therefore this bill was brought in, and, being now passed into a law, it enacts, " That the court of lord-mayor and aldermen of *London* shall have full power, and they are thereby required, on or before *September 29, 1757*, to make, and set down in writing, such reasonable rules and ordinances for the governing and regulating all persons who shall fish or drudge in the river of *Thames*, and waters of *Medway*, (within the jurisdiction of the mayor of *London*, as conservator of the said river and waters) as common fishermen or drudgermen, or otherwise; and for declaring in what manner they shall demean themselves in fishing, and and with what manner of nets and engines, and at what times and seasons they shall use fishing; and for ascertaining the assize of the several fish to be taken; and for the preservation of the spawn and fry of fish within the jurisdiction aforesaid; and for obliging every common fisherman or drudgerman, or other such person who shall fish with a boat, &c. to have his Christian name and surname, and the name of the place in which he dwelleth, painted in large and legi-

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“ ble characters, in some convenient place of his
“ boat, &c. where any one may see and read the
“ same; and for preventing the same from being
“ changed or defaced; and to annex reasonable
“ penalties and forfeitures for the breach of such
“ rules, not exceeding 5l. for any one offence;
“ and from time to time to alter and amend such
“ rules, &c. and make new ones touching the
“ matters aforesaid; so as the same be allowed
“ and approved of by the lord-chancellor, lord-
“ keeper, or commissioners of the great seal, the
“ two lords chief justices, and the lord chief
“ baron; or any two of them, &c. which rules
“ and ordinances are required to be printed and
“ made public within thirty days after being al-
“ lowed.”

A. D.
1757.

There are, besides, several excellent regulations for enforcing the purposes of the act; and by the last clause it is enacted, that this act shall not authorize the lord-mayor, or court of lord-mayor and aldermen, or the water-bailiff, or any other person, to grant licences, or to make any rules whereby any licence shall be required to be taken by any fisherman, drudgerman, or other person, or whereby any gratuity or compensation shall be payable, or whereby any fisherman, drudgerman, or other such person, shall be obliged to appear before the lord-mayor, water-bailiff, or other person, to enter his name in any register, or other book, or whereby he shall be limited or restrained from keeping any number of boys in any one boat, as he shall judge proper, any thing in the said act
of

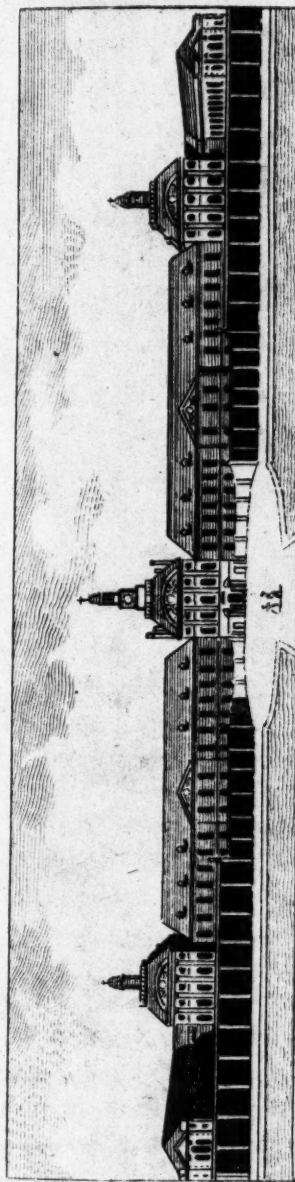
A. D. of the ninth of *Queen Anne*, or any other statute
1757. or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Tempora-
ry bridge
burnt.

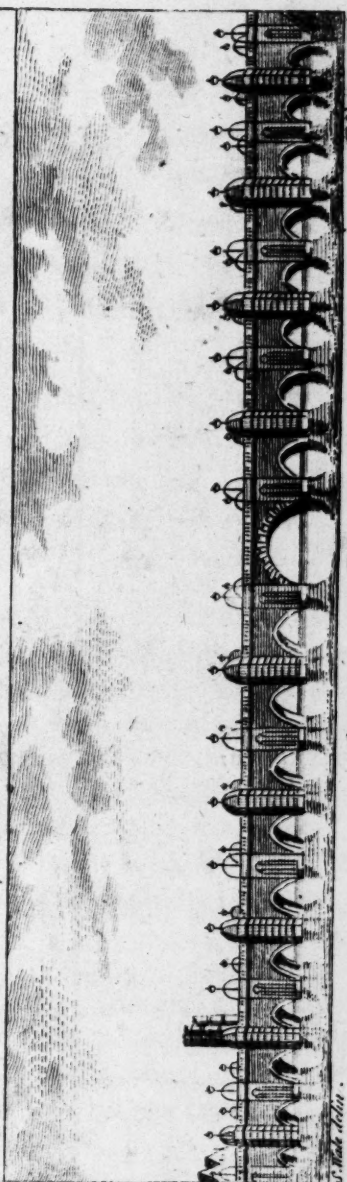
The managers for the repairs of *London-bridge* found it necessary to provide and erect a temporary wooden bridge for the convenience of carriages and passengers during the time *London-bridge* was widening and repairing; a work of very great expence, erected on the west side of the stone bridge upon massive piles and timbers. Which temporary wooden bridge was by some means set on fire between ten and eleven o'clock on the 11th of *April*, at night, and continued burning till next day; for the draw-bridge was in flames at 12 o'clock at noon. There was great reason to suspect a design in this melancholy affair. For the watchmen on the custom-house quays on the east side, and the watch at the steel-yard on the west side, and many others^a, about eleven o'clock at night observed several

^a *The deposition of Mary, wife of John Dennis, living in George-alley, Thames-street, taken the 14th day of April, 1758, before the right honourable Sir Charles Asgill, Knt, lord-mayor of the city of London.*

This deponent saith, That, about ten o'clock at night of the 11th of this month, she, this deponent, was in the watch-house belonging to *Dyers-ball*, near *London-bridge*. That she, being looking over the hatch of the said watch-house, observed a lantern in the chapel pier of *London-bridge*. That soon after she saw another lantern in the same place. That, soon losing sight of both lanterns, presently afterwards she took notice of three lanterns being upon the said spot. That, upon observing the first lantern, she supposed there might be some lighter or barge at the bridge; but, when she saw the second lantern, she perceived the lights were amongst the wood-work of the said pier:
and



Westminster.



London Bridge.



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A. D.
1757.

ral lights under the bridge, which appeared in several places like candles in lanthorns; and all thought that it might be workmen going to labour all night. Soon after the temporary bridge, from one end to the other, burst out into flames, and seemed as if the two ends instantaneously communicated, by a train of combustibles, with the middle, which entirely prevented all access to suppress it. The lord-mayor, who attended upon the spot almost the whole time of this surprizing conflagration, did all in the power of man to stop it. A reward of 200 l. was afterwards offered for discovering the villainous incendiaries; and his majesty's pardon for any person who would discover the authors of

and that, when the three lanthorns were there together, she took notice one of them was held down. Another was at a small distance; and the third was held up towards the upper part of the wood-work: which made her suppose there were workmen employed to rectify some defect in the bridge. This deponent farther saith, that in a short space of time, the lanthorns being all gone, she soon after perceived, in the above-named place, a small flame, which being damp't for a short time, it then rose again. That, after the flame's appearing damp the second time, it blazed out very much. Upon which she, this deponent, went to the next wharf to give notice *London-bridge* was on fire.

Note, This deposition was confirmed by some people, who declared they saw the lanthorns from *Custom-house* key. It was also in part confirmed by the watchmen on the bridge. For these latter declared, that, upon the first alarm of fire, they ran down to the starling of the pier that was then almost removed to make the present great arch, when they perceived, just under the very centre of the temporary bridge, a small flame, which, as they could not get near, soon spread itself with great velocity.

the

A. D. 1757. the calamity, except the identical perpetrators of it.

New temporary bridge erected.

This unfortunate accident put a stop to all trade, except what could be carried on by water, between *London* and *Southwark*: and the navigation under the bridge was also, in a great measure, stoppt by the timbers that lay across the arches, and many heavy stones that had fallen with the timbers into the current of the tide. To remedy this a common-council was immediately called, and they ordered another temporary bridge to be erected with all possible diligence; which was completed in less than a month, so as to be open for carriages to pass over.

Attempted to be burnt.

Before this new temporary bridge was quite finished the said Mrs. *Dennis*, (whose deposition you have before in the notes in relation to the burning of the late temporary bridge) and *John Scott* a bridge watchman, being carried before the lord-mayor and Mr. alderman *Cockayne* by *Daniel Capel*, the inspector of *London-bridge*, they both declared, that in that week, about the 23d of *August*, they had seen lights amongst the timbers of the new temporary bridge. Upon which Mr. *Capel* being ordered immediately to view the premises, and to examine whether there were any marks of an attempt to set the same on fire, he, properly attended, found that there had been such an attempt made in three several places; and that the new wood-work in those places was scorched quite black. Besides, one of the watchmen produced a link, which he declared he found amongst the
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SR. JOHN BERNARD.

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new works of the said bridge. At first it was thought sufficient to place two men, well armed, in a boat, to keep as near as possible to the middle of the bridge, from sun-set to sun-rising. But it was afterwards thought more adviseable, that this watch should be changed into two men, well-armed, who every night kept constantly in a gallery erected from end to end of the temporary bridge, just under the center of the works: which guard had lamps lighted, and continued under the direction of the bridge-inspector till the whole temporary bridge was taken down.

Sir *John Barnard*, who had filled the high offices of chief magistrate and representative of this city for so many years, and therein given general satisfaction to his fellow-citizens and constituents, finding the infirmities of nature coming upon him so fast as to deprive him of that activity with which he had always acted in a public capacity, desired permission, and was allowed to resign his gown as alderman of *London*.

A. D.
1757.
Sir John
Barnard
resigns his
gown.

On the 18th of *July*, 1758, and on the 25th, it was unanimously agreed by the common-council, (who had many years before erected his statue under the piazza within the *Royal Exchange*, in gratitude for the many services he had done for this city) That the thanks of that court should be presented in form to Sir *John Barnard*, Knt. for his honourable and disinterested discharge of the high offices he long filled, as a magistrate and representative of this great and opulent city. The court of aldermen did also separately vote their thanks; and they were both transmitted to Sir *John* by the town clerk.

Receives
the thanks
of the city.

A. D.
1758.
Rejoicings
for taking
Louis-
bourg.

Upon the news that *Louisbourg* was taken, the city and places adjacent made great rejoicings and illuminations: and the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council addressed his majesty:

“ *Most gracious Sovereign,*

City ad-
drels.

“ Amidst the joyful acclamations of your faith-
“ ful people, permit us, your majesty’s most duti-
“ ful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, alder-
“ men, and commons, of the city of *London*, in
“ common-council assembled, humbly to congratu-
“ late your majesty on the success of your arms,
“ in the conquest of the important fortress of
“ *Louisbourg*, the reduction of the islands of *Cape-*
“ *Breton* and *St. John*, and the blow there given
“ to a considerable part of the *French* navy.

“ An event so truly glorious to your majesty, so
“ important to the colonies, trade, and navigation
“ of *Great-Britain*, and so fatal to the commercial
“ views and naval power of *France*, affords a rea-
“ sonable prospect of the recovery of all our rights
“ and possessions in *America*, so unjustly invaded;
“ and in a great measure answers the hopes we
“ had formed when we beheld the *French* power
“ weakened on the coast of *Africa*, their ships
“ destroyed in their ports at home, and the terror
“ thereby spread over all their coasts.

“ May these valuable acquisitions, so gloriously
“ obtained, ever continue a part of the *British*
“ empire, as an effectual check to the perfidy
“ and ambition of a nation whose repeated insults
“ and usurpations obliged your majesty to enter
“ into

“ into this just and necessary war: and may these
 “ instances of the wisdom of your majesty’s coun-
 “ cils, of the conduct and resolution of your com-
 “ manders, and of the intrepidity of your fleets
 “ and armies, convince the world of the innate
 “ strength and resources of your kingdoms, and
 “ dispose your majesty’s enemies to yield to a safe
 “ and honourable peace.

A. D.
 1758.

“ In all events we shall most chearfully contri-
 “ bute, to the utmost of our power, towards sup-
 “ porting your majesty in the vigorous prosecu-
 “ tion of measures so nobly designed and so wisely
 “ directed. And it shall be our most fervent
 “ prayer, that your majesty may long, very long,
 “ enjoy the fruits of your auspicious government,
 “ in returns of loyalty and affection from a grate-
 “ ful people; and that the crown of these realms
 “ may flourish, with equal lustre, on the heads
 “ of your august descendants to latest posterity.”

*To which address his majesty was pleased to return this
 most gracious answer :*

“ I receive this dutiful and loyal address as a King’s an-
 “ fresh mark of your constant affection to me ^{swer.}
 “ and my government; and I return you my
 “ hearty thanks for it. The steady affections of
 “ my people, united in a hearty zeal for the ho-
 “ nour of my crown, will, I doubt not, enable me
 “ to carry on, with vigour and success, a war
 “ which was necessarily undertaken, to defend the
 “ religion, liberties, and valuable possessions of
 “ my kingdoms against the unjust attempts of
 “ ene-

A. D. 1758. " enemies. The city of *London* may always depend upon my protection and favour, and upon my constant care for the extent of their trade and navigation."

Fires. On the 9th of *September* this year the powder-mills on *Hounslow-heath* blew up again, and greatly alarmed not only the adjacent towns and villages, but the western parts of this great metropolis also. Two powder-mills had been blown up on the same heath by an explosion of 600lb. wt. of powder only upon the 7th of the last month. And within the bills of mortality we had two fires; one on the 10th of *September* at *Gun-dock* in *Wapping*, which destroyed about twenty houses; another at *Limehouse* on the 13th, which consumed four houses.

Death of a lion, aged 68. On the 13th of *November* died the oldest lion in the *Tower*, aged sixty-eight. It was presented to King *James II.* by one of the states of *Barbary*.

500l. given to marine society. Part of fines returned. The court of common-council, on the 12th of *December*, ordered 500l. to be given by the city to the marine society, and 200l. each to be returned to Mr. *Bray* and Mr. *Roberts*, who had fined 600l. each to be excused serving the office of sheriff. They also permitted the apothecaries to employ foreigners as journeymen to the end of the present war, and for twelve months after.

Non-free-men employed. His royal highness *George* prince of *Wales* being arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the right honourable the lord-mayor, the aldermen, and common-council, addressed his majesty on that joyous

joyous occasion, on the 8th of *June*, in this manner:

A. D.
1759.

“ May it please your Majesty,

“ We, your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal
 “ subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-
 “ mons, of the city of *London*, in common-council
 “ assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate
 “ your majesty on the satisfaction of seeing your
 “ royal grandson, the prince of *Wales*, that great
 “ object of your majesty’s paternal care and soli-
 “ citude, arrived at his age of twenty-one years,
 “ mature in all the accomplishments that can add
 “ lustre to his high dignity, or command the love
 “ and veneration of mankind.

City ad-
dressed on the
prince of
Wales’s
coming of
age.

“ Long may his royal highness enjoy the bene-
 “ fit of your majesty’s salutary precepts and exam-
 “ ple, and continue to make your majesty the
 “ amplest returns of filial duty and respect. May
 “ his royal highness live to emulate the virtues
 “ that have endeared your majesty’s sacred person
 “ and government to a free people; and may there
 “ never be wanting one of your majesty’s illustrious
 “ race to perpetuate the blessings we derive from
 “ your auspicious reign.

“ Permit us, most gracious Sovereign, to em-
 “ brace this opportunity of assuring your majesty,
 “ that no hostile threats can intimidate a people
 “ animated by the love of liberty, and inspired
 “ with a sense of duty and affection to your ma-
 “ jesty; who, confiding in the Divine Providence,
 “ and the experienced wisdom and vigour of your

VOL. III.

K

“ ma-

A. D. 1759. " majesty's councils, are resolved to employ their
 " utmost efforts towards enabling your majesty to
 " repel the insults, and defeat the attempts of the
 " ancient enemies of your majesty's crown and
 " kingdom."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return
 this most gracious answer:

King's an-
 swer.

" The cordial expressions of your constant at-
 " tachment to my person and family are very
 " agreeable to me; and I return you my hearty
 " thanks for this fresh mark of your zeal and
 " affection.

" I have the firmest confidence in the fidelity
 " and spirit of my people; and I trust I shall be
 " well enabled, under the Divine Providence,
 " to defeat and frustrate the most daring attempts
 " of the ancient enemy of my crown."

Next day they also waited on the prince of *Wales*
 at *Saville* house, and addressed him with this speech
 by the recorder:

" *May it please your Royal Highness,*

Address to
 the prince
 of Wales.

" Your royal highness having happily attained
 " your age of twenty-one years, the lord-mayor,
 " aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*,
 " in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave
 " to compliment your royal highness upon an
 " event so pleasing to the king, and so very in-
 " teresting to his majesty's faithful subjects.

" But permit us, Sir, at the same time, with-
 " out offending the modesty which so eminently
 " distin-

A. D.
1759.

“distinguishes and adorns your character, to ex-
“press the yet greater pleasure we enjoy in behold-
“ing your royal highness possessed of every virtue
“and accomplishment which we had reason to
“presage from the excellence of your genius, and
“the goodness of your disposition.

“When we consider your royal highness’s ex-
“emplary piety, your dutiful deportment towards
“the king, your respectful affection for your au-
“gust mother, your early knowledge of the con-
“stitution and true interests of these kingdoms,
“and your solicitude for the happiness and pro-
“sperity of the people, we form the most agree-
“able prospects, and reflect with gratitude upon
“the wisdom and attention that have been em-
“ployed to cultivate these noble sentiments in
“your princely breast.

“May they more and more endear your royal
“highness to his majesty, and hereafter be exerted
“in a higher sphere in preserving the religious
“and civil rights, happily entrusted to the pro-
“tection of his majesty’s illustrious house.”

To which his royal highness was pleased to return
the following answer:

“*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

“I return you my hearty thanks for this mark
“of your duty to the king, and attention to me.
“You may always depend upon my warmest wishes
“for the prosperity of this great city, and for
“whatever can in the least promote the trade and
“manufactures of my native country.”

Prince of
Wales’s
answer.

A. D.
1759.

Then they proceeded to *Leicester* house, where the recorder, in their name, addressed her royal highness the princess dowager of *Wales*:

“ *May it please your Royal Highness,*

Address to
the princess
dowager.

“ The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons,
“ of the city of *London*, in common-council assem-
“ bled, warmed with the most dutiful affection
“ for his majesty, and with gratitude to your royal
“ highness for the early and repeated marks of
“ your regard, humbly beg leave to compliment
“ your royal highness upon the happiness of seeing
“ your illustrious son, the prince of *Wales*, ar-
“ rived at the age of twenty-one years, endowed
“ with every noble quality which maternal fond-
“ ness could hope, or a free people wish, in the
“ heir apparent to the crown.

“ These, Madam, are the fruits, these the
“ glorious rewards of your royal highness’s pious
“ instructions and example.

“ By having thus laid the foundation of our
“ future happiness and prosperity, your royal high-
“ ness has secured the blessings of the present age,
“ and a name of distinguished honour in the future
“ annals of *Great-Britain*.”

To whom her royal highness was pleased to return
the following answer:

“ *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

Princess’s
answer.

“ I return you many thanks for your obliging
“ compliment; my utmost ambition has ever been
“ to see my son answer the expectation of his coun-
“ try;

“ try; if I have succeeded in that, all my wishes
 “ are completed.”

A. D.
 1759.

The committee appointed to carry the act of parliament into execution for building a bridge <sup>Proceed-
ings of the
committee
for Black-
friars
bridge.</sup> cross the river *Thames* from *Black-friars*, delivered to the court of common-council, on the 28th of *June*, a representation in writing, under the hands of six aldermen and twenty commoners, which was in substance as follows:

“ 1. That it is the opinion of this committee,
 “ that the intended bridge should be of stone.

“ 2. That from the evidence given to parliament, upon the application for an act to build the said bridge, it is the opinion of this committee, that an elegant, substantial, and convenient stone bridge may be erected for a sum not exceeding 120,000l.

“ 3. That, from estimates laid before us, it is the opinion of this committee, that proper avenues to the said bridge may be purchased and completed for a sum not exceeding 24,000l.

“ 4. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding 144,000l. should be forthwith contracted for, and raised within the space of eight years, by such installments as this committee shall think proper in each year, not exceeding 30,000l. in any one year: the money so to be contracted for to be paid into the chamber of *London*.

“ 5. That it is the opinion of this committee,
 “ that the persons contracting to advance the said

A. D.

1759.

“ money should be entitled to an interest of 4l.
“ *per cent. per annum*, by way of annuities, to be
“ computed from the time of the first payment in
“ each year, upon the whole sum by them re-
“ spectively advanced within the year; but should
“ incur such forfeiture as this committee shall see
“ fit, in case of neglect to make good any of the
“ stipulated payments: the said annuities to be
“ paid half-yearly by the chamberlain, but to be
“ redeemable at the expiration of the first ten years,
“ upon six months notice, and payment of the
“ money advanced.”

“ 6. That it is the opinion of this committee,
“ that the chamberlain should be authorized and
“ directed to affix this city’s seal to such instru-
“ ments as the committee shall think fit to give,
“ pursuant to the said act, for securing the pay-
“ ment of the said annuities, redeemable as afore-
“ said, and which shall be transacted and paid for
“ in manner beforementioned.

“ 7. That it is the opinion of this committee,
“ that the chamberlain should be authorized and
“ directed to pay and apply the monies so to be
“ paid in, for the purposes of the said act, in such
“ a manner as this committee shall, from time to
“ time, think fit and order.

“ 8. That it is the opinion of this committee,
“ that the chamberlain should be authorized and
“ directed to lay out and apply the sheriffs fines,
“ appropriated, by order of the court of common-
“ council, for the purposes of the said act, either
“ in the public funds, in order to carry interest,

“ or

“ or to payment of the said annuities or otherwise,
 “ as this committe shall, from time to time, think
 “ fit and order. And it was ordered, That the
 “ court of common-council be moved pursuant to
 “ the five last resolutions.”

A. D.
 1759.

Accordingly another court of common-council was appointed for the 19th, at which were upwards of 200 members; and the said affairs of the new bridge were considered and strongly debated. They divided three several times: and there being, on each division, a majority of 40 and upwards, they were agreed to.

The enemy pressing with their utmost power, and continual recruits being wanted to supply the great draughts of men necessary to be made from *England* to defeat their designs in *Germany*, the lord-mayor called a common-council, and acquainted them, That he had called that court to deliberate on a proposition of great consequence to the service of their king and country, and hoped that the result would be such as should do honour to the city, by proving the sincerity of their professions to his majesty. Whereupon the court resolved and ordered, among other considerations, That voluntary subscriptions should be received in the chamber of *London*, to be appropriated as bounty-money to such persons as shall enter into his majesty's service, and that the city subscribe 1000*l.* for that purpose; and a committee of 12 aldermen and 24 commoners was appointed to attend at *Guildhall*, to dispose of the said bounty-money to persons applying for the same; and that

Guildhall
 subscrip-
 tion for
 landmen.

A. D.
1759.

one alderman and two commoners be a quorum sufficient to transact business: and, as a further encouragement, every person, so entering, shall be intitled to the freedom of this city at the expiration of three years, or sooner, if the war should end: and Sir *James Hodges*, the town-clerk, was ordered by the court to wait upon the right honourable Mr. *Pitt* with the said resolutions, and desire him to inform his majesty of the same. Some of the committee were ordered to wait upon lord *Ligonier*, to desire him to send proper officers to *Guildball*, to receive such persons as shall be enlisted.

The town-clerk having, according to the above order, waited upon the right honourable Mr. secretary *Pitt*, that gentleman, the next day, sent the following letter:

To the right honourable the lord-mayor of the city of London.

“ *My Lord,* *Whiteball, Aug. 15. 1759.*

Mr. Pitt's
letter to the
lord-mayor

“ Having, in consequence of the desire of the
“ court of common-council, had the honour to
“ lay before the king their resolutions of yester-
“ day, for offering certain bounties and encourage-
“ ments to such able-bodied men as shall enlist
“ themselves at the *Guildball of London*, to serve
“ in his majesty's land forces, upon the terms
“ contained in his majesty's order in council; I
“ am commanded by the king to acquaint your
“ lordship, (of which you will be pleased to make
“ the

“ the proper communication) that his majesty
 “ thanks the city of *London* for this fresh testimony
 “ of their zeal and affection for his royal person
 “ and government. I am farther commanded by
 “ the king to express his majesty’s most entire
 “ satisfaction in this signal proof of the unshaken
 “ resolution of the city of *London* to support a just
 “ and necessary war, undertaken in defence of the
 “ rights and honour of his crown, and for the
 “ security of the colonies, the trade and naviga-
 “ tion of *Great-Britain*.

A. D.
 1759.

“ I am, with great truth and respect,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship’s most obedient

“ Humble servant,

W. PITT.”

A subscription was opened immediately at *Guild-
 hall*, and was greatly encouraged and enabled to
 carry this laudable scheme effectually into execu-
 tion. For, by giving five guineas to each person
 who should voluntarily offer himself for his ma-
 jesty’s service, and a promise that he should be ad-
 mitted a freeman of *London* without fee or reward,
 upon producing a testimonial of his good behaviour
 from a general officer, great numbers immediately
 offered and enlisted ^a.

This scheme was presently adopted by the in-
 habitants of the city of *Westminster*; when, on the

Westmin-
 ster sub-
 scription.

^a It appears, by an account published in *June*, 1760, that
 this subscription amounted to 7039l. 7s. and that with this
 money were enlisted 1235 men for his majesty’s land service.

A. D. 1759. 19th of *September*, a great number of nobility, gentry, &c. met at the *St. Alban's* tavern, subscribed 4726 l. immediately, and appointed a committee to carry the said subscription, to pay bounties to persons who should enlist into the land-service, into effectual execution.

Rejoicings
on the tak-
ing of Que-
bec.

The war went on briskly: success and victory blessed our arms: and, amongst other conquests, this year records the reduction of *Quebec*. On the receipt of this news (on the 17th of *October*) never appeared greater joy in this metropolis. The guns fired in the *Park* and at the *Tower*; bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, &c. and every thing to denote the pleasure conceived thereat, were invented and exhibited: and, on the 20th, the right honourable the lord-mayor, the aldermen, and common-council-men, being introduced by the right honourable Mr. secretary *PITT*, congratulated his majesty, by their recorder, with the following address:

“ *May it please your Majesty,*

City ad-
dress on
taking
Quebec.

“ To accept the most humble but warmest con-
“ gratulations of your majesty's dutiful and loyal
“ subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-
“ mons, of the city of *London*, in common-council
“ assembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted
“ series of victories and successes which, under the
“ divine blessing, have attended your majesty's
“ arms by sea and land, within the compass of this
“ distinguished and ever-memorable year.

“ The

A. D.
1759.

“ The reduction of *Fort du Quesne* on the *Ohio*;
 “ of the island of *Goree* in *Africa*; and of *Gnada-*
 “ *loupe*, with its dependencies, in the *West-Indies*;
 “ the repulse and defeat of the whole *French* army,
 “ by a handful of infantry, in the plains of *Min-*
 “ *den*; the taking of *Niagara*, *Ticonderoga*, and
 “ *Crown-Point*; the naval victory off cape *Lagos*;
 “ the advantages gained over the *French* nation in
 “ the *East-Indies*; and, above all, the conquest
 “ of *Quebec* (the capital of the *French* empire
 “ in *North-America*) in a manner so glorious to
 “ your majesty’s arms, against every advantage
 “ of situation and superior numbers; are such e-
 “ vents as will for ever render your majesty’s au-
 “ spicious reign the favourite æra in the history
 “ of *Great-Britain*.

“ But, whilst we reflect with surprize and gra-
 “ titude upon this last and most important con-
 “ quest, permit us, gracious sovereign, to express
 “ our great regard for the immense (though almost
 “ only) loss which has attended it, in the death
 “ of that gallant general, whose abilities formed,
 “ whose courage attempted, and whose conduct
 “ happily effected, the glorious enterprize in which
 “ he fell, leaving to future times an heroic exam-
 “ ple of military skill, discipline, and fortitude.

“ Measures of such national concern, so inva-
 “ riably pursued, and acquisitions of so much con-
 “ sequence to the power and trade of *Great-Britain*,
 “ are the noblest proofs of your majesty’s paternal
 “ affection and regard for the true interest of your
 “ kingdoms, and reflect honour upon those whom

“ your

A. D. 1759. " your majesty has been pleased to admit into
 " your council, or to intrust with the conduct of
 " your fleets and armies.

" These will ever command the lives and for-
 " tunes of a free and grateful people, in defence
 " of your majesty's sacred person and royal family,
 " against the attempts of all your enemies. And
 " we humbly trust that Almighty God will bless
 " your majesty's salutary intentions with a continu-
 " ance of success, and thereby, in time, lead to
 " a safe and honourable peace."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return
 this most gracious answer :

King's an-
 swer.

" I receive, with particular satisfaction, this
 " most dutiful and loyal address, as an additional
 " mark of your affection to my person, and of your
 " signal zeal for the honour of my government
 " in this just and necessary war. Our successes
 " are, under the blessing of God, the natural and
 " happy fruit of union amongst my people, and
 " of ability and valour in my fleets and armies.
 " I have an entire confidence in this truly national
 " spirit; and the city of *London* may depend on
 " my tender care for the rights, trade, colonies,
 " and navigation of my faithful subjects."

Fire in
 Sweeting's
 alley.

About five o'clock in the morning of the 10th
 of *November* a fire began in *Hamlin's* coffee-house
 in *Sweeting's* alley, close to the east side of the
Royal-exchange, which, spreading into *Cornhill*, and
 thence into *Freeman's court*, destroyed 13 capital
 houses, and many more were greatly damaged.

Yet this was not so lamentable as that appeared to be which happened in *King's-street, Covent-garden*, about four o'clock in the morning, on the 23d of *December*. It began at a cabinet-maker's, and made its way through *Rose-street, &c.* towards *Long-acre*: in which space it destroyed upwards of 30 houses, besides the many that were damaged. Many persons were burnt; others buried in the ruins; and the firemen suffered very much in their limbs, &c.

A. D.
1759.
In King-
street, Co-
vent-gar-
den.

The debates, which had so long engaged the common-council about the new bridge, at last opened the understandings of the ruling part of the city; who soon perceived that, unless proper measures should be taken to make the city of *London* more airy and commodious for the mercantile and genteel part of its inhabitants, before that new bridge should be finished, they might be invited into the new buildings on the *Surry* side; whereby the estates in the city would inevitably be ruined. Therefore, it was found expedient to enter immediately upon such measures, as they should think most advantageous for preserving the best of the inhabitants. For this purpose the new common-council, at their very first meeting on the 22d of *January*, 1760, came to a resolution that an application should be made to parliament for a bill to empower the city to make such alterations, in regard to the avenues leading into it, as should be thought necessary, and might tend to its advantage. A
petition

Resolution
to improve
the city.
A. D.
1760.

A. D.
1760.

petition was presented, and their request was granted immediately ^b.

There

^b *Openings to be made in the city of London, pursuant to the act of parliament passed this session.*

In *Aldersgate-ward*. A passage 20 feet wide, from the east side of *Aldersgate-street* (opposite to *Little-Britain*) to the west of *Noble-street*, opposite to *Oat-lane*; and from thence through *Wood-street*, opposite to *Low-lane*.—In *Aldgate-ward*. A passage 50 feet wide, from the mason's shop, facing *Crutched-friars*, in a direct line to the *Minories*. A passage, 25 feet wide, through *Northumberland-alley*, into *Crutched friars*.—In *Bishopsgate-ward*. A passage, 25 feet wide, through *Angel-court*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, into *Little St. Helen's*. A passage, 20 feet wide, from *Broad street*, through *Union-court*, into *Bishopsgate-street*.—In *Coleman-street-ward*. A passage, 50 feet wide, from *Tokenhouse-yard* to *London-wall*.—In *Farringdon-ward without*. A passage, 30 feet wide, in the middle part of *Snow-hill*, to *Fleet-market*. A passage, 25 feet wide, from *Butcherhall-lane* into *Little-Britain*.—In *Farringdon-ward within*. A passage through *Cock-alley*, on the south side of *Ludgate-hill*, and opposite to the *Old-Bailey*, 40 feet wide, into *Black-friars*.

Passages to be improved and enlarged.

In *Aldgate-ward*. The houses on the east side of *Billiter-lane* to be pulled down, to enlarge the passage to thirty feet. The houses at the east end of *Leadenball-street* to be pulled down, to make the passage there 35 feet wide. Part of the houses on the east side of *Poor-Jury-lane*, beginning with a house on the north side of the *Horse and Trumpet*, and extending southward to *Gould-square*, to range in a line with that end of the lane next to *Aldgate*; the passage of which is to be made 35 feet wide, by letting back all the houses from the *Gate* to the *Horse and Trumpet*.—In *Broad-street-ward*. The house at the west end of the buildings between *Cornhill* and *Threadneedle-street*, opposite to the south end of *Princes-street*, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street. The houses to be pulled down

There was a most terrible storm of wind on the 12th and 15th of *February*, which raged with great fury. A. D.
1760.
Great
wind.

down on the south-side of *Threadneedle-street*, extending from the house beforementioned eastward to that part of the street which is opposite to the *Bank gates*; and the passage there enlarged to 35 feet in width.—In *Coleman-street-ward*. One house on the north-east corner of the *Old-Jury*, and another house at the south-west corner of *Coleman-street*, both occupied by braziers, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.—In *Cordwainers-ward*. The house at the north-east corner of *Trinity-lane*, near the *Dog-tavern*, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.—In *Cornhill-ward*. The house at the west end of the buildings, between *Cornhill* and *Lombard-street*, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.—In *Cripplegate-ward within*. The houses which project forwards at the west end of *Silver-street*, from the end of *Monk-well-street*, quite through into *Aldersgate-street*, to be pulled down, to make a street 40 feet wide. The house at the corner of *Aldermanbury*, formerly the *Baptist-head tavern*, facing *Milk-street*, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.—In *Farringdon-ward within*. The tin-shop and the trunk-maker's house, at the south-west corner of *Cheapside*, leading into *St. Paul's church-yard*, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street. Such part of the houses in *Creed-lane* to be pulled down as are necessary to widen the passage to 30 feet.—In *Farringdon-ward without*. All the houses in the middle row between the paved alley, adjoining to *St. Sepulchre's church*, and *Giltspur-street*, from the north end quite through to the south end, facing *Hart-street*, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street. All the houses in the middle row between the *Great* and *Little Old-Bailey*, from the north end, facing *Hart-street*, to the *Baptist's-head* at the south end, facing the *Great Old-Bailey*, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street. The shops or sheds under *St. Dunstan's church*, in *Fleet-street*, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.—In *Langbourn-ward*. Such part of the houses at the end of *Mark-lane*, next to *Fenchurch-street*, to be pulled down

A. D.
1760.

fury. Houses and parts of houses, chimnies, fences, trees, &c. were blown down, and several persons lost their lives. The damage upon the water and long the coast was much greater.

Fire.

On the 25th three houses were burnt at *Shadwell-dock*.

The common-council, convinced of the great blessings derived to the people of this kingdom as will make the passage there 30 feet wide. Such part of the houses at the east end of *Lombard-street* to be pulled down as will make the passage there 30 feet wide.—In *Portoken-ward*. The house at the north-east corner of *Houndsditch*, adjoining to the church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.—In *Tower-ward*. Such part of the houses on *St. Dunstan's hill*, adjoining to the *George alehouse*, and opposite to the chain, and such part of the warehouses opposite to the end of *St. Dunstan's church*, to be pulled down as will make the passage 30 feet wide. The house on the north-west corner of *Great Tower-street*, occupied by Mr. *Crawford*, a brushmaker, and also the house on the south-east corner of *Little Tower-street*, occupied by Mess. *Julon* and *Lidner*, hatters, to be pulled down, to make a convenient passage. The house in *Mark-lane* which adjoins to *Allhallows Staining*, and projects 12 feet before the other houses, to be pulled down, to make it range in a line with the other houses, and enlarge the passage.—In *Vintry-ward*. The houses on the north side of *Thames-street*, which reach from *Elbow-lane* to *College-hill*, and also those on the south side of the said street, which reach from *Vintners-hall* to *Bull-wharf-lane*, to be pulled down, in order to make the street 40 feet wide. The house at the corner of *Tower-Royal*, facing *College-hill*, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.—In *Wallbroke-ward*. The house at the north east corner of *Bucklersbury*, which projects before the other buildings, to be pulled down.—In *Bishopsgate-ward*. The two houses between *New Broad-street* and *New Broad-street buildings*, which project so far into the street, to be pulled down.

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March,
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to *Tyburn*
landau,

Vol.
2.

by the late prohibition of distilled spirits from corn, petitioned the house of commons on the 13th of *March*, praying that the prohibition might be continued, or that the use of wheat might not be permitted in distillation. But the motion made on the 29th, to petition the house of lords, was not carried.

A. D.
1760.

As the earl *Ferrers*^a, on the 3d day of his trial, (*April 18.*) was carried from the *Tower* through *Thames-*

Fire in
Thames-
Street.

^a On *May 2d*, the sheriffs received a writ for the execution of this unhappy nobleman, under the great seal of *Great-Britain*, and a writ was also sent to the lieutenant of the *Tower*, for the delivery of his lordship's body to the said sheriffs.

On *Monday*, the 5th of *May*, the sheriffs, attended by their under-sheriffs, &c. went to the outward gate of the *Tower*, at nine o'clock in the morning, of which earl *Ferrers* being informed, sent to desire of them the permission of going in his own landau, instead of a mourning-coach provided by his friends. The sheriffs having given a receipt for his body, the solemn procession moved on thus.—A large body of constables, &c.—A party of horse-grenadiers and a party of foot.—Mr. sheriff *Errington*, with his under-sheriff, in his chariot.—His lordship in his landau, accompanied by Mr. sheriff *Vaillant*, and the reverend Mr. *Humphreys* chaplain of the *Tower*, escorted by two other parties of horse-grenadiers and foot.—Mr. sheriff *Vaillant*'s chariot, with his under-sheriff.—A mourning-coach and fix, with some of his lordship's friends.—A hearse and fix, provided to carry his lordship's body from the place of execution to surgeon's hall. The procession was slow and solemn, taking up two hours and three quarters, through an innumerable concourse of spectators, who behaved with the utmost decency, and were, in general, impressed with an awful melancholy silence. His lordship behaved with ease and composure during the whole time of his passage from the *Tower* to *Tyburn*. He told Mr. sheriff *Vaillant*, as they sat in the landau, that his dress (light cloaths embroidered with silver)

A. D.
1760.

Thames-street, a servant, entrusted with the care of some combustible matter in an oil-shop or warehouse

might seem odd; but that he had his reasons for wearing them that day; which, however, he did not mention. After taking notice of the innumerable multitude that crowded round him every foot of the way, he added, that he supposed they came to see a lord hanged. He had applied in vain to the king, by letter, that he might suffer in the *Tower*, where *Essex*, Queen *Elizabeth's* favourite, one of his ancestors, was beheaded: he made this application with the more confidence, as he had the honour, he said, to quarter part of his majesty's arms, and to be allied to him. To die at the place for executing common felons he thought hard: and observed, that the apparatus of death, and the being made a spectacle to such multitudes, was worse than death itself. Mr. *Humphreys* had never seen him till that morning; and that gentleman signifying to him that some account of his religious sentiments would be expected, he made answer, That he did not think himself accountable for these to the public. That he had always adored one God, the maker of the world; and for any peculiar notions of his own, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to make profelytes; that he thought it wrong to disturb any national form of religion, as lord *Bolingbroke* had done by the publication of his writings. He added, that the multitude of sects, and the many disputes about religion, had almost banished morality. [Did ever these hurt the morals of any sincere enquirer after truth?] His shooting Mr. *Johnson*, against whom he declared that he had no malice, he ascribed to his not knowing what he did, which disorder was occasioned, he said, by many crosses and vexations he had met with at that particular time. As he approached *Tyburn*, he expressed a desire to see a person (whether male or female is not mentioned) who waited there in a coach, and for whom he said he had a very sincere regard; but, being told that parting with this person might give him too great a shock, he declined it, and delivered to the sheriff a bank-note in a pocket-book, with a ring, and a purse with some guineas, to be given this person.

Being

house near *St. Magnus's* church, inadvertently left his charge on the fire to gratify his curiosity with the

A. D.
1760.

Being arrived at the place of execution, his lordship alighted and ascended the scaffold with the same composure he had shewn hitherto, where, after a short stay, he was asked by the clergyman to join in prayer with him, which he declined; but, kneeling on black cushions, readily joined with him in the Lord's prayer, which, he said, he had always admired. After it was over he added, with great energy, "O Lord, forgive me all my errors; pardon all my sins." He then rose and presented his watch to Mr. sheriff *Vaillant*, thanked him and the rest of the gentlemen for their civilities, and signified his desire to be buried at *Breden*, or *Stanton*, in *Leicestershire*. Then *Jack Ketch's* man came to tie his lordship's hands; and his lordship, mistaking him for the executioner, gave him his purse with five guineas, which the executioner demanded of his man, and he refused to deliver it. This incident would have retarded the execution, and greatly discomposed his lordship, had not Mr. sheriff *Vaillant* immediately interposed, and commanded them to proceed in their business, and end the dispute. They then put on his white cap, took off his neck-cloth, and put on the halter, which was a common one. He then stepped upon the little stage in the middle of the scaffold, and it was explained to him in what manner it would sink. His cap being pulled over his eyes, Mr. sheriff *Vaillant* gave the signal for removing the board by stamping with his foot.

His lordship was turned off about two minutes before twelve, and seemed to die very easy; but his hands turned presently remarkably black. Soon after he was turned off, the hearse and mourning-coach drew up to the scaffold, and a shell, covered with black, was taken out of the hearse: his lordship's body, after hanging one hour and five minutes, was cut down; and the shell, being raised up on end, the body was dropt into it, and carried upon six men's shoulders, and put into the hearse, and attended by the two sheriffs to surgeon's-hall.

From the time of his ascending the scaffold to his execution was about eight minutes, during which his countenance never changed, nor did his tongue falter.

A. D.
1760.

the sight of the noble prisoner. But, before he could get back, the whole shop was in flames; which, spreading into the neighbourhood, consumed seven houses, with warehouses, &c. in *Thames-street*, full of valuable goods; and very much damaged *St. Magnus's* church.

First pile
of Black-
friars
bridge.

On the 7th of *June* the first pile of the intended new bridge from *Black-friars* to the opposite shore in *Surry* was drove in the middle of the *Thames*.

Committee
to widen,
&c. the
streets, &c.

A common-council was summoned and met on the 17th, and that court empowered the committee of city lands to put in execution the act of parliament, passed the last sessions, for widening and improving the several streets, &c. in this city; with instructions to begin, as soon as possible, with an opening to be made from the east end of *Crutchet-friars* into the *Minories*: and to make a report, at any future court of common-council, of what improvements they might think necessary to be made by virtue of the said act. The committee sold *Aldgate* for 157l. 10s. *Cripplegate* for 91l. and *Ludgate* for 148l. to be pulled down and taken away by a certain time by the purchaser.

His lordship wore his own light-brown curled hair, light-coloured cloaths as before-mentioned, black silk breeches, white silk stockings, and stone shoe and knee buckles.—The gallows was covered with black bays, as was also the scaffold, which was erected under it, and railed round.

Numbers of persons were admitted to see the dissected body, at surgeons-hall, for three days. On the coffin was the following inscription—*Laurence earl Ferrers suffered May the 5th, 1760. On Thursday the 8th, in the evening, his lordship's remains were delivered to his friends.*

William

William Hart, Esq; banker, and goldsmith by A. D. 1760.
company, being chosen one of the sheriffs for the ^{William Hart, Esq;}
ensuing year, appeared before the court of alder- ^{obliged to}
men, on the 2d of *July*, and pleaded exemption ^{serve sheriff}
from serving the said office, by virtue of his be-
ing one of the gentlemen of his majesty's privy-
chamber. But his plea was not admitted: and
he was obliged to serve the office, if he did not
chuse to fine.

This summer had such an effect upon the canine Mad dogs.
creation, that the dogs in and about this metro-
polis were in an uncommon degree seized with
madness. Numbers of other dogs, and many of the
human species being bitten by them; the magi- ^{Orders}
strates gave orders that all dogs should be muz- ^{concerning}
zled, or kept up for a certain time, I think two ^{dogs.}
months, from about the 20th of *August*, and that
all stragglers should be destroyed.

About the 28th or 29th of *July*, the city and ^{Report of a}
its environs were terribly alarmed by a wicked re- ^{plague in}
port that the plague had broken out in *St. Thomas's* ^{St. Tho-}
hospital. It spread far and near, and with such ^{mas's ho-}
an air of positiveness and certainty that it gained ^{spital.}
credit, and caused a general consternation. Which
obliged the physicians, surgeons, and apothecary,
belonging to that hospital, to publish the contrary
in the *London Gazette* ^a.

On

^a *St. Thomas's Hospital, July 30, 1760.*

" Whereas the town has been alarmed with a false and
" wicked report, that the plague is broke out in *St. Thomas's*
" hospital; we, the under-written, (in pursuance of an order

L 3

" of

A. D.
1760.
Hurricane.

On the 28th of *September*, there was a most violent hurricane of wind, which tore up trees by the roots in *Hyde-park*, *St. James's-park*, and all the neighbouring fields about this metropolis; and much damage was done to the shipping and boats in the river *Thames*.

We shall conclude this reign with the city address to his majesty, on the 18th of *October*, on account of the conquest of *Canada*. On which day the right honourable the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty; and being introduced to his majesty by the right honourable Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, made their compliments in the following address: which was spoke by Sir *William Moreton*, Knt. the recorder.

“ *Most gracious Sovereign,*

Address on
the reduc-
tion of
Canada.

“ Permit us, your ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, humbly to congratulate your majesty upon the late signal successes with which it hath

“ of the grand committee of governors held this day) do hereby certify, that the said report is absolutely without foundation; and that there are no other diseases amongst the patients than what are usual in this and all other hospitals.

“ *Thomas Milner, M. Akenfide, Alexander Russell, John*

“ *Hadley*, physicians to *St. Thomas's* hospital.

“ *T. Baker, Benjamin Corwell, Thomas Smith*, surgeons to the said hospital.

“ *George Whitfield*, apothecary to the said hospital.”

“ pleased

“ pleased the divine Providence to bless your ma-
“ jesty’s arms by sea and land.

A. D.
1760.

“ The conquest of *Canada*, so heroically begun
“ at *Quebec*, so nobly seconded by the defeat and
“ dispersion of the enemy’s fleet upon the coast
“ of *Britany*, and so happily compleated without
“ the effusion of human blood at *Montreal*; at
“ the same time that it reflects the highest honour
“ upon the wisdom and vigour of your majesty’s
“ councils, upon the conduct, fortitude, and ac-
“ tivity of your commanders, and upon the
“ bravery and discipline of your fleets and armies,
“ is an event of the utmost importance to the
“ trade and manufactures of these kingdoms, as
“ it is the only effectual means of securing your
“ majesty’s industrious subjects in *North America*,
“ against the continual encroachments and unpa-
“ ralleled barbarities of a restless and insidious
“ enemy, ever more dangerous in peace than war.

“ Deeply sensible of your majesty’s paternal
“ goodness, in thus graciously protecting the most
“ distant of your faithful subjects, your majesty’s
“ grateful citizens of *London*, will ever chearfully
“ exert those means, for which (under the Divine
“ favour) they esteem themselves indebted to
“ your majesty, towards enabling your majesty to
“ preserve this valuable acquisition, and effectual-
“ ly to prosecute the various and extensive ser-
“ vices of this just and necessary war, and to
“ dictate to the aggressors the terms of a safe and
“ honourable peace.

A. D.
1760.

“ To this desirable end, may the God of ar-
“ armies crown the justice of your majesty’s cause
“ with repeated and decisive victories; and when
“ your majesty shall have long enjoyed the glori-
“ ous fruits of all your care and labours, may
“ the empire of *Great Britain* continue in your
“ majesty’s illustrious race, in full splendor and
“ security, till time shall be no more.”

To which address, his majesty was pleased to
return this most gracious answer :

“ I have the highest satisfaction in this fresh
“ and signal proof of your affection to me, and
“ to my government, for which I return you my
“ hearty thanks. The same union amongst my
“ people, and the same ability and valour in
“ my fleets and armies, will, I trust, under the
“ blessing of God, enable me, in the end, to
“ terminate this necessary and expensive war, by
“ an honourable, advantageous, and lasting peace.
“ The city of *London* may depend on my constant
“ care for their prosperity, and for the extension
“ of the trade, manufactures, and navigation of
“ my faithful subjects.”

LIST of LORD-MAYORS in the Reign of King George II.

In his 1st year Sir *Edward Becker*.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 2 | Sir <i>Robert Baylis</i> . |
| 3 | Sir <i>Richard Brocas</i> . |
| 4 | <i>Humphrey Parsons</i> , Esq; |
| 5 | Sir <i>Francis Child</i> . |

In

In his 6th year *John Barber, Esq;*A. D.
1760.

- 7 *Sir William Billers.*
- 8 *Sir Edward Bellamy.*
- 9 *Sir John Williams.*
- 10 *Sir John Thompson.*
- 11 *Sir John Barnard.*
- 12 *Micajah Perry, Esq;*
- 13 *Sir John Salter.*
- 14 { *Humphrey Parsons, Esq; died.*
 Daniel Lambert, Esq;
- 15 { *Sir Robert Godschall, died.*
 George Heathcote, Esq;
- 16 *Robert Willmot, Esq;*
- 17 *Sir Robert Westley.*
- 18 *Sir Henry Marshall.*
- 19 *Sir Richard Hoare,*
- 20 *William Benn, Esq;*
- 21 *Sir Robert Ladbroke.*
- 22 *Sir William Calvert.*
- 23 { *Sir Samuel Pennant, died.*
 J. Blackford, Esq;
- 24 *Francis Cockayne, Esq;*
- 25 { *Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; died.*
 Robert Alsop, Esq;
- 26 *Sir Crispe Gascoyne.*
- 27 { *Edward Ironside, Esq; died.*
 Sir Thomas Rawlinson,
- 28 *Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq;*
- 29 *Slingsby Bethell, Esq;*
- 30 *Marshe Dickinson, Esq;*
- 31 *Sir Charles Asgill.*
- 32 *Sir Richard Glynn.*
- 33 *Sir Thomas Chitty.*

A. D.
1760.

C H A P. XIX.

Death of king George II. and accession of king George III. City's right to tolls in markets, &c. Fires. Representatives elected: and instructed. Gates pulled down. Freedoms presented to the duke of York, &c. New roads. Thanks voted to Mr. Pitt. Addresses on several occasions. High tides. Act concerning fish. Cock-lane ghost. Floods. Riots. Peace proclaimed. Aldermen's address. Great fires at Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe, and Limehouse. Weaver's petition against foreign silks. Storms. Stock-brokers. Palatines. Act for paving, &c. the streets, and proceedings thereupon: and several other particulars.

Death of
King
George II.

KING George II. greatly regretted by his faithful subjects, departed this life on the 25th of October, 1760, in the 34th year of his reign, aged 77. He was seized suddenly, at his palace at *Kensington*, by a violent disorder, which was afterwards found to be a rupture of the ventricle; he fell down speechless, and expired very soon. On which account there was no public shew, or feasting at *Guildhall*, next lord-mayor's day.

Accession
of King
Geo. III.

His grandson, *George*, prince of *Wales*, was immediately proclaimed by the name of king *George III*^a. And, on the 28th, the right honourable

^a The order of the procession at the proclamation of his majesty, on the 26th, was as follows:

From

nourable the lord-mayor and aldermen of *London* waited on his majesty, and made their compliments of congratulation and condolence in the following address :

A. D.
1760.

From *Leicester-fields* (where his majesty king *George* the Third was yesterday first proclaimed, before *Sewille-house*) the heralds, &c. proceeded to *Charing-cross* in the following order:

Farriers of the horse-grenadier guards with axes erect.—French-horns of the troop.—Troop of horse-grenadier guards.—Two knight-marshal's officers.—Knight-marshal and his men.—Household-drums.—Kettle-drums.—Trumpets.—Pursuivants.—Herald.—King at arms supported by two serjeants at arms with their maces.—Archbishop of *Canterbury* in his coach.—Lord viscount *Falmouth*.—Troop of horse-guards.

At *Charing-cross* a herald again read the proclamation.

After which, the procession moved on to *Temple-bar*; the gate of which was shut; and the lord-mayor, attended by aldermen, &c. waited within. After the usual formality of demanding admittance, the gates were opened, and the cavalcade proceeded to the end of *Chancery-lane*, where the proclamation was again read. Thence they proceeded thro' the city in the following order: immediately after the heralds,

City-drum.—Trumpets.—Sheriff's officers.—City music.—Two city-marshals.—Lord-mayor's officers.—Lord-mayor in a state coach.—Archbishop of *Canterbury*.—Lord viscount *Falmouth*.

Aldermen, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*,—*Francis Cokayne*, Esq;—*Robert Alsop*, Esq;—*Thomas Rawlinson*, Esq;—Sir *Richard Glynn*, Bart.—Sir *William Moreton*, recorder.—*Robert Scott*, Esq;—Sir *William Stewenson*.—*Francis Gosling*, Esq;—The two sheriffs.—Chamberlain.—Town-clerk.—Troop of life-guards.

The proclamation was also read at the end of *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*; and lastly at the *Royal Exchange*, which ended the ceremony.

The guns were fired at the *Park* and *Tower* on this occasion; and the evening concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, &c. &c.

“ *Most*

A. D.
1760.

Address of
the lord-
mayor and
aldermen.

“ *Most gracious Sovereign,*

“ Your majesty’s truly dutiful and loyal sub-
“ jects, the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city
“ of *London*, beg leave to approach your royal
“ person, and congratulate your majesty upon
“ your happy accession to the imperial crown of
“ these realms; and, at the same time, to con-
“ dole the loss of our late most gracious sovereign,
“ whose glorious reign and princely virtues must
“ ever make his memory dear to a grateful people,
“ It is our peculiar happiness, that your ma-
“ jesty’s heart is truly *English*, and that you have
“ discovered in your earliest years, the warmest
“ attention to the laws and constitution of these
“ kingdoms; laws so excellently formed, that as
“ they give liberty to the people, they give power
“ to the prince; and are a mutual support of the
“ prerogatives of the crown, and the rights of
“ the subject.

“ Your majesty is now in possession of the
“ united hearts of all your people, at a time when
“ the honour and credit of the nation, are (by the
“ courage and activity of your majesty’s fleets
“ and armies) in the highest extent; a time when
“ we have happily no divisions at home to ob-
“ struct those measures, which have carried terror
“ to our enemies abroad.

“ As your majesty’s reign is so happily begun
“ with the universal approbation and joy of the
“ whole nation, permit us, great Sir, to express
“ the high sense we have of your majesty’s vir-
“ tues, by the strongest assurances of our unal-
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Por

A. D.
1760.

“terable zeal for your majesty’s sacred person and
 “government; being convinced, that your ma-
 “jesty has the true interest of this nation entirely
 “at heart, and that your power will be ever ex-
 “erted in protecting the trade, rights, and liber-
 “ties of your subjects. May your majesty reign
 “long in the hearts of your people; and may the
 “crown of these kingdoms ever descend to one
 “of your majesty’s illustrious family to latest
 “posterity.”

To which address his majesty was pleased to
 return this most gracious answer:

“I have great satisfaction in the early marks
 “you have given me of your zeal and affection
 “for me and for my government. And I return
 “you my hearty thanks. You may rely on my
 “tender concern for the rights, trade, and ma-
 “nufactures of the city of *London*.”

On the same day it was unanimously agreed by
 a court of common-council, that the following
 inscription should be engraven on a plate, and
 placed upon the first stone of the bridge from
Black-friars to the opposite shore; which was laid
 by the lord-mayor, attended by the committee,
 with great ceremony, on *Friday, Oct. 31, 1760*.

Ultimo die Octobris, anno ab incarnatione

MDCC LX.

auspicatissimo principe GEORGIO Tertio

regnum jam ineunte,

Pontis hujus, in reipublicæ commodum

urbisq;

A. D.
1760.

urbisq; majestatem,
(Laté tum flagrante bello)

a S. P. Q. L. suscepti,
Primum Lapidem posuit

THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,
Prætor,

ROBERTO MYLNE, Architecto.

Utque apud posteros extet monumentum
voluntaris suæ erga virum

qui vigore ingenii, animi constantiâ,
probitatis & virtutis suæ felici quadam contagione,
(favente Deo

faustisq; GEORGII Secundi auspiciis)

Imperium Britannicum

in Asiâ, Africâ, & Americâ,

restituit, auxit, & stabilavit,

Necnon patriæ antiquum honorem & auctoritatem
inter Europæ gentes instauravit,

Cives Londinenses, uno consensu,

Huic Ponti inscribi voluerunt nomen

GULIELMI PITT.

Translated.

On the last day of October, in the year 1760,
and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign
of GEORGE the Third,

Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Knight, Lord-Mayor,
laid the First Stone of this Bridge,

Undertaken by the Common-Council of London,
(in the height of an extensive War)

for the public accommodation,

and ornament of the city,

ROBERT MYLNE being the Architect.

And

And that there may remain to posterity
a monument of this city's affection to the man
who, by the strength of his genius,
the steadiness of his mind,
and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and
spirit,

A. D.
1760.

(under the Divine favour
and fortunate auspices of GEORGE the Second)
recovered, augmented, and secured,

The British Empire

in Asia, Africa, and America,

And restored the ancient reputation

and influence of his country

amongst the nations of Europe,

The Citizens of London have unanimously voted
this Bridge to be inscribed with the name of

WILLIAM PITT.

On the 30th, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and
common-council, waited also upon his majesty,
and Sir *William Moreton*, Knt. the recorder, made
their compliments of condolence and congratula-
tion in the following address:

" *Most gracious Sovereign,*

" We, your majesty's most dutiful and faith-
ful subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and
commons, in common-council assembled, most
humbly approach your royal presence, to con-
dole with your majesty the unexpected and af-
fecting loss which your majesty and the nation
have sustained, by the death of your illustrious
" grand

City ad-
dress.

A. D.
1760.

“ grandfather, whose gentle and equal rule will
“ be gratefully remembered by the present age,
“ and whose wise and prosperous reign will be
“ honoured by succeeding generations.

“ So sudden and momentous an event, in this
“ very critical juncture, would, indeed, be se-
“ verely felt by *Great Britain*, and her magnani-
“ mous ally, had not the goodness of Almighty
“ God placed her sceptre in the hands of a prince,
“ who, by his first declaration in council, has most
“ graciously confirmed all the pleasing hopes
“ which had been early entertained of his virtue,
“ wisdom, and fortitude, as well as of his tender
“ affection to this, his native country, and regard
“ for her most excellent constitution, both in
“ church and state.

“ It is, therefore, with the sincerest and warm-
“ est love and veneration, that we congratulate
“ your majesty’s most happy accession to the go-
“ vernment of a free, loyal, and united people.

“ And although we are sensible how painful it
“ must be to your majesty, to find your kingdoms
“ engaged in a bloody and expensive war, we
“ doubt not but your majesty, jealous of the ho-
“ nour of your crown, and attentive to the rights
“ and commercial interests of your people, will
“ stedfastly pursue the wisdom and spirit of those
“ councils, by which that war hath hitherto been
“ so successfully conducted, until your majesty
“ shall be enabled, by the Divine assistance, the
“ tried and well-regulated ardour of your fleets
“ and armies, and the inexhaustible affection of

“ all your subjects, to establish peace upon a just,
 “ honourable, and solid foundation. A. D. 1760.

“ May your majesty graciously accept this ear-
 “ nest of our duty and inviolable attachment to
 “ your sacred person and government, and our
 “ humble assurances, that as it will be our con-
 “ stant prayer to the great ruler of princes, that
 “ your majesty’s reign may long continue over us,
 “ so it shall be always our study and endeavour,
 “ by every act of zeal, gratitude, and obedi-
 “ ence, to render it happy and glorious to your
 “ majesty.”

To which address his majesty was pleased to
 return this most gracious answer :

“ I take very kindly your early and warm as-
 “ surances of affection for my person and govern-
 “ ment, and I give you my cordial thanks.

“ Firmness of councils, supported by such ge-
 “ nerous efforts of a free, and united people, and
 “ seconded by such intrepidity, and conduct, in
 “ my fleets and armies, will, I trust, under the
 “ blessing of the Almighty, lead my kingdoms,
 “ in conjunction with my faithful allies, to a just,
 “ honourable, and lasting peace. My good city
 “ of *London* shall ever experience my watchful
 “ care for their liberties, commerce, and happi-
 “ nefs.”

They then waited on her royal highness the
 princess dowager of *Wales*; and Sir *William More-*

A. D. 1760. *ton*, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments in the following speech :

Address to
the prin-
cess dow-
ager.

“ *May it please your Royal Highness,*

“ We, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-
mons, of the city of *London*, in common-
council assembled, humbly beg leave to pre-
sent to your royal highness, our most respectful
compliments of condolance, on the death of
our late most gracious sovereign; and at the
same time to congratulate your royal highness,
upon your illustrious son's most happy accession
to the crown of these realms, amidst the joyful
acclamations of his faithful subjects.

“ To your royal highness's wife and tender
care of his majesty's early years, we stand in-
debted for the cultivation of the innate virtues
of his princely mind, and for the foundation
of all those blessings which we trust to enjoy
under his auspicious reign.

“ Long may your royal highness taste the ma-
ternal satisfaction of seeing the royal object of
your affection and solicitude; the darling of this
his native country, the protector of our trade,
the defender of our religion, laws and liberties,
and the ornament and delight of human kind.”

To which her royal highness was pleased to re-
turn the following answer :

“ *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

“ I return you my hearty thanks for this fresh
mark of your attention to me. My warmest
wishes

“ wishes have ever attended this great city ; and
 “ the joy and happiness of my life will consist in
 “ the king, my son, exceeding in every thing
 “ your most sanguine expectations.”

A. D.
 1761.

The city's right to toll on provisions exposed to sale before houses in the markets was tried in the king's bench, *Guildhall*, by a jury of non-free-men, between the citizens of the city of *London*, plaintiffs, and *Edward Smith* and *Ralph Troyford*, salesmen in *Newgate-market*, defendants: and between the said plaintiffs and *John Cope*, a salesman, defendant, for the sale of provisions exposed to sale in *Whitehart-street*, an avenue or passage leading to *Newgate-market*. In each of these causes the jury gave a verdict for the city. By which the citizens have established their right to the tolls, for all the avenues leading to, and to the tolls in, the markets.

City right
 to tolls in
 markets,
 &c

At a common-council, on the 18th of *February*, 1761, there was a strong debate upon a motion made to present the freedom of this city to Sir *John Phillips*, Bart. and *George Cooke*, Esq; one of the knights for the shire of *Middlesex*. The court was thin, and upon a division, the motion was agreed to by 38 to 33. in testimony of the grateful sense which the citizens of *London* entertain of the many benefits received from their readiness and assiduity, to assist and support such of their resolutions, as required the aid and authority of parliament. However, the court of common-council, looking upon this as a surprize, they

Freedoms
 presented
 to Sir John
 Phillips and
 Mr. Cooke

A. D. 1761. unanimously agreed, and ordained, That for the future, no person should have the freedom presented unto him, unless the motion for the same shall be made at one court, previous to the putting the question for granting the same.

Mill at Redhouse burnt.

The wind was so high on the 26th, that it drove the mill belonging to his majesty, at the *Red-house* at *Deptford*, with such velocity, that it could not be stopt, and took fire. By which the mill and a great quantity of flour, &c. in it, were consumed.

Short tide. On the 2d of *February*, the flowing of the tide was so little in the *Thames*, that the sterlings of *London-bridge* were not covered at high-water.

City representatives elected.

A new parliament being summoned, the poll for the city representatives was declared on the 2d of *April*, at *Guildhall*, when the numbers were,

For Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.	4306
Sir Richard Glynn, Bart.	3285
William Beckford, Esq;	3663
Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq;	3983
Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart,	3193

Upon which, the four first were returned duly elected, on the 4th.

Moorgate and Aldersgate pulled down.

On the 22d *Moorgate* was sold for 166l. and *Aldersgate* for 91l. to be pulled down and removed by the purchasers.

Fire in Swallow-street.

On the 24th, about ten at night, a fire broke out in a stable-yard behind *Swallow-street*, *Golden-square*, and destroyed 14 houses, two of them new and of great value. It is remarkable at this fire, that the writings and money deposited in an iron chest

chest inclosed in sand, near a foot thick, could not be preserved from the fury of the flames. For the writings were entirely consumed, and the cash in the same chest was melted.

A. D.
1761.

Another fire, on the 4th of *May*, about one in the morning, broke out at a biscuit-bakers near *Pelican-stairs*, in *Lower Shadwell*, and burnt almost to *Wapping-wall*; by which 34 houses were destroyed. Eight barges and lighters were burnt: and three were sunk. The whole damage computed at 50,000*l*. But this was only a prelude to greater ravagements, which were soon after made in that neighbourhood by fire.

In Lower
Shadwell.

The court of common-council, on the 5th of *May*, unanimously resolved, “ That the freedom
“ of this city, in a gold box, value 100*l*. should
“ be presented to the right honourable *Arthur*
“ *Onslow*, Esq; speaker of the house of com-
“ mons in five successive parliaments, as a grate-
“ ful and lasting testimony of the respective love
“ and veneration which the citizens of *London*
“ entertain for his person and distinguished virtue;
“ for the many eminent qualifications he display-
“ ed, the unwearied and disinterested labours he
“ bestowed, and the impartial and judicious con-
“ duct he maintained, in the execution of that
“ arduous and important office, during a course
“ of 33 years: and for that exemplary zeal,
“ which, upon all proper occasions, he exerted
“ with so much dignity and success, in support
“ of the rights, privileges, and constitutional in-

Freedom
presented
to Arthur
Onslow,
Esq;

A. D.
1761.

To the
duke of
York.

“ dependencies of the commons of *Great Bri-*
“ *tain*.”

At the common-council, on the 5th of *June*,
it was agreed, “ That the freedom of this city
“ be humbly presented to his royal highness *Ed-*
“ *ward Augustus*, duke of *York* and *Albany*, one
“ of the rear-admirals of the blue squadron of
“ his majesty’s fleet, in a gold box of 150 gui-
“ neas value, in testimony of the dutiful affec-

* *The answer that the right honourable Arthur Onflow gave in writing, when attended upon by the Chamberlain with the freedom of this city.*

“ *Mr. Chamberlain,*

“ I receive, with the truest sense of gratitude, this great
“ mark of respect the city of *London* is pleased to shew to-
“ wards me in their gift of the freedom, and which I can on-
“ ly impute to the high regard the citizens of *London* bear to
“ the house of commons, and as a testimony for their esteem
“ for those who faithfully perform their duty to the public
“ there.

“ The expressions of good-will and kindness to me, which
“ are used in conferring this honour upon me, however little
“ deserving I may think myself of them, do indeed affect me
“ extremely, as an argument of the favourable opinion the
“ city of *London* entertains of my sincere and dutiful endea-
“ vours to support, upon all proper occasions, the rights,
“ privileges, and constitutional independence of the com-
“ mons of *Great Britain*.

“ I beg my lord-mayor, aldermen, and the whole of the
“ common-council, will accept my respectful and humblest
“ thanks upon this occasion, and be assured of my constant
“ and warmest wishes that this great metropolis may ever
“ flourish in all prosperity and dignity—in a dignity that be-
“ comes the metropolis of a great kingdom, and of which
“ the city of *London* is so considerable and respectable a part.”

“ tion

“ tion of this court for their illustrious sovereign,
 “ whose peculiar glory it is to reign over a free,
 “ happy, and united people, and as a pledge of
 “ the grateful respect they bear his royal highness
 “ for his early entrance into the naval service of
 “ his king and country, the noblest and most
 “ effectual bulwark of the wealth, reputation,
 “ and independence of this commercial nation.”

A. D.
 1761.

And on the 15th it was unanimously resolved, at a court of aldermen and common-council, to present a congratulatory address to his majesty on the conquest of *Belleisle*. Which was done accordingly, on the 17th, in this form :

The address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, to his Majesty, on the taking of Belleisle.

“ *Most gracious Sovereign,*

“ With reverential awe and gratitude to the
 “ supreme giver of all victory, we, your majesty’s
 “ most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor,
 “ aldermen, and commons, of your city of *London*, in common-council assembled, humbly
 “ approach your royal presence, to express our
 “ joy and exultation on the entire reduction of
 “ the important island of *Belleisle*, by the conduct, intrepidity, and perseverance of your
 “ majesty’s land and naval forces: a conquest,
 “ which after more than one fruitless attempt in
 “ former times, seems to have been reserved by
 “ divine Providence to grace the auspicious beginnings of your majesty’s reign, and confirms

A. D.
1761.

“ our hopes of a long continuance of wise, steady,
“ and successful measures.

“ A blow so humiliating to the pride and power
“ of *France*, cannot but impress that haughty
“ nation with a due sense of the superiority of a
“ patriot king, ruling over a free, brave, and
“ united people; and will, we trust, convince
“ them of the danger of delaying to accept such
“ terms of peace as your majesty’s equity, wis-
“ dom, and moderation, shall think fit to pre-
“ scribe.

“ What therefore have we more to wish, but
“ that your majesty may long, very long, con-
“ tinue the guardian and protector of the religi-
“ ous, civil, and commercial rights of *Great Bri-*
“ *tain*, and her colonies; and that your majesty’s
“ wisdom may ever be seconded by equally faith-
“ ful and spirited councils; and your commands
“ executed with no less ardour, emulation, and
“ success.

“ On our part, permit us humbly to assure
“ your majesty, that your faithful citizens of
“ *London* will, with unwearied zeal and chearful-
“ ness, contribute to support a vigorous prosecu-
“ tion of this just and necessary war; until your
“ majesty, having sufficiently vindicated the ho-
“ nour of your crown, and secured the trade,
“ navigation, and possessions of your subjects,
“ shall enjoy the blessing and glory of giving re-
“ pose to *Europe*, of wholly attending to, and
“ promoting the virtue and happiness of your

“ people, and of cultivating all the softer arts of
 “ peace.” A. D.
 1761.

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

“ I return you my hearty thanks for this fresh
 “ mark of your affection to my person, and of
 “ your constant zeal for the lustre of my arms,
 “ and for the glory of my reign. Your repeated
 “ assurances of chearful and steady support in the
 “ prosecution of this necessary war, are most
 “ highly pleasing to me, and cannot fail to pro-
 “ mote the desirable object of peace, on just,
 “ honourable, and advantageous conditions. The
 “ city of *London* may always depend on my un-
 “ wearied endeavours for the security and exten-
 “ sion of their trade, navigation, and commerce.”

On the 23d Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, with many
 other gentlemen of the committee for building
Blackfriars-bridge, went on board the caisson, and
 laid the first stone of the first pier. And on the City road.
 29th was opened the road from *Islington* to the
Doghouse-bar, in *Old-street*, by the name of the
City-road^b, which opens an easy and pleasant com-
 muni-

^b By an act (1 George III.) for making, widening, and re-
 pairing, a road from the north east side of the *Goswell street*
 road, next *Islington*, in the county of *Middlesex*, and near to
 the road called the *New-road*, over the fields and grounds to
Old-street road, opposite to the *Doghouse bar*; and at and from
 the *Doghouse-bar* to the end of *Chiswell-street*, by the *Artillery-*
ground, it was enacted, “ That a new road should be opened
 “ from the north east side of the *Goswell street* road, next
 “ *Islington*,

A. D.
1761.

munication with the northern road, and by another new road that carries you from *Islington* to *Rigon's*

“ *Islington*, and near to the road called the *New-road*, over
 “ and along part of a meadow ground late belonging to Mrs.
 “ *Mary Walker*, deceased, crosses the *New-river*, and then over
 “ and along the other part of the said meadow, and over and
 “ along divers other meadows, &c. to *Old-street* road, opposite to the *Doghhouse-bar*; and also that the trustees for putting the said act in execution should be impowered to open, repair, widen, and keep in repair, the present road, at and from the *Doghhouse-bar*, over and along certain grounds belonging to the reverend doctor *Christopher Wilson*, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral church of *St. Paul, London*, lord of the manor of *Finsbury*, in right of his prebend, and to the mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, as lessees thereof; and to *Bibye Lake*, Esq; under a lease from the said city; and to *John Witton*, tenant of the said *Bibye Lake*; and from thence to the end of *Chiswell-street*, by the *Artillery-ground*.

And it was further enacted, “ That the new part of the said road shall be 40 feet wide at the least: and that part of the road leading at and from the *Doghhouse-bar*, to the end of *Chiswell-street*, by the *Artillery-ground*, shall not exceed 50 feet in width. That the said trustees shall and may erect gates or turnpikes across or on the sides of any part or parts of the said road, and also a toll-house or toll-houses, in or upon, or adjoining to, the same: and the following tolls shall be demanded and taken; that is to say,

“ For every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, drawing or not drawing, 1 d.

“ For every drove of oxen, or neat cattle, 5 d. per score; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number.

“ For every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, or lambs, 2 d. half penny per score; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number.

“ With

Rigon's farm, through *Marybone*, and into the great western road. A. D. 1761.

His

" With a penalty of 20 s. to suffer any person to pass with
" a horse, carriage, &c. through a private way.

" That none of the said tolls shall be taken at any of the
" gates or turnpikes for any horse, &c. drawing any waggon
" or other carriage, which shall be used and employed in the
" carriage of any materials for repairing the said road, or in
" the carriage of any lime, chalk, dung, mould, soil, or
" compost, of any nature or kind whatsoever, for manuring
" of any garden, or other land or ground ; or in the carriage
" of any hay, straw, or corn in the straw, not sold or disposed
" of, but to be laid up in barns, &c. of the owners thereof ;
" or for any implements of, or employed in, husbandry, or
" for manuring of land in the several parishes in which the
" said road, hereby intended to be made and repaired, does
" lie ; or for any horse, or other cattle, going to, or return-
" ing from, pasture or water ; or for any post-horse, or vehi-
" cle carrying the male or public packet ; or for horses, carts,
" or waggons, travelling with vagrants sent by passes. Nor
" of any person going to, or returning from, any election of
" a knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament for
" the county of *Middlesex*, on the day or days of such election.

" Provided always, that no person shall be liable to pay
" toll more than once the same day, to be computed from 12
" o'clock at night, to 12 o'clock in the succeeding night, with
" the same horse or other cattle, and shall produce a note or
" ticket that the toll was paid at any of the said gates or turn-
" pikes.

" But whereas several waggons, carts, drays, or other car-
" riages, laden, may probably pass the said road many times
" in the same day, and it is but reasonable that the horses, or
" other cattle, drawing such carriages, laden, and so passing
" as aforesaid, should pay more than once in the same day ;
" it was further enacted and provided, That all horses or
" other cattle, drawing such waggons, carts, drays, or other
" carri-

A. D.
1761.

Claim of
chief but-
ler allowed

His majesty's coronation being ordered, the court of claims met in the painted chamber, and allowed

" carriages, that shall pass through any gate or turnpike to
" be erected by virtue of this act, laden as aforesaid, more
" than twice in the same day, shall, at the third time, pay
" the several and respective tolls directed to be paid at the
" first time for passing through any of the said gates or turn-
" pikes.

It was further enacted, " That no part of the lands to be
" purchased by the authority of this act, and made use of for
" making or widening any part of the said road, shall be made
" use of for the erecting of any buildings whatsoever, other
" than of such toll-houses and watch-houses as may be erect-
" ed by order of the said trustees; and that no building shall
" be erected on any new foundation, by any proprietors or
" occupiers of lands, adjacent to the new intended part of the
" said road, betwixt the *Fountain*, at *Peerless Pool*, and that
" end of *Goswell-street* road, near *Islington*, within 40 feet of
" the same; and that no part of the said road shall be paved.

" And if any such buildings, within 40 feet as aforesaid,
" shall be hereafter erected, or any part of such road shall be
" paved, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act,
" the same shall be deemed a common nuisance.

" And further, that no gate or turnpike shall be erected,
" or any toll taken or received, on either side of the *Old-
street* road, where the said new road opens into the same,
" by virtue or in pursuance of any powers granted to the
" trustees of the *Old-street* road, by any act or acts of parlia-
" ment made for repairing the same; unless it shall appear,
" by certificate under the hands of seven of the said trustees,
" and verified by the oath of their treasurer, to be made be-
" fore one or more justice or justices of the peace for the
" county of *Middlesex*, that the tolls of the said *Old-street*
" trust, collected at the gates as they now stand, are dimi-
" nished above 120 l. a year since the making of the said new
" road, such diminution to be computed from the monies col-

" l. &c

allowed the claims of the mayor of *London*, and of the mayor of *Oxford*, to execute the office of butler.

A. D.
1761.

But the marriage of his majesty took place first: on which joyous occasion the common-council, (by a previous order that for the future each member of that court should wear a blue mazarine silk gown in the discharge of his office) appeared in their new gowns, and made a very respectable appearance; when they presented the following addressees to the king and queen:

Common-council assume a uniform.

" lected on the said *Old-freet* road, from the 1st day of *January* to the 31st day of *December*, 1760, both inclusive.

" And further, that no gate or turnpike shall be erected, or any toll taken or received, where the said new road opens into that part of *Goswell-freet* road, next *Islington*, or within 60 yards thereof, by virtue or in pursuance of any powers granted to the trustees of the *Islington* turnpike.

" That the said trustees shall have full power to cause lamps to be erected upon the said road, and to appoint a number of fit and able-bodied men to watch and guard the said road in the night-time. And that the expences of erecting, lighting, and maintaining such lamps, and the allowances to be made to such watchmen, and all other charges incident to the said respective services, shall be paid and defrayed out of the money to be raised by virtue of this act.

" And it was further enacted, that if any person shall hale or draw, in, upon, and along, any part of the said road, any tree or trees, piece or pieces of timber, or any stone or stones, (mill-stones excepted) otherwise than on wheel-carriages, every such person for every such offence shall forfeit the sum of 40s."

To

A. D.
1761.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

Address on
the king's
marriage.*The humble address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled.*

“ Be pleased, most gracious sovereign, to accept the cordial and respectful congratulations of your majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, on the solemnization of your majesty's most auspicious nuptials.

“ Warmly interested from every motive of gratitude as well as duty in whatever can affect your royal mind, we enjoy the highest satisfaction in the completion of our wishes, by your majesty's happy union with a princess of the most exalted merit; a princess, who, by her descent from an illustrious lineage (respectable for their firm and constant zeal for the protestant religion, and dear to us for their particular attachment to your majesty's royal house) and above all, by her own most eminent virtues, and amiable endowments, was most worthy to engage your majesty's esteem and affection, and to share the honours of the *British* crown.

“ We adore the divine goodness, that, as in all your majesty's other conduct, so more particularly in a choice of the highest importance to your majesty and to your kingdoms, hath so visibly guided and inspired your royal breast.

“ A choice, which we thankfully acknowledge
 “ the strongest and most acceptable proof of your
 “ majesty’s paternal attention to improve the
 “ happiness and security of your people, and to
 “ render the same stable and permanent to posterity.”

A. D.
 1761.

“ May the same Providence long preserve your
 “ majesty, and your royal consort, to enjoy the
 “ fruits of this blessed marriage, in an uninterrupted course of conjugal felicity, and in a numerous offspring, resembling their illustrious parents in every public, as well as private, virtue. And may the imperial crown of these realms, be worn with undiminished lustre by their descendants, till time shall be no more.”

His Majesty’s most gracious answer.

“ I thank you most heartily for your dutiful
 “ and affectionate address. This fresh mark of
 “ your attachment to my person, and particularly
 “ the warm sentiments of joy and satisfaction
 “ which you express on the happy choice I have
 “ made of a queen for a consort, are most pleasing to me. The city of *London* may always depend on my unceasing care for their welfare and prosperity.”

The humble address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. Address to the queen.
to her Majesty.

“ *Most gracious Queen,*

“ We, his majesty’s ever dutiful and loyal
 “ subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons,

A. D.
1761.

“ mons, of the city of *London*, in common-
“ council assembled, humbly beg leave to ex-
“ press, in your royal presence, the exceeding
“ great joy we feel at your majesty’s safe arrival,
“ so ardently wished for, and so impatiently ex-
“ pected; and at the same time to congratulate
“ your majesty’s most happy nuptials with a mo-
“ narch, whose early wisdom, fortitude, and
“ piety, add lustre to the diadem he wears, and
“ render him the darling, as well as father, of his
“ people.

“ We do, with that honest warmth and since-
“ rity which characterize the *British* nation, hum-
“ bly assure your majesty, that as the many vir-
“ tues and amiable endowments, which your ma-
“ jesty possesses in so eminent a degree, cannot
“ fail to bless our beloved sovereign with every
“ domestic happiness; so will they ever endear
“ your majesty to a people, not more distinguish-
“ ed for their love of liberty, and their country,
“ than for their inviolable loyalty and gratitude to
“ those princes, from whom they derive protection
“ and prosperity.

“ Long may your majesty live to share the fe-
“ licity you are formed to inspire. And may your
“ majesty prove the happy mother of a race of
“ princes, to transmit the glories of this distin-
“ guished reign to the latest of our posterity.”

Her Majesty’s most gracious answer.

“ I thank you for your kind congratulations,
“ so full of duty to the king, and affection to
“ me.

" me. My warmest wishes will ever attend this great city."

A. D.
1761.

Soon after his majesty's coronation the nation was made very uneasy by the measures of the court, where the voice of peace seemed to prevail above the interest of our king and country. And what increased the discontent was the resignation of the right honourable Mr. PITT. In this critical juncture the city of *London* could not remain indifferent spectators: and on the 22d of *October* it was moved and agreed in common-council to instruct their members, or to represent to their representatives in parliament their sense on the present critical conjuncture^a. It was then moved that the thanks of the

City in-
structions
to their
members.

Thanks
voted for
Mr. Pitt.

^a *The representation of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and Bart. William Beckford, Esq; and the honourable Thomas Harley, Esq; this city's representatives in parliament.*

" We, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, think it at this time our duty, as it is our natural and undoubted right, to lay before you, this city's representatives in the great council of the nation, soon to be assembled in parliament, what we desire and expect from you, in discharge of the great trust and confidence we and our fellow-subjects have reposed in you.

" That you take the earliest opportunity to use your utmost endeavours to obtain the repeal or amendment of the late act, entitled, *an act for the relief of insolvent debtors*, in respect to the inconveniencies arising from the compulsive clause, by which a door has been opened to the greatest frauds and perjuries; and, if continued, must become the destruction

Vol. III.

N

" of

A. D.
1761.

the said court be given to the right honourable
Mr. PITT for the many and important services

“ of all private credit, so essential to the support of a trading
“ people.

“ That you concur in and promote all necessary measures
“ for establishing good œconomy in the distribution of the na-
“ tional treasure; and for that purpose that you endeavour to
“ have a committee appointed, in order to enquire into any
“ abuses which may have arisen in the application of it, and
“ to prevent any frauds or illicit practices in the management
“ thereof.

“ That you entertain just sentiments of the importance of the
“ conquests made this war by the *British* arms, at the expence
“ of so much blood and treasure; and that you will, to the
“ utmost of your power and abilities, oppose all attempts for
“ giving up such places as may tend to lessen our present secu-
“ rity, or, by restoring the naval power of *France*, render us
“ subject to fresh hostilities from that natural enemy; parti-
“ cularly that the sole and exclusive right of our acquisitions
“ in *North America*, and the fisheries, be preserved to us.

“ As the present happy extinction of parties, the harmony
“ and unanimity of all his majesty’s subjects, their zeal and
“ affection to their native king, and the great increase of com-
“ merce, are most convincing proofs to us of this nation’s abi-
“ lity still to carry on, and vigorously prosecute, the just and
“ necessary war—it is our desire that you concur in giving his
“ majesty such supplies, as shall enable him to pursue all those
“ measures which may promote the true interest of his king-
“ doms, and place him above the menaces of any power that
“ may pretend to give laws, or prescribe limits, to the policy
“ and interests of this nation. But, as it is apparent that our
“ enemies flatter themselves with the hopes of exhausting our
“ strength by the immense expence in which we are at present
“ engaged, we therefore require you, in the further prosecu-
“ tion of this war, to support such measures as may frustrate
“ those expectations: yet to act with the utmost vigour in the
“ reduction of their remaining colonies, so as to obtain a safe
“ and honourable peace.”

rendered to our king and country: this also met with no opposition: but it being further moved, That the committee should be instructed to lament his resignation, &c. in their thanks, it caused a division; but was carried in the affirmative by

A. D.
1761.

Aldermen	9
Commoners	100
	<hr/>
	109

Against the motion,

Aldermen	2
Commoners	13
	<hr/>
	15

Their majesties honoured the city with their presence, and Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, the new lord-mayor, on the day he entered upon that high office, with their royal company at dinner at *Guildball*. Their majesties, with the royal family and nobility that attended, made a very brilliant appearance: but nothing can describe, besides the eye and the ear that saw and heard it, the affection with which all ranks of people saluted Mr. *Pitt* and lord *Temple*, who went in the rear of the grand cavalcade of coaches. These two patriots rode in one chariot, and seemingly with a design to be concealed from the people. But they were scarce entered the city, through *Temple-bar*, before they were known: and such an universal and continual acclamation of praise began from not only the streets, but the windows, balconies, and the crouds seated on the very tops of

Their majesties dine at Guildhall.

Honours paid to Mr. Pitt, &c.

A. D. 1761. the houses, that it was one continual shout from thence to *Guildhall* ^b.

After

^b On this day the ceremonial was conducted in the following manner:

The aldermen, sheriffs, and other officers, having met at the *Mansion-house* about ten in the forenoon, Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, Bart. lord-mayor elect, in the usual manner, and with the usual attendants, proceeded to *Westminster*, where his lordship was sworn in before the barons of the *Exchequer*.

While that ceremony was performing, their majesties, with the royal family, honoured the city with their presence. The manner in which this visit was paid was as follows:

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, in his coach drawn by six horses, preceded and followed by guards.

Her royal highness the princess *Amelia*, in the same manner.

His royal highness the duke of *York*, in a new and superb state coach, in the same manner.

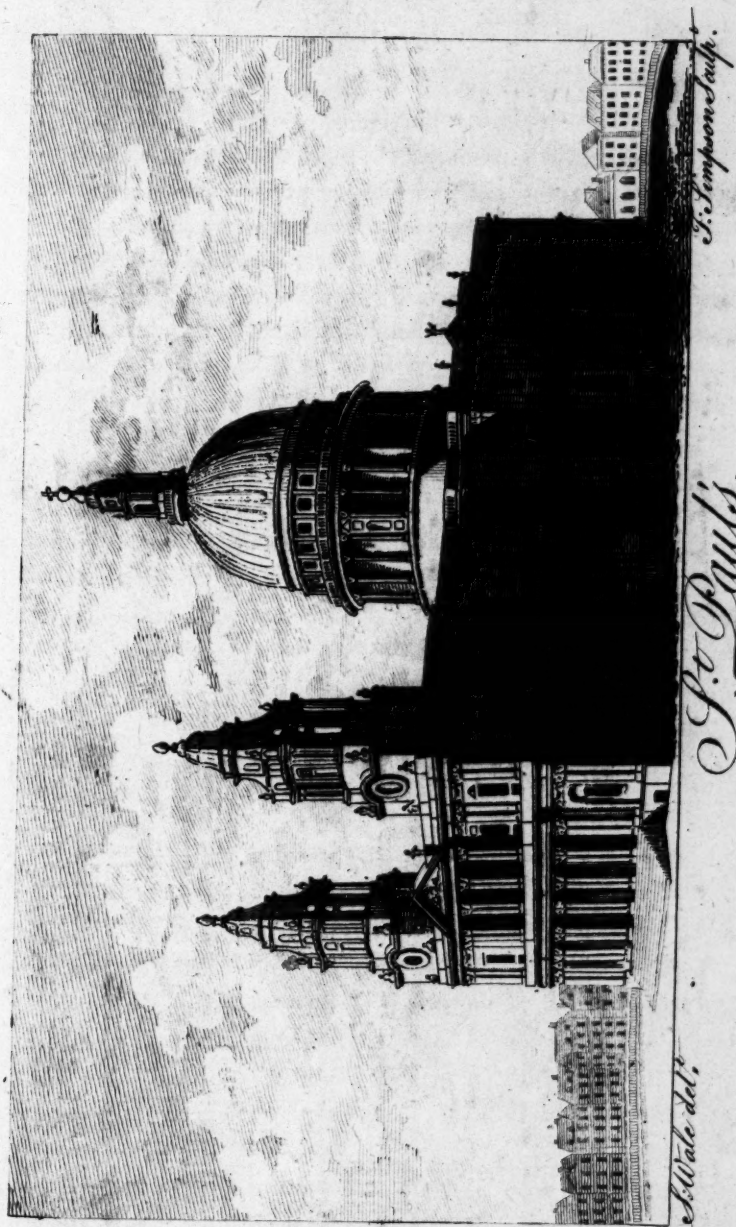
Their royal highnesses prince *William*, prince *Henry*, and prince *Frederic*, in one coach, in the same manner.

Their royal highnesses the princess dowager of *Wales*, the princess *Augusta*, and the princess *Caroline*, in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, with guards, and a grand retinue.

Their majesties in their state coach, preceded by the earl of *Harcourt* in his chariot, and the dukes of *Rutland* and *Devonshire* in another chariot, the grenadier-guards and the yeomen of the guards, followed by a corps of the horse-guards, passed on to *St. Paul's church-yard*, at the east end of which the following speech was addressed, with all humility, to the king's most excellent majesty, by the senior scholar of the grammar-school in *Christ's hospital*.

“ *Most august and gracious Sovereign,*

“ From the condescension and goodness, which your majesty
 “ displays towards even the meanest of your subjects, we are
 “ emboldened to hope you will accept the tribute of obedience
 “ and duty which we, poor orphans, are permitted to present
 “ you. “ Educated



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After every thing being done, on the part of his *Britannic* majesty, to prevent a rupture with the *Spanish*

A. D.
1761.
War de-
clared a-
gainst
Spain.

“ Educated and supported by the munificence of a charity,
“ founded, enlarged, and protected by your royal predecessors,
“ with the warmest gratitude we acknowledge our inexpressible
“ obligations to its bounty, and the distinguished happiness we
“ have hitherto enjoyed under the constant patronage of former
“ princes. May this ever be our boast and our glory! Nor
“ can we think we shall prefer our prayer in vain, whilst, with
“ earnest but humble supplications, we implore the patronage
“ and protection of your majesty.

“ To our ardent petition for your princely favours, may
“ we presume, dread sovereign, to add our most respectable
“ congratulations on your auspicious marriage with your royal
“ consort. Strangers to the disquietude, which often dwells
“ within the circle of a crown, long may your majesties ex-
“ perience the heart-felt satisfaction of domestic life; in the
“ uninterrupted possession of every endearment of the most
“ tender union, every blessing of conjugal affection, every
“ comfort of parental felicity. And may a race of princes,
“ your illustrious issue and descendants, formed by the exam-
“ ple, and inheriting the virtues of their great and good pro-
“ genitors, continue to sway the *British* scepter to the latest
“ posterity.”

As soon as he had finished, the boys in a grand chorus
chanted, *God save the king, Amen.* After which, the senior
scholar delivered two copies of the speech to the king and queen,
who received them most graciously.

From thence they went to the house of Mr. *Barclay*, op-
posite to *Bow-church*, which, on this occasion, was decorated
in a very sumptuous manner; the rooms, balcony, &c. being
hung with crimson damask; and from this house they saw the
procession of the lord-mayor, &c.

A great number of grand equipages, belonging to the no-
bility and gentry, the judges, foreign ambassadors, ladies,
&c. mingled in the procession of the royal family, by which
means it was made extensive and brilliant.

A. D.
1761.

Spanish nation, he was obliged at last to declare war against the king of *Spain*, who had already, without

At the close of the procession, earl *Temple* and the right honourable *William Pitt*, Esq; coming in one chariot, were honoured with the most hearty acclamations of people of all ranks.

The show on the water was very brilliant.

The lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. returned in the order they went.

The state-coach was drawn by six beautiful iron-grey horses, richly caparisoned and adorned with ribbons; and all the companies made a very grand appearance.

The armourers and braziers, the skimmers and the fishmongers companies, particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion. The former were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left shoulder; and a man in complete armour. The skimmers were distinguished by seven of their company being dressed in fur, having their skins painted in the form of *Indian* princes. The fishmongers pageants consisted of a statue of *St. Peter* finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids, and two sea-horses; which had a very pleasing effect.

The procession being ended, the royal family were conducted by the sheriffs to *Guildhall*, at the entrance of which they were received by the lord-mayor, who, kneeling, presented the city sword to the king, which being returned, it was carried before his majesty by his lordship to the council-chamber, where the compliments of the city were made, and where his majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on *Nathaniel Nash* and *John Cartwright*, Esqrs. the two sheriffs, and on *Thomas Fludger*, Esq; brother to the lord-mayor. From thence, in like manner, the royal family proceeded to the *Hustings*, where a most magnificent and sumptuous entertainment was provided. Their majesties were attended, as they passed from *St. James's* to the city, with the loudest acclamations of joy. Scaffoldings were built at many of the houses in the city, and the concourse of people who were assembled was almost incredible. Four
regiments

out any provocation, commenced hostilities against *Great-Britain*: and it was accordingly declared at the

A. D.
1761.

regiments of the *London* militia lined the streets from *Temple bar* to *Ludgate*, and were of singular service in preventing the greatest multitude that perhaps was ever beheld from incommodating the walk of the liverymen in the return of the lord-mayor's procession; but from *St. Paul's* to *Guildhall*, where the militia happened not to be stationed, the people broke in among the liverymen, and rendered their walking extremely troublesome.

The entertainment was elegant, sumptuous, and well conducted. His majesty and all the royal family expressed their entire approbation of it; and the nobility and foreign ministers acknowledged it was beyond any thing they had ever seen.

In the evening the ball was opened by his royal highness the duke of *York* and the lady-mayores; and minuets were danced by some others of the royal family, the nobility, &c. till one o'clock.

Their majesties returned to *St. James's* about one o'clock, and the rest of the royal family followed them as fast as their coaches could be brought up; the lord mayor, with the sword of state carried before him, the sheriffs, and gentlemen of the committee, conducting them to the hall-gate.

Our late patriot-minister too might learn the sense this city retains of his past services from the reception they gave him, which was such as must afford the highest satisfaction, and be considered as the most acceptable reward to a generous and noble mind. At his departure he was saluted with the acclamations of the people, which continued to surround his chariot all the way to his house. The rest of the company did not separate till after three, and the whole was concluded with the utmost regularity and decorum.

The streets, through which their majesties passed in their return to *St. James's*, were illuminated in the most brilliant manner; but an accident had liked to have happened by the breaking of the glasses of their coach, in passing under *St. James's* gate-way.

A. D. the usual places in this city on the 4th of *January*,
1762. 1762.

*Bill of fare, as served up at the royal table in Guildhall, on the
lord-mayor's day, by Mess. Horton and Birch.*

KING and QUEEN.

Each four services and removes.

First service.

Consisting of turrenes, fish, venison, &c. nine dishes.

Second service.

A fine roast; ortolans, quails, knotts, ruffs, pea-chicks, &c.
nine dishes.

Third service.

Consisting of vegetables and made dishes, green-peas, green
morells, green truffles, cardoons, &c. Eleven dishes.

Fourth service.

Curious ornaments in pastry, jelly, blomonges, cakes, &c.
Nine dishes.

Eight of the ROYAL FAMILY.

Four on the right hand of the king, and four on the left.

Each four services before them, as follows.

First service.

Consisting of venison, turtles, soops, fish of every sort, viz.
dorys, mullets, turbot, betts, tench, soals, &c. Seven dishes.

Second service.

Ortolans, teal, quails, ruffs, snipes, partridges, pheasants,
&c. Seven dishes.

Third service.

Vegetables and made dishes, green peas, artichokes, ducks,
tongues, fat livers, &c. Nine dishes.

Fourth service.

Curious ornaments in cakes, both savoury and sweet, and
jellies, blomonges in variety of shapes, figures, and colours.
Nine dishes.

On the table, between each service, was placed near 100
cold ornamentals, and a grand silver epergne, filled with various
kinds of shell-fish of different colours.

Hot and cold dishes 414; the desert not included.

A terrible fire broke out on the 7th in a granary at *St. Saviour's dock*, which in a short time destroyed that and eighteen houses, and damaged several more. And on the 12th there was a violent storm of wind and rain, which did considerable damage by driving the ships from their moorings, and amongst the small craft. Some houses and many chimnies were blown down, by which several lives were lost. It thundered very loud in the night: and the *Thames* rose so high that the gardens at *Millbank, Westminster*, were laid under water. A. D. 1762.
Fire at St. Saviour's dock.
Storm.
High tide.

It was some time in this month that the world was alarmed by the imposture of the *Cock-lane ghost*, which was managed by a girl about twelve years old, under the direction of her parents, &c. so artfully, that it drew in several clergymen, and other people of sense and reputation, to believe and to countenance the deception. But a matter of this

On February 13, between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, a gentleman was sent for to the house of one *Parsons*, officiating parish-clerk of *St. Sepulchre's*, in *Cock-lane*, near *West-Smithfield*, to be witness to the noises, and other extraordinary circumstances, attending the supposed presence of a spirit, that for these two years past had been heard in the night, to the great terror of the family. To throw some light upon this very mysterious affair, we shall begin with the narrative published by Mr. *Brown*, the substance of which is as follows:

That, in 1759, one Mr. *K—* employed an agent to carry a letter to a young gentlewoman of a reputable family in *Norfolk*, and to bring her up to *London* in a post-chaise, if she should be willing to come: that she did come; but Mr. *K—* being at *Greenwich*, she followed him there directly, and was received by him, after a journey of 100 miles performed in one day, with much tenderness. After some short stay at *Greenwich*, where

A. D.
1762.

this concern, which was levelled against the life of one of his majesty's subjects, and attempted to introduce

where it was thought necessary that she should make a will in his favour, she was removed to a lodging near the *Manfou-house*; from thence to lodgings behind *St. Sepulchre's* church; and, lastly, to a house in *Bartlet-court*, in the parish of *Clerkenwell*: here, in 1760, she was taken ill of the small-pox, and, on or before the 31st of *January*, her sister, who lived reputationally in *Pall-Mall*, was first made acquainted with her illness and place of residence, and, being overjoyed to hear of her, went immediately to see her, and found her in a fair way of doing well: next day she sent to her, and received a favourable account of her; but, on the morning following, word was brought that her sister was dead. She died on *February* 2, 1760, and was buried, in two or three days after, at the church of *St. John, Clerkenwell*, her sister attending the funeral, who was surprized at not seeing a plate on the coffin, and expressed that surprize to Mr. *Brown* after the funeral was over; lamenting, at the same time, that she had not been permitted to see her sister's corpse, the coffin being skrewed down before she came. She added, that *K—* had married one of her sisters, and had ruined the other, who was buried by the name of —, as appears by the parish-register. By the will already mentioned *K—* availed himself of her fortune, to the prejudice of her brother and sisters, who all lived in perfect harmony till this unhappy affair happened. Such is the account given by Mr. *Brown*, of *Amen-corner*. A worthy clergyman, however, who attended her several times, and who administered to her the last comforts of his function, declares, that the small-pox, with which she was seized, was of the confluent sort, and that the gentlemen of the faculty, who attended her, had pronounced her irrecoverable some days before her death.

It was, however, the ghost of this person that *Parsons* declared had taken possession of his girl, a child about twelve years old, who lay with the deceased in the absence of her supposed husband, when he was in the country at a wedding about two years ago, and then it was that the knocking was first heard,

introduce the evidence of an invisible agent in a capital case, became too serious to let it pass without

A. D.
1762:

to the great terror of this child; she frequently crying out that she might not be taken away. Soon after this woman died, whose apparition was now supposed to appear to this same child; and, in answer to the question put to her one night, What was the occasion of the first knocking, &c. before she died? answered, that it was the spirit of her sister, the first wife of Mr. K—, who was husband to them both.

Having now sufficiently prepared the reader, we shall proceed in our narrative. The gentleman, already said to have been sent for, attended, and found the child in bed, and the spirit being at hand, several questions were put to it by the father, as shall be related hereafter. The gentleman, not caring to pronounce too hastily upon what appeared to him extraordinary, got some friends together, among whom were two or three clergymen, about twenty other persons, and two negroes, and sat up another night.

They first thoroughly examined the bed, bed-cloaths, &c. and, being satisfied there was no visible appearance of a deceit, the child, with its sister, was put into bed, which was found to shake extremely by the gentleman who had placed himself at the foot of it.

Among others, the following questions were asked: Whether her disturbance was occasioned by any ill treatment from Mr. K—? Yes.—Whether she was brought to an untimely end by poison? Yes.—In what was the poison administered, in beer or purl? Purl.—How long before her death? Three hours? —Is the person called *Carrots* able to give information about the poison? Yes.—Whether she was K—'s wife's sister? Yes.—Whether she was married to K—? No.—Whether any other person than K— were concerned in the poisoning? No.—Whether she could visibly appear to any one? Yes.—Whether she would do so? Yes.—Whether she could go out of that house? Yes.—Whether she would follow the child every where? Yes.—Whether she was pleased in being asked questions? Yes.—Whether it eased her

A. D.
1762.

out a proper scrutiny: and the more it was scrutinized the more it was exploded^d, and found at last

her mind? Yes.—[Here a mysterious noise, compared to the fluttering of wings round the room, was heard]—How long before her death had she told *Carrots* (her servant) that she was poisoned? One hour.—[Here *Carrots*, who was admitted to be one of the company that night, asserted that the deceased had not told her so, she being at that time speechless.]—How long did *Carrots* live with her? Three or four days.—[*Carrots* attested the truth of this.]—Whether if the accused should be taken up he would confess? Yes.—Whether she should be at ease in her mind if the man was hanged? Yes.—How long would it be before he would be executed? Three years.—How many clergymen were in the room? Three.—How many negroes? Two.—Whether she could distinguish the person of any one in the room? Yes.—Whether the colour of a watch, held up by one of the clergy, was white, yellow, blue, or black? Answered black.—[The watch was in a black shagreen case.]—At what time she would depart in the morning? At four o'clock.—Accordingly, at this hour the noise removed to the *Wheatheaf*, a publick house, at the distance of a few doors, in the bed-chamber of my landlord and landlady, to the great affright and terror of them both. Such is the manner of interrogating the spirit; the answer is given by knocking or scratching. An affirmative was one knock; a negative, two. Displeasure was expressed by scratching.

^d On the night of the 1st of *February* many gentlemen, eminent for their rank and character, were, by the invitation of the reverend Mr. *Aldrich* of *Clerkenwell*, assembled at his house, for the examination of the noises supposed to be made by a departed spirit for the detection of some enormous crime.

About ten at night the gentlemen met in the chamber in which the girl, supposed to be disturbed by a spirit, had, with proper caution, been put to bed by several ladies. They sat rather more than an hour, and, hearing nothing, went down stairs, when they interrogated the father of the girl, who denied,

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last to be a wicked contrivance to be revenged on Mr. K—t for suing for a trifle of money he had lent,

A. D.
1762.

nied, in the strongest terms, any knowledge or belief of fraud.

The supposed spirit had before publicly promised, by an affirmative knock, that it would attend one of the gentlemen into the vault under the church of *St. John, Clerkenwell*, where the body is deposited, and give a token of her presence there by a knock upon her coffin: it was therefore determined to make this trial of the existence or veracity of the supposed spirit.

While they were enquiring and deliberating, they were summoned into the girl's chamber by some ladies, who were near her bed, and who had heard knocks and scratches. When the gentlemen entered, the girl declared that she felt the spirit like a mouse upon her back, and was required to hold her hands out of bed. From that time, though the spirit was very solemnly required to manifest its existence, by appearance, by impression on the hand or body of any present, by scratches, knocks, or any other agency, no evidence of any preternatural power was exhibited.

The spirit was then very seriously advertised, that the person to whom the promise was made, of striking the coffin, was then about to visit the vault, and that the performance of the promise was then claimed. The company, at one o'clock, went into the church, and the gentleman, to whom the promise was made, went, with one more, into the vault. The spirit was solemnly required to perform its promise; but nothing more than silence ensued: the person supposed to be accused by the spirit then went down, with several others; but no effect was perceived. Upon their return they examined the girl; but could draw no confession from her. Between two and three she desired, and was permitted, to go home with her father.

It was therefore the opinion of the whole assembly, that the child had some art of making or counterfeiting particular noises, and that there was no agency of any higher cause.—

This

A. D.
1762.

Detected,
and parties
punished.

lent, and could not otherwise recover from one of the parties concerned. Mr. K—t being sufficiently supported by evidence of the premises, indicted *William Parsons* and *Elizabeth* his wife, the parents of the girl that acted the chief part in this affair, and also the reverend Mr. *Moor*, and a reputable tradesman, for a conspiracy in the *Cock-lane ghost* affair to injure his character: and their trials came on before lord chief justice *Mansfield* in the court of *King's-bench* at *Guildhall*, by a special jury, on the 10th and 12th of *July*, when, after a trial of twelve hours, the conspirators were found guilty, and punished. The clergyman and another were brought to the bar and severely reprimanded, and, having compromised the affair with the prosecutor, for a sum of money, they were dismissed. *Parsons* was pilloried three times in one month, and imprisoned two years: his wife was imprisoned one year: and *Mary Frazier* sent to *Bridewell* for six months. The printer was fined 50l. and discharged.

High tides.

The banks of the *Thames* were so overflowed by the tide, on the 9th of *February*, that it swept away several full casks and other merchandize from the keys and wharfs, and overflowed the prison-yard of the *Borough Compter*. But on the 10th of next month the tide rose much higher, and flowed into *Westminster-hall*, and as far as the stairs leading up to the house of commons.

City address on the reduction of Martinico.

Success continuing to crown his majesty's operations by sea in the conquest of *Martinico*, the most

This account was drawn up by a gentleman of veracity and learning.

consider-

considerable of the *French* sugar-islands, the city of *London* addressed his majesty on that joyous occasion *.

A. D.
1762.

The

* To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, on the conquest of the island of Martinico, presented April 7.

" May it please your Majesty,

" Graciously to accept the humble congratulations of your
" ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen,
" and commons, of your city of *London*, in common-council
" assembled, upon the glorious and important conquest of the
" strong, fertile, and opulent island of *Martinico*, and the
" consequential surrender of the island of *St. Lucie*; acqui-
" sitions doubly valuable, as they considerably diminish the
" naval and commercial strength of *France*, and proportion-
" ably extend and secure the commerce and navigation of
" *Great-Britain* and her colonies.

" The amazing rapidity of this conquest reflects a lustre
" upon our former triumphs, as well as the highest honour
" upon the royal wisdom that planned and directed, the skill,
" unanimity, and activity, that conducted, and the heroic va-
" lour of the fleet and army that effected it with so little loss,
" and leaves your majesty at full liberty to turn your victori-
" ous arms to other places, where the enemies of your ma-
" jesty and your kingdoms are no less vulnerable, and will
" most sensibly feel the necessity of dissolving their late danger-
" ous compact, and of submitting to terms of peace adequate
" to our successes, and the expences of this just and necessary
" war; your majesty, undazzled by the splendour of repeated
" victories, having no other view than to vindicate the honour
" of your crown, and to establish and secure the just rights
" and possessions of your subjects.

" In solaudable pursuit, so becoming the father of his peo-
" ple, your majesty may firmly rely on the strongest and most
" chearful efforts of the grateful citizens of *London*, united in

" duty

A. D.
1762.
Act of par-
liament for
the supply-
ing fish.

The laws in being not answering the great and desirable end for supplying this metropolis and its environs with wholesome fish at a moderate price, the legislature passed another act, this sessions of parliament, for the better supplying *London* and *Westminster* with fish, and to reduce the present exorbitant price thereof, and to encourage and protect fishermen^f; though it has not produced the desired effect.

Grain

“ duty and affection to your majesty’s sacred person and government, and in zeal for the glory and prosperity of their country.”

His Majesty’s most gracious answer.

“ I thank you for your loyal and affectionate congratulations upon our late important success. Too much praise cannot be given to the bravery and conduct of my fleet and army. You say truly that I am not dazzled by the splendor of repeated victories: the permanent prosperity of my people, as a free and commercial nation, has always been the object of my ambition: what conduces most to that end, I shall ever count my greatest glory.”

^f In which it was enacted, that any person, though not a fishmonger, may buy, at any market, sea-coast, or river, &c. any fish in season, and sizeable, paying the accustomed dues at the place of purchase, and may sell the same again in any fish or flesh market, paying the usual market dues, *Covent-garden* market and the precincts thereof excepted.

Such fish shall not be resold by the first purchaser, before the same shall be brought to *London* or *Westminster*, or to where consigned, under penalty of 20*l.* and shall be conveyed to the places consigned, without being liable to be stopped, and exposed to sale on the way.

Carriages employed in this service shall carry fish only, and shall be marked on the outside, *Fish Machine Only*; and shall be entered at the office for licensing hackney-coaches, paying 1*s.* for the registering; and numbered, on penalty of 40*s.*

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Grain became so dear about this time, that the port of *London* was opened for the free importation of foreign oats.

A. D.

1762.

Port open
for oats.

Her

and shall not be liable to be deemed common stage-waggons, &c.

They shall be permitted to travel with four horses in pairs, or with one horse, or three horses in length, though with narrow wheels, and shall only pay the like toll as post-chaifes, &c. drawn by a like number of horses; and shall be allowed to travel on *Sundays* and holidays; as shall also the returned horses of such carriages; and neither carriage nor horses, if returning empty, shall be liable to pay toll; and if any game, or other thing besides fish, and the necessary implements of the carriage, be put therein for conveyance, the person putting in the same shall forfeit 5 l. and if the driver shall take up, or suffer any passenger, game, or other thing, to be carried therein, he shall forfeit 40s. and on non-payment shall be committed and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

If bulk shall be broke of any fish-carriage consigned for the *London* markets, &c. before being brought within the bills of mortality, or sale made of the fish before they are exposed in the said markets, the offender forfeits 10 l.

The fish, after being so brought up, shall be forthwith sorted, and exposed to sale in some publick market the next morning, *Sundays* excepted; and until such fish is so exposed, no part thereof shall be sold by retail, on penalty of 10 l. but mackrel brought up by such carriages, may be sold on *Sundays*.

All contracts made for fish, except for salmon and lobsters, are vacated after *May 1, 1762*, and the parties discharged from the penalties of their contracts; and persons contracting after the said time for buying up fish, other than salmon and lobsters, before the same shall be first brought to market, and duly exposed to sale there, shall forfeit 50 l. and the contract is declared void.

And after *May 1, 1762*, no contract for *British* salmon and lobsters shall be in force longer than one year; and the like shall take place with respect to any parole contracts.

Vol. III.

O

After

A. D.
1762.
City ad-
dress on the
birth of a
prince.

Her majesty being happily delivered of a prince on the 12th of *August*, the right honourable lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on

After *May* 1, 1762, no person shall employ, or be employed, in buying at the markets of *London* and *Westminster*, &c. any fish brought thither for sale, to be afterwards divided among fishmongers, or others, to be sold; nor shall any person buy, in the said markets, any fish but what shall be for his own sale or use, on penalty of 20*l*.

No salesman or other person shall refuse to sell, or enter into an agreement not to sell, to or for any particular person's use, any fish exposed to sale at a public market, on penalty of 20*l*.

And all fish of the respective sorts hereafter specified, brought after *May* 1, 1762, for sale to the *London* markets, shall be openly sold at the first hand, and in no greater number or quantity in a lot than is hereafter prescribed; and every lot shall consist of one sort of fish only, *viz.*

All fresh salmon, sturgeon, large fresh cod, skait, turbot, bret, bril, pearl, kingston, ling, and dorys, by the single fish: all half fresh cod, not exceeding 2 in any one lot: all quarter fresh cod, not exceeding 4 in any one lot: all mullets, cole-fish, salmon-trout, and other trouts, not exceeding 2 in any one lot; all small cod, not exceeding 24 in any one lot, in *Billingsgate* market, or within 150 yards of *Billingsgate* dock; and in any other market within the weekly bills of mortality, not exceeding 8 in any one lot.

Small pike, *Billingsgate*, 6 in a lot; other markets 4.

Large haddock, *Billingsgate*, 4; other markets 2.

Small haddock, *Billingsgate*, 24; other markets 8.

Perch, above 6 inches long from the eye to the fork of the tail, *Billingsgate*, 12; other markets 8.

Carp, gurnet, tench, and sea bass, *Billingsgate*, 6; other markets 4.

Thornbacks, *Billingsgate*, 2; other markets 1.

Large soals, *Billingsgate*, 4 pair; other markets 2 pair.

Small soals, *Billingsgate*, 8 pair; other markets 4 pair.

Mackrel,

on his majesty, on the 14th, with their compliments, in the following address:

A. D.
1762.

“ *Most*

Mackrel, whittings, whiting-pouts, plaice, dabbs, herrings, pilchards, garb-fish, flounders, and maids, *Billinggate*, 60; other markets 30.

Smelts, *Billinggate*, 52; other markets 26.

Eels, *Billinggate*, 20 lb. other markets 10 lb. unless any single fish shall exceed that weight.

Large lobsters and crabs, of either sort, at *Billinggate*, 20; other markets 10.

Small lobsters and crabs, *Billinggate*, 40; other markets 10.

None of the said several species of fish shall be bought or sold at the first hand, in the said markets, in a greater number or quantity in a lot than is prescribed above, nor more than one sort of fish in a lot shall be sold, or offered for sale, on penalty of 5 l.

But a smaller number of any of the said fish than a lot consists of, if it contains more than one; and also a lesser weight of eels than makes one lot, may be sold or exposed to sale in the said markets.

No fish shall be sold again, or exposed to sale the same day, in the same market where it was before sold, on penalty of 10 l. but the buyer may sell the same, whilst sound and wholesome, in any other place.

Before any fish, to be sold at the first hand in any of the said markets, be exposed to sale, an account of the sorts, and quantity of each, in large legible characters, shall be put up at the fish-stand (the number of flounders, plaice, dabbs, excepted; and also of mackrel, maids, herrings, and pilchards); and if any other fish of the sorts mentioned in the act be brought for sale, before the market of the day is over, they shall likewise be added to the account, before they are exposed to sale; and the said accounts shall be kept up, undefaced, till all the fish be sold, or the market be over, on penalty of 5 l. Or if any person, before such time, shall wilfully take down, deface, or alter, the accounts so put up, or cause the same to be done, he shall forfeit 40 s.

A. D.
1762.

“ *Most gracious Sovereign,*

“ We, your majesty’s ever dutiful and loyal
“ subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-
“ mons of your city of *London*, in common-council
“ assembled, humbly beg leave to embrace this
“ earliest opportunity of congratulating your ma-
“ jesty upon the safe and happy delivery of the
“ queen, and the auspicious birth of a prince.

“ So important an event, and upon a day ever
“ sacred to liberty and these kingdoms, fills us
“ with the most grateful sentiments of the divine
“ goodness, that has thus early crowned your
“ majesty’s domestic happiness, and opened to
“ your people the agreeable prospect of perma-
“ nence and stability to the blessings they derive

No fisherman, &c. after the arrival of his vessel from fish-
ing, shall destroy, or cast away, any of the fish, not being un-
wholesome, perished, or unmarketable, remaining unsold after
market is over, on penalty of being committed and kept to
hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor less
than one week.

The provisions in this act touching the sale or buying of fish
within the bills of mortality, and penalties for non-observance
thereof, shall extend to the parish of *St. Mary-le bone* in *Mid-
dlesex*.

The prohibitory clauses in this act against contracts shall not
extend to those made, or to be made, with regard to salt or
dried fish, oysters, carp, or tench.

No information shall be received by a justice against any
person for being concerned in any contract for buying up fish
to be sold again contrary to this act; but the penalty for enter-
ing into such contract, shall be recoverable only, with double
costs, in one of the courts of *Westminster*; one moiety to go
to *Greenwich* hospital, and the other to the prosecutor.

“ from

“ from the wisdom and steadiness of your majesty’s
 “ victorious reign.

A. D.
 1762.

“ May the same gracious providence soon restore
 “ your majesty’s most amiable and beloved con-
 “ fort, and give perfect health and length of days
 “ to the royal infant.

“ Long, very long, may your majesty live, the
 “ guardian and protector, the ornament and de-
 “ light of *Great-Britain*; and, by your instructions
 “ and example, form the mind of your royal son
 “ to the government of a free, brave, and gene-
 “ rous people: and, in the fullness of time, may
 “ that son succeed to the virtues as well as to the
 “ throne of his royal father; and preserve, for a
 “ long succession of years, the glory, happiness,
 “ and prosperity of his country.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return
 the following most gracious answer:

“ I receive, with the greatest pleasure, these
 “ very affectionate expressions of your duty and
 “ attachment to me and to my family; and thank
 “ you for your congratulations upon an event so
 “ interesting to me and to the future welfare of my
 “ people, with which my own happiness, upon
 “ this and every other occasion, is inseparably
 “ connected. The city of *London* may always
 “ depend upon my constant favour and protec-
 “ tion.”

King’s an-
 swer.

On the 24th, about ten at night, a most dread-
 ful storm of thunder and lightning began at *Lon-*
don, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants: about

Storm of
 thunder
 and light-
 ening.

A. D.
1762.

eleven it was accompanied by a heavy rain, which, with some intermission, continued till near four on *Wednesday* morning. The flashes of lightening were particularly pale: these flashes were very frequent; and sometimes there were six or seven of them successively, almost without intermission. They cast such a light that objects, in the adjacent parts of this metropolis, were plainly distinguished at two and three miles distance.

Negocia-
tions of
peace.

The court being determined to enter into negotiations of peace with *France*, and ministers being appointed on the part of each nation to transact the affairs in debate at *London* and *Paris*, the *French* king nominated the duke *de Nivernois* to reside at *London* for that purpose, and the court of *London* appointed his grace the duke of *Bedford* to go to *Paris* to treat of peace, of which resolution it was thought proper by the ministry to inform the lord-mayor of *London* by a special letter ^s, dated 30th of *August*.

^s To the right honourable the lord-mayor.

“ My Lord,

“ I have the earl of *Egremont*'s directions to acquaint your
“ lordship, that, in consequence of his most Christian majesty's
“ nomination of the duke *de Nivernois* to come here to treat
“ of a peace, the king has been pleased to name the duke of
“ *Bedford* to go to *Paris* for the same purpose; and his grace's
“ appointment will be declared on *Wednesday* next the 1st of
“ *September*. My lord *Egremont* thinks it may be of use to
“ make this public in the city as soon as possible.

“ I am, with the greatest respect,

“ My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient

“ humble Servant,

R. WOOD.”

On

On the 8th of *September*, about two in the morning, a fire broke out at the back of a staircase in the press-yard, *Newgate*, which in a few hours consumed all the apartments in that place, greatly damaged the chapel, and the back-part of a house belonging to a stocking-trimmer in *Phoenix-court, Newgate-street*. There were two unfortunate prisoners in the rooms which were burnt down, who perished in the flames: captain *Ogle* was one (in whose apartments it is thought it first began) he was tried some time before for the murder of the cook of the *Vine* tavern, near *Dover-street, Piccadilly*, and, being found a lunatic, was ordered to remain in prison: *Thomas Smith* was the other unhappy person; his room was over captain *Ogle's*; he was a noted horse-dealer, and committed not long before on suspicion of stealing corn from alderman *Masters*: he left a wife and three children. His wife, the night before, carried him his whole effects, amounting, in money and bank-bills, to between 5 and 600*l*. He was heard to call out for help, and seen to put his arm through the iron grate, which was so excessive hot that it set his shirt on fire; at which time, it is imagined, he threw his pocket-book out with the notes in it, which were saved. In a few minutes after the floor fell in, and both those prisoners were buried in the ruins; for it burnt so violently, and the flames spread so fast, that none of the people could get to their assistance. There being plenty of water, the fury of the flames was greatly abated by six, but continued burning till two in the afternoon, when a

A. D.
1762.
Fire in
Newgate.

A. D.
1762.

party-wall fell down, but happily did no damage to any one.

Preternatural tide.

The *Thames*, on the 27th, rose on a sudden in a surprizing manner, and drove the ships, at their moorings, with great fury against each other; but did very little damage.

City address on the reduction of the *Havannah*.

The conquest of the *Havannah* being made public, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of *London*, presented their address to his majesty on that joyous and important event ^h.

The

^h *To the King's most excellent Majesty.*

The humble address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled.

“ *Most gracious Sovereign,*

“ We, your majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the
“ lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of your city of *London*, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to
“ congratulate your majesty upon the late signal success with
“ which it hath pleased the Almighty to bless your majesty's
“ arms, in the reduction of the *Havannah* and its dependencies
“ (most properly styled the key of the *Spanish West-Indies*, and
“ long deemed impregnable) under a capitulation that does
“ honour to the spirit and humanity of the *British* nation.

“ It is with the highest pleasure we reflect upon the value
“ and importance of this conquest, attended with the acquisition of immense riches, and an irreparable blow to the trade
“ and naval power of *Spain*. A conquest that gives additional
“ lustre to an already glorious and successful war; and which
“ cannot but strike terror into an enemy, not only unprovoked,
“ but insensible to the repeated instances of your majesty's
“ good-will, friendship, and moderation; and convince him,
“ that there is no attempt, how arduous soever, but what,
“ planned and directed by the wisdom of your majesty's councils, may, under the Divine Providence, be effected by the
“ harmony,





WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq^r,

I
The
ford,
had al
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effects
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selves
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prive h

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" the v
" regar
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The noble public spirit with which Mr. Beckford, one of the city representatives in parliament, had always and effectually endeavoured to prevent the abuse of the malt-distillery, and the pernicious effects of gin-drinking, had drawn upon him the secret resentment of those who apprehended themselves injured by the restraints laid upon the *British* distillery; and, as they were not of consequence enough to oppose him publicly, with any hopes of success, in the election of members for the city, they were meditating a scheme, and forming a party, to deprive him of the honour of being the chief magistrate,

A. D.
1762.

Cause of
opposition
to William
Beckford,
Esq;

“ harmony, activity, and abilities, of such commanders, and
“ the valour, zeal, and emulation, of your fleets and armies,
“ regardless of any fatigues or dangers, wherever the glory
“ of their king and country is concerned.

“ May the possession of this very valuable conquest, together with other happy consequences of your majesty’s measures, thus wisely and vigorously pursued, prove the means
“ of effectually defeating the ambitious views of your majesty’s
“ enemies, and of for ever dissolving the late alarming compact of the house of *Bourbon*, calculated to destroy the commerce of your subjects, and replete with danger to the
“ existence of your majesty’s ancient and natural ally, and to
“ the independence of the rest of the powers of *Europe*.

“ And we beg leave humbly to assure your majesty, that
“ your faithful citizens of *London*, animated with the warmest
“ sense of duty to your majesty and their country, will, with
“ unwearied cheerfulness, contribute their utmost efforts to
“ strengthen your majesty’s hands, until your enemies, moved
“ by their own repeated losses and distresses, shall be disposed
“ to listen to such terms of accommodation as your royal wisdom shall think adequate to our glorious successes; and such
“ as may effectually secure the trade and navigation of your
“ subjects, and prevent the calamities of a future war.”

A. D.
1762.

Mr. alder-
man Beck-
ford desires
to resign
his gown.
Is chosen
lord-mayor

Determines
to serve
the office.

to which he was intitled by rotation, and the character he supported amongst his fellow-citizens. This conspiracy coming to his knowledge, Mr. *Beckford*, with a becoming spirit of disdain to be treated in such an undeserving manner, and to convince the world how little he valued honours or power that must be obtained with imputations to the prejudice of his personal character, determined to throw up his gown as an alderman; and on the 28th, the day before the election of lord-mayor, he attended the court of aldermen and desired leave to resign the office of an alderman. But his request was postponed; and next day he was elected lord-mayor for the year ensuing; there being eighteen votes in the court of aldermen for Mr. *Beckford*, and only one for Mr. *Bridgen*, who was returned with him by the common-hall.

Whatever might have been the intentions of Mr. alderman *Beckford's* enemies, it is certain they were defeated by his request to resign his gown. For, apprehending that he would not recede, and rather fine for the lord-mayor's office than serve it, they became the foremost for electing him lord-mayor, purely with a view to bring him to the expence of the fine. But, when the livery had elected him, Mr. *Beckford*, with a becoming spirit, said that he was determined to serve the office to the best of his abilities, let the consequence to himself be what it might; he having pleaded a bad state of health, and the necessity of his living in a more open air than in *London*.

On

On *Wednesday* the 27th it appeared that, by the rains that fell for some days past, a high tide in the river *Thames*, and a strong gale of wind at north, the rivers within twenty miles of *London* were so raised, that the like had never been known in the memory of man; and the damage that was now sustained, more especially on the river *Lee*, was almost incredible. In less than five hours the water is said to have risen twelve feet in perpendicular height. About *Stratford*, *West-ham*, *Plaiſtow*, *Waltham-abbey*, and along the marshes, they were very fatal to the inhabitants. Most of their cattle in the fields were carried off; likewise stacks of hay and wood, with the loss of all the hogs that were in their sties and yards, together with all the horses that were in stables. In some parts of *Stratford* the flood reached their chamber-windows, and the face of the waters was covered with the bodies of the beasts that perished. The inhabitants, from the nearest computation that they could make, said that 5000 hogs perished in this flood, together with all the horses and other cattle that were in the meadows; whose numbers were very considerable. This flood extended itself over all the causeways, and several people were lost in the high roads; a woman and horse, also a gentleman in a post-chaise, with the horses and post-boy, all perished in the water; and three of the passengers in the *Bury* machine, with two of the horses, were also drowned. The *China* works beyond *Bow-bridge* were overflowed in such a manner, that the current rushed through the great arch like the tide

A. D.
1762.
Great flood

A. D.
1763.

through the arches of *London-bridge*; the callioe-grounds in the neighbourhood of *Bow* and *Stratford* were all overflowed, and great quantities of linen carried off. The houses from *Bow-bridge* to *Stratford* were all overflowed, and the inhabitants forced to get out at their windows.

Notice of
the peace
sent to the
lord-mayor

The preliminary articles of peace having been signed by the duke of *Bedford*, that event was communicated by letter from the secretary of state's office to the lord-mayor on the 8th of *November*ⁱ. And on the 1st of *December* the cessation of arms was proclaimed at the *Royal-exchange*, &c. but not with that approbation of the citizens as the courtiers could have wished.

Fires.

The year 1763 was begun in this metropolis with several fires in the month of *January*. On the 6th a fire was discovered in the burial-vaults of *St. James's church, Westminster*, which made great

ⁱ To the right honourable the lord-mayor.

“ My Lord, *Cleveland-row, Nov. 8, 1762.*

“ I am directed by my lord *Egremont* to acquaint your lordship, that one of his majesty's messengers has this moment brought an account of the duke of *Bedford's* having signed the preliminary articles of peace with *France* and *Spain*, at *Fontainebleau*, on the 3d instant. The secretary of state's intention, for making this immediate communication to your lordship of the first account relative to the signature of the preliminaries, which has been transmitted to his office by the king's minister at *Paris*, is in order to have it publicly known in the city without loss of time. Your lordship will, no doubt, take such steps as are most proper to answer the purpose.

“ I am, &c.

R. Wood.”

havock

havock among the coffins and corpses. On the 11th another destroyed a china-shop, and damaged several other houses, in *Fleet-street*. On the 15th a large glass warehouse, and the glass-house in *White-friars*, were burnt down, with other considerable damage. In *Spital-fields* two houses were burnt down, and several more damaged, in *White's-row*. There were in all thirty-two fires, which happened in and about this city since *Christmas-day* last: and amongst them I must relate that in the *Strand*, which began at a millener's near *Somerset-house*; where, the wind being very high, and the water scarce, the flames spread in an astonishing manner. Several houses were all on fire at once: and the fire continued raging many hours, and next day broke out again. This unhappy affair was imputed to the leaving an old gentlewoman lodger by herself, whose cloaths taking fire, and she, 103 years old, not able to help herself, was found burnt, and the chamber in flames, at the return of her maid, who was met by the flames so violently, at her opening the door, that she ran down stairs to save her own life.

A. D.
1763.

The tide rose so high in the *Thames*, on the 15th High tide. of *February*, that many parts of *Westminster* were overflowed; and, below bridge, the inhabitants of *Tooley-street* and *Wapping* were obliged to keep to their upper rooms.

The managers of *Covent-garden* playhouse insisting upon full prices for the opera of *Artaxerxes*, a riot ensued, when all the benches in the boxes and the pit were entirely torn up, the glasses and
chan-

Riot in
Covent-
garden
playhouse.

A. D. 1763. chandeliers were broken, and the linings of the boxes were cut to pieces. They even cut away the wooden pillars between the boxes; so that, if the inside of them had not been iron, the rioters would have brought the galleries upon their own heads. The damages were computed at 2000l.

City of
London
petition
against the
cyder bill.

A bill now depending in parliament to subject the makers of cyder and perry to the excise laws, the common-council, on the 22d of *March*, petitioned against it: and on the 28th, the said court, informed that the commons had passed and sent up the cyder-bill to the lords, they resolved that an humble petition should be presented in their name to the house of lords, and another to the king^k,
praying

^k To the king's most excellent majesty.

*" The humble petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons,
" of the city of London, in common-council assembled,
" Most humbly sheweth,*

*" That your petitioners are fully convinced, that the col-
" lecting the duties intended to be laid on the makers of cyder
" and perry, by way of excise, is not, nor can in many in-
" stances be, so regulated, but that it will occasion number-
" less difficulties and questions.*

*" That the method of trial and decision of excise disputes
" are founded only in necessity, being in their nature arbitrary,
" and inconsistent with the principles of liberty, and the happy
" constitution of your majesty's government.*

*" That the exposing private houses to be entered into and
" searched, at pleasure, by persons unknown, will be a badge
" of slavery upon your people.*

*" That your petitioners, firmly confiding in your majesty's
" favour, and filled with a most humble and grateful sense
" of your paternal affection for your people, most humbly
" beseech*

praying that the said bill might not pass into a law. For which the citizens received the particular thanks of the city of *Exeter*, and were greatly applauded by their fellow-subjects in general: but their petitions¹ had no effect to prevent the said bill passing into a law. Though it was afterwards repealed in the year 1766.

A. D.
1763.

On the 22d of *March* the definitive treaty of peace was proclaimed by the usual officers at the *Royal-exchange*. Peace proclaimed.

It had for many years been customary for the lord-mayor, on *Easter-Monday*, annually to give an entertainment to such of the nobility, gentry, and citizens, as his lordship pleases to admit by tickets issued out for that purpose: and many of those feasts have been very noble, and becoming the dignity of the chief magistrate of this city. But it would be concealing the truth, not to observe, that this annual feast, as given by the right honourable *William Beckford*, Esq; the lord-mayor in 1763, excelled all that went before. There were present

Mr. Beck-
ford's Ea-
ster-feast.

“ beseech your majesty to protect their liberty, and keep them
“ happy and at ease; free from the apprehension of being
“ disturbed in their property; by which your majesty will erect
“ a lasting monument of your goodness in every house in the
“ kingdom.

“ Your petitioners therefore most humbly implore your
“ majesty, that you will not give your royal assent to so much
“ of the bill, as subjects the makers of cyder and perry to
“ excise laws.

“ And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

¹ The city of *London* petitioned the house of commons on the same account on the 16th of *November* following.

A. D. 1763. the ambassadors of *Russia, Denmark, Venice, and Holland*, two dukes, ten earls, three viscounts, one bishop, eight barons, and lord chief justice *Pratt*; a great number of ladies of the first distinction; and more gentlemen of family and fortune than had ever been known on the like occasion.

Lady
Molef-
worth, &c.
burnt.

Early in the morning, on the 6th of *May*, lady *Molefworth's* house in *Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-Square*, was consumed, with all its furniture, in a very short time. Her ladyship, her brother captain *Usher*, her second and third daughters, and four or five servants, perished in the flames. Her eldest daughter, by her mother's assistance, jumped out of a window and broke her leg. She did intend to follow; but the fire overpowered her, and she sunk into the midst of the flames. Her fourth and fifth daughters jumped out of a garret-window; the fourth broke her thigh; the fifth was very much bruised. Dr. *Coote Molefworth*, with his lady, being on a visit, narrowly escaped with their lives. The doctor's lady threw herself from a two-pair of stairs window into the garden, and was much scorched and terribly bruised. The doctor hung from the window by his hands till a ladder was brought him. An elderly woman, governess of the children, threw herself out of the nursery-window, and was killed on the spot. One of the footmen, in jumping from the two-pair of stairs window, fell upon the iron spikes, where he hung till a chairman, at the hazard of his own life, took him off: but he died of his wound. Yet the strong party-walls prevented the fire's doing any damage to the houses adjoining.

To

To describe the countenances of the citizens at the publication of the peace, there cannot be a more striking method than to observe, that the common-council could not by any means be prevailed upon to address; and at last no more could be obtained from the city than a cavalcade of eight aldermen, including the *locum tenens* at their head, who assumed the name of the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, (though there can't be a court in their corporate capacity, of less than thirteen aldermen) and waited on his majesty with such an address^a upon the peace, as they thought proper. But their fellow-citizens,

A. D.
1763.
City address on the
peace.

to

^a "SIR,

"Your majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of *London*, desire to be permitted to pay their humble duty to your majesty, and to express their grateful sense of your majesty's gracious and benevolent attention to your people, in relieving them from the increasing burdens of a long and expensive, though glorious and successful war.

"They enter not into a particular consideration of the national advantages resulting from the treaty of peace, which your majesty has been pleased to conclude:—These have been submitted to a constitutional examination; but they beg leave thus publicly to declare to your majesty their entire acquiescence in a measure, which your majesty's councils, and the great council of the nation, have seen reason to approve. And this they have thought it their duty to do at this time, when they have with concern observed a spirit of faction unhappily arising, and are apprehensive their silence might be interpreted an encouragement of practices, which their dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government leads them to detest and abhor.

VOL. III.

P

"They

A. D. 1763. to shew their dislike, procured the bells of some parishes, through which the eight aldermen did pass, to ring as usual on mournful occasions ^b.

His

“ They further beg leave to assure your majesty, that as
 “ magistrates to whom the executive power of the govern-
 “ ment of the city of *London* is entrusted, it shall be their con-
 “ stant endeavour to maintain and preserve domestic tranquil-
 “ lity, order, good government, and that true and perfect
 “ liberty, which has its foundation in obedience to the laws,
 “ and of which licentiousness, though it often assumes the
 “ name, is, in this country, the only enemy.

“ By a conduct so conformable to your royal example, they
 “ presume to hope they shall intitle themselves to the con-
 “ tinuance of your majesty’s protection and favour.”

His Majesty’s most gracious answer.

“ I return you my sincere thanks for this address, and for
 “ the satisfaction you express in the success of my endeavours
 “ to restore the public peace.

“ I receive with great pleasure the assurances you give me,
 “ of your abhorrence and detestation of those factious and
 “ licentious practices, which, alone, can endanger our pre-
 “ sent happy settlement, after the conclusion of peace with all
 “ our foreign enemies.

“ Your resolution to support, in opposition thereto, the
 “ true constitutional liberty of these kingdoms, is highly ac-
 “ ceptable to me.

“ The city of *London* may depend upon my constant favour
 “ and protection.”

^b May 12, 1763, between twelve and one o’clock, the fol-
 lowing aldermen went in procession from *Guildhall* to wait up-
 on his majesty with an address on the peace :

Sir Charles Asgill, as *locum tenens*.

Robert Alsop, Esq;

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knt.

Marsh

His majesty's birth-day, the 4th of *June*, was this year celebrated with bonfires, illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, throughout *London* and *Westminster*, in a more extraordinary manner than had ever been known on a like occasion. The *Mansion-house*, the *Monument*, and other public edifices, were all grandly illuminated; as were almost all the private houses in the principle squares and streets of this metropolis; each vying with other to express their loyalty to their sovereign, however they disliked the measures of the ministry. On *Tower-hill* there were exhibited grand fire-works, at the public expence. The populace repaired thither in such shoals, and crowded so fast upon one another, that the rails, which surrounded a well, on the bank of the ditch, at the postern, gave way, and the multitude fell together about 30 feet deep. By which accident,

A. D.

1763.

Rejoicings
on the 4th
of June.Misfortune
on Tower-
hill.

Marsh Dickinson, Esq;
Sir Richard Glynn, Bart.
Sir Samuel Fludger, Bart.
Sir Francis Gosling, Knt. and the recorder.
Richard Blunt, Esq;
Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt. } sheriffs.
Sir Henry Banks, Knt,
 The chamberlain.
 The town-clerk.

There were a great number of people in *Guildhall-yard* to see them set out, who appeared much displeased, which they shewed by hissings, &c. As the procession passed *St. Bride's* church, the great bell began to toll, and then a *dumb peal* struck up, which continued a considerable time; and as they came back, *Bow* bells struck up a *dumb peal* as they repassed that church.

A. D. 1763. six were taken up dead, 14 were so hurt that they died of their wounds, and many more were bruised in a most terrible manner.

Fire in Rotherhithe.

On the 23d of *June*, about two in the morning, a fire broke out in a cooperage in *King-street, Rotherhithe*, which entirely consumed that building, and about 15 small dwelling houses, and several out-houses, and damaged several others.

Fire at Shadwell.

On the 10th of *July*, about one in the morning, a most terrible fire began in a stable, or some out-house, near the east side of the plying place called *New Crane*, in the parish of *Shadwell*, which communicated its flames to a loft adjoining, full of dry reeds for the use of the ship-yard, in which it stood, set fire to a ship in the dock; and the wind being at W. S. W. the flames immediately caught the back-fronts and out-buildings, which were chiefly of wood, and very old and dry, of the houses next the water in the street called *Wapping-wall*; and they raged with such rapidity and fury, that before proper help of water and engines could be brought, the fire crossed the street, and, in a few hours, the houses on both the south and the north sides of *Wapping-wall*, were entirely consumed. This fire, on the south side, passed *King James's-stairs*, and stopt within two houses of the west extremity of the late fire at *Pelican-stairs*, as mentioned before. The fire, on the north side, stopt at the turning up to *Shakespeare's-walk*; but not without doing considerable damage to several houses at the bottom of *New Gravel-lane*, and destroying many houses that stood back to the northward;

ward; amongst which was a remarkable well built new brick house and cooperage. The whole loss in houses were 87 entirely burnt. A. D. 1763.

About 12 at noon, on the 19th of *August*, the sky was overcast in such a manner, that the darkness in and about *London*, was greater than that at the great eclipse in 1748: and the appearance being much the same as preceded the last great earthquake at *Lisbon*, many expected that an earthquake would follow. But it went off much milder here than in other places^a. Great darkness.

Her majesty being safely delivered of a prince, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, City address upon the birth of a prince.

^a About *Chatham*, this darkness was accompanied with one continued rolling of thunder to the space of 40 minutes, and the lightening was almost incessant, but at a great distance, for the same space of time. At *Twickenham* large trees were torn up by the roots, stacks of chimnies were blown down, and other damage done by the hurricane that accompanied the darkness. About *Reading*, several trees were torn up by the roots, two sheep were killed, and several people were beat down and terribly frightened. At *Brightelmstone*, the storm was very awful, and the oldest fishermen say, nothing had been seen like it in their memories. About *Maidstone* in *Kent*, the hops suffered considerably by the storm. The same at *Farnham* and about *Canterbury*. But the most surprising circumstance that attended this phenomenon, was the sudden flux and reflux of the tide in *Plymouth* pool, exactly corresponding with the like agitation in the same place at the time of the great earthquake at *Lisbon*. At *Sheerness*, some dreadful convulsions of nature was apprehended. The windows exposed to the fury of the storm, were crushed to pieces; fowls were killed by the hail, and much damage done.

A. D.
1763.

cil waited on his majesty with a most loyal address^b.

^b To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled.

" Most gracious Sovereign,

*" We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the
" lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of Lon-
" don, in common-council assembled, most gladly embrace
" this joyful occasion of approaching your sacred person, with
" our sincerest and warmest congratulations on the safe deli-
" very of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another
" prince; firmly trusting, that every increase of your royal
" family will prove an additional security to our religion, and
" that great charter of liberty, which, in consequence of the
" glorious revolution, your illustrious house was chosen to de-
" fend.*

*" Your majesty's ever loyal and faithful citizens of London,
" exceeded by none of your subjects in honest and anxious
" zeal for your majesty's happiness, and the glory and pro-
" sperity of your reign, rejoice in every event, which aug-
" ments your majesty's domestic felicity.*

*" Permit us, royal Sir, to intreat your majesty's accept-
" ance of our faithful assurances, that we will, at all times,
" be ready, chearfully to render to your majesty every in-
" stance of allegiance and duty, which affectionate and loyal
" subjects can pay to the best of princes."*

His majesty's most gracious answer,

*" I thank you for this loyal address, and for the satisfac-
" tion you express on the increase of my family. The reli-
" gion and liberties of my people always have been, and
" ever shall be, the constant objects of my care and attention.
" I shall at all times depend upon the assurances which you
" give me of your allegiance and duty."*

On

On the 8th of *September*, another fire broke out, about 12 at night, just below the waterhouse, in *Shadwell*, near a large brew-house, which was burnt down, with 36 more houses, besides others that were greatly damaged, eastward of *Shadwell-dock*. A. D. 1763.
Fire in Lower Shadwell, near the dock.

A new lord-mayor being elected for the year ensuing, Mr. *Beckford*, the present lord-mayor, rose up and addressed the livery as follows:

" Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,

*" You were pleased to do me the honour of
" electing me your first magistrate this day twelve-
" month, and I entered on that duty with diffi-
" dence and reluctance, being conscious to my-
" self, that it was not in my power to execute so
" great a trust with the assiduity and attention
" that the dignity and importance of the office
" required; how far I have been able to go
" through it with any degree of propriety, you
" are the only judges. Very great assistance I
" have experienced from my brethren of the
" court of aldermen, and I shall always retain a
" grateful remembrance of their good-will to-
" wards me.*

*" The time of my mayoralty draws near a con-
" clusion; and I can safely say, it will give me
" more comfort and satisfaction of mind to quit,
" than it ever did to receive this high honour,
" the greatest that can fall to the share of a citi-
" zen. That satisfaction is increased by the re-
" flection of being succeeded by a very worthy*

A. D.
1763.

“ alderman, for whose firmness, integrity, and
 “ resolution, I have the greatest veneration: and
 “ indeed firmness and resolution are at all times
 “ necessary in your first magistrate, especially in
 “ times so critical and difficult as the present
 “ seems to be: however, I trust, that the old
 “ good humour and good sense of this great city
 “ will set an example of moderation to the rest
 “ of the kingdom, and convince every impartial
 “ man that the duty and affection of the citizens
 “ of *London* to the best of kings, can be equalled
 “ only by their love of justice and of liberty,
 “ founded on the glorious principles of the re-
 “ volution.

“ Permit me to take this opportunity of returning
 “ my sincere acknowledgments to my fellow-citi-
 “ zens, for all their favours conferred on me;
 “ and of assuring them, that it shall be the study
 “ of my life to support the honour and dignity of
 “ the crown, liberty, and constitutional indepen-
 “ dency of the people, and the rights and privi-
 “ leges of my fellow-citizens, always keeping in
 “ remembrance that noble declaration of the great
 “ revolution patriots, ‘ That under the house of
 “ *Hanover* only they could, and under the house
 “ of *Hanover* they were determined they would
 “ be free.”

Great
storm.

On the 2d of *December*, a most violent storm of
 wind and rain did incredible damage in and about
London, and in many other parts of the kingdom,
 the like hardly known in the memory of man.
 At *London* several houses were blown down, some
 people

A.D.
1763.

people killed, many wounded, and business interrupted; chimnies in many parts of the town fell upon the roofs; the roofs were stript, and the streets, during the violence of the storm, rendered impassable; part of the walls of *Hyde-park* and *Sadler's-wells* gave way; trees were blown up by the roots; and the river *Thames* rose so high, that in many places it overflowed its banks; filled cellars; overflowed lands, and did immense damage to the shipping below bridge.

And next day, when the executioner, &c. by order of both houses of parliament, came to burn number 45 of the *North Briton*, there was such a multitude gathered together upon the occasion, that the officers, appointed to put the order into execution, were greatly interrupted in the performance of their duty. Not only the executioner, the constables, and the inferior officers were pelted with filth and dirt, but the chief officers present were insulted in the grossest manner; the fore-glass of the chariot of Mr. *Harley*, one of the city-sheriffs, and a member of parliament for the city of *London*, was broken by a billet thrown at his person, which was taken from the fire, that was kindled to consume the *North Briton*. Mr. *Harley* being slightly wounded, and observing the spirit of licentiousness, that prevailed among the multitude, hastened to the mansion-house to apprise the lord-mayor of the danger. The hangman thinking it his duty to follow the high-sheriff, made his retreat too as soon after as he could; and the constables, most of their staves being broken

The burning of the
North Briton, No. 45.

A. D.
1764.

by the furious resistance they had made, mixed among the crowd, and marched off without further opposition. The *North Briton*, however, was partly consumed by means of a lighted link, on which it was placed, by the zeal of the proper officers, but the remains of it, it is said, were rescued from the flames by the violence of the assailants, who carried it off in triumph, and in the evening displayed it at *Temple-bar*, where a bonfire was made, and a large *Jack Boot* committed to the flames in the room of it, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of people.

Storm in
1764.

The year 1764 was introduced by a violent storm, on the 14th of *January*, which blew from W. S. W. and did great damage to houses, chimnies, trees, and shipping in the river : and at the height of the storm a fire broke out near *Hyde-Park-corner*, which destroyed seven houses.

Addresses
on the marriage of
princess
Augusta.

The citizens, to shew their good liking to the marriage of princess *Augusta*, his majesty's eldest sister, with the hereditary prince of *Brunswick*, which was solemnized on the 16th of *January*, 1764, addressed the king, the princess dowager of *Wales*, the hereditary prince, and her royal highness the princess of *Brunswick*, on that joyous occasion^a, on the 20th of *January*.

The

^a The right honourable the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty, and being introduced to his majesty by earl *Gorwer*, lord chamberlain, made their compliments in the following address, which was spoken by *James Eyre*, Esq; the recorder.

" May

The common-council, on the 19th of *February*, A. D. 1764.
voted lord chief justice *Pratt* the freedom of this

city, Freedom
and picture
of lord
chief ju-
stice Pratt.

“ *May it please your Majesty,*

“ Graciously to accept our sincere and dutiful congratula-
“ tions on the marriage of your majesty’s eldest sister, her
“ royal highness the prince’s *Augusta*, with his most serene
“ highness the hereditary prince of *Brunswick Lunenburg*. It
“ was with the utmost joy and satisfaction, that we saw your
“ majesty’s wisdom yield to the proposals for an alliance with
“ a protestant family so illustrious; and that a lady, whose
“ amiable character is not more exalted by the dignity of her
“ birth than her private virtues, was destined to be the happy
“ partner of a prince, whose eminent and distinguished services,
“ during a successful and glorious war, will ever be remem-
“ bered by every friend of true religion and public liberty.

“ Your majesty’s faithful citizens of *London* have seen, with
“ gratitude, the constitution of this country, settled and estab-
“ lished by our great deliverer king *William*, maintained and
“ improved by the illustrious house of *Brunswick*; and, there-
“ fore, they cannot sufficiently applaud your majesty’s great
“ wisdom and goodness in further strengthening it by this
“ happy alliance.

“ May this marriage answer your majesty’s warmest wishes
“ and expectations; and may the prince and princess be bless-
“ ed with an offspring truly worthy of so royal and illustrious
“ a descent!

“ Permit us to assure your majesty of our firm attachment
“ to your majesty’s sacred person and government; and of
“ our constant endeavours, within our sphere, to contribute
“ to the happiness and prosperity of your majesty’s reign.”

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the fol-
lowing most gracious answer:

“ *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

“ I return you my thanks for your dutiful congratulations
“ on the marriage of my sister the princess *Augusta*, with the
“ here-

A. D.
1764.

city, to be presented to him in a gold box; and that his picture should be put up in *Guildhall* at the

“ hereditary prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*; and am glad that this happy alliance gives such general satisfaction.

“ I receive, with pleasure, your assurances of duty and affection to my person and government. The city of *London* may always depend on my favour and protection.”

Afterwards they waited, at *Leicester-house*, on her royal highness the princess dowager of *Wales*; and made their compliments of congratulation, as follows:

“ *Madam,*

“ The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, beg leave to congratulate your royal highness on the marriage of your eldest daughter, her royal highness the princess *Augusta*, with his most serene highness the hereditary prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*.

“ The eminent virtues and exalted merit of the princess have justly endeared her to all his majesty’s faithful subjects: her union with a protestant family, distinguished in the defence of the liberties of *Europe*, is at once a pleasing and most interesting subject to the friends of civil and religious liberty.

“ May this union be the source of every domestic felicity to this illustrious pair; and may your royal highness long live to enjoy the most permanent satisfaction from this alliance.”

To which address her royal highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

“ *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

“ I heartily thank you for this new proof of your attention and regard for me and my family, upon occasion of this happy event.”

They

the city expence : which has been performed in a most elegant manner. And the grocers presented his lordship with the freedom of their company.

A. D.
1764.

The

They then went to *Saville-house*, and waited on his most serene highness the hereditary prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, and made their compliments of congratulation ; which were as follow :

“ S I R,

“ The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, embrace this joyful occasion of paying to your most serene highness our warmest compliments of congratulation on your auspicious nuptials with the most virtuous and amiable princess, her royal highness the princess *Augusta*.

“ We esteem it our happiness that we have an opportunity of testifying to your serene highness our sentiments of obligation and gratitude to the illustrious house of *Brunswick* ; and to your serene highness in particular, for the eminent services which this country has derived from your great valour, and distinguished conduct in the course of the late glorious and successful war.

“ May your serene highness long live to enjoy, in peace, the glory you have acquired in arms ; and may your most amiable consort crown your wishes with a race of princes to emulate your virtues, and extend your name and family to the remotest times.”

To which his serene highness was pleased to return the following answer :

“ *My Lord-mayor and Gentlemen,*

“ I return you thanks for this mark of your attention, and regard for me.”

They then returned to *Leicester-house*, and waited on her royal and serene highness the princess of *Brunswick-Lunenburg* ;

A. D.
1764.

The frequent and dreadful fires within two years past raised the attention of the legislature, who

burgh; and made their compliments of congratulation, in the following terms:

“ *Madam,*

“ The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, hereby beg your royal highness’s permission to present our warmest congratulations upon your royal highness’s auspicious marriage with his most serene highness the hereditary prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*.

“ This alliance with a prince so highly accomplished, so early distinguished for his heroic valour and martial conduct, and whose eminent services in the course of a glorious war, have justly endeared him to this country, we consider as a fresh instance of the wisdom of our gracious sovereign, of his affection for your royal highness, and of his regard to the liberties of *Europe*, and the protestant interest.

“ Nothing could allay our concern at the thoughts of being deprived of the presence of a princess adorned with every virtue and accomplishment, beloved and admired by all his majesty’s subjects, but the pleasing prospect we have of her enjoying all the happiness which she so justly deserves.

“ We most sincerely wish long life and health to your royal highness and your illustrious consort, and that heaven will crown your mutual affections with a race of princes formed by your instructions and example.

“ And we beg leave to assure your royal highness, that neither time or distance can efface the sentiments of esteem and veneration which we have long entertained for your royal highness.”

To which her royal and serene highness was pleased to return the following answer:

“ *My*

who passed an act in this session of parliament for the better regulating of buildings, and to prevent mischiefs that may happen by fire within the weekly bills of mortality, &c. by which so much of the act of 2 *George I.* for regulating buildings, &c. as relates to party-walls, shall extend to all cases whatsoever within the city and liberty of *Westminster*, and within the parishes of *St. Mary-le-Bone* and *Paddington*, and *Chelsea* and *St. Pancras*, where it shall be necessary to pull down and rebuild any party wall, whether either of the adjoining houses shall or shall not be, or require to be, rebuilt, or new built; except the city of *London* and liberties thereof, and party-walls of houses on the river *Thames* below bridge. It then directs a survey of the said walls, and that upon a disagreement of the surveyors it shall be lawful for two neighbouring justices of the peace to add another to them: and that the said wall viewed by them may be pulled down and rebuilt, if the majority signs a certificate of such wall being defective.

A. D.
1764.

Building-
act to pre-
vent fires.

The said act then enacts, “ That all party-walls
“ to be erected or built within the said city or li-
“ berty of *Westminster*, and the parishes, pre-
“ cincts, and limits aforesaid, shall be two bricks
“ and an half thick at the least in the cellar, and
“ two bricks thick upwards to the garret floor,

“ *My Lord and Gentlemen,*

“ I most heartily thank you for this mark of your attention
“ and regard, and I look upon it as a proof of your duty and
“ affection to the king.”

“ and

A. D. 1764. “ and from thence one brick and an half thick, at
 “ least, 18 inches above the roofs or gutters which
 “ adjoin to such party-walls; and that the same
 “ shall be built of stone, or of good sound burnt
 “ bricks, and none other.

“ And that no timbers, except the timbers of
 “ the girders, binding joists, and the templets
 “ under the same, shall be laid into the party-
 “ walls erected or built, or to be erected or built,
 “ within the said city or liberty of *Westminster*,
 “ and the parishes, precincts, and limits afore-
 “ said; and that no timbers of the roof be laid
 “ into such party-walls, (except the purloins or
 “ kerb thereof) and that the ends of girders, and
 “ binding joists, lying within such party-walls,
 “ shall not exceed nine inches; and that none of
 “ the ends of the girders, or binding joists, in
 “ adjoining houses, shall meet, or be laid oppo-
 “ site to each other; and that the sides thereof
 “ shall be, at least, 14 inches distant from each
 “ other; and that there shall be nine inches, at
 “ least, of solid brick-work left at or between the
 “ ends of all lentils, wall-plates, and bond-timbers,
 “ which may or shall be laid in or upon the walls
 “ of the fore and back fronts of all houses which
 “ shall adjoin to each other, on the penalty of
 “ 50l. on the head builder.

“ That no timber or timbers whatsoever shall
 “ be laid or placed under the hearth or hearths
 “ of any room or rooms, or within nine inches of
 “ any funnel or flew of any chimney or chimnies,
 “ of any house or houses within the limits afore-

“ said;

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A. D.
1764.

“ said; and that no timber buildings whatsoever
“ shall be built adjoining to any house or houses
“ so as the timbers thereof shall be laid into the
“ wall of any such house or houses already built,
“ or hereafter to be built, within the limits afore-
“ said, under the penalty of 50l.

“ That after any party-wall or party-walls
“ shall be erected or built pursuant to the direc-
“ tions of this act, no person or persons whatso-
“ ever, who shall build against such party-wall
“ or party-walls, shall, on any pretence whatso-
“ ever, cut into or wound the same, for the con-
“ venience of making a chimney or chimnies, or
“ for any other purpose whatsoever; nor shall lay
“ into the same any other timbers than are allow-
“ ed by this act to be laid into new party-walls,
“ under the penalty of 50l.

“ That every master-builder, who shall erect
“ or build any house within the limits above-men-
“ tioned, shall, within 14 days after the same
“ shall be covered in, cause the same to be sur-
“ veyed by one or more surveyor or surveyors;
“ and such surveyor or surveyors shall make oath,
“ before one of his majesty's justices of the peace
“ for the said county of *Middlesex*, or city of
“ *Westminster*, that the same hath been (to the
“ the best of his or their judgment and belief)
“ built and erected agreeable to the several di-
“ rections in this act contained; which affidavit
“ shall be filed with the clerk of the peace for the
“ said county of *Middlesex*, within 10 days after
“ the making thereof; and if any master-builder
Vol. III. Q “ shall

A. D.
1764.

“ shall make default in the premisses, by neglect-
“ ing to cause such survey to be made, or such
“ affidavit to be made and filed as aforesaid, such
“ master-builder shall, for every such neglect or
“ default, forfeit the sum of 50l.

“ Provided always, that in all cases where any
“ party-wall within the said city or liberty of *West-*
“ *minster*, and the parishes, precincts and limits
“ aforesaid, shall by virtue of the act of the
“ 11 *George I.* and of this present act, be pulled
“ down and rebuilt, agreeable to the directions
“ of this present act, by the owner or occupier
“ of one of the adjoining houses, the expence of
“ such party-wall shall be estimated and comput-
“ ed at and after the rate of 6l. 10s. per rod.

“ Provided also, That in all cases where any
“ party-wall shall be erected or built, agreeable
“ to the directions of this present act, in execu-
“ tion of any contract or contracts entered into
“ with the builder or workman before the 1st
“ day of *July*, 1764, the expence of such party-
“ wall shall be estimated and computed at and
“ after the rate of 6l. 10s. per rod; any thing
“ in such contract or contracts to the contrary
“ thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And it further enacted, “ That for the further
“ and better preventing the spreading of fires,
“ all houses or other buildings, which shall be
“ erected or built within the said city or liberty
“ of *Westminster*, and the parishes, precincts, and
“ limits aforesaid, shall be built of stone, or of
“ good sound, hard, well-burnt bricks, and none

“ other

“ other, both in the fore front, and back front
 “ thereof, from the breast-summer upwards, (and
 “ likewise the party-walls thereof) and that such
 “ breast-summer, in all such houses or other
 “ buildings, shall not be higher than the floor of
 “ the one pair of stairs.”

A. D.
 1764.

This act concludes with a clause directing,
 “ That in all cases where any of the rewards shall
 “ be claimed by virtue of the statute of the 6th
 “ of queen *Anne*, for engines brought to help to
 “ extinguish fires, such reward shall be payable
 “ and paid in the same manner to the keeper of
 “ any other engine, though not a parish engine,
 “ who shall bring in such engine in good order
 “ and complete, to help and extinguish such fire,
 “ in the same manner as if such engine was a pa-
 “ rish engine.”

Clause re-
 lating to
 fire engines

The abettors of absolute monarchy began about
 this time to exercise their pens, and one of them,
 said to be a lawyer, trimmed up the stale argu-
 ments, that had been used to flatter the monarchs
 before the revolution, under the title of *Droit le*
Roy: but it was immediately represented to both
 houses of parliament; who ordered the book to
 be burnt by the common hangman at *Westminster-*
ball gate, and at the *Royal Exchange*.

Droit le
Roy burnt
 by the
 common
 hangman.

On the 27th of *March*, there was tried a cause
 before lord chief justice *Mansfield*, when *Joseph*
Fernando Silva was cast in the penalty of 450*l*.
 for acting as a stock-broker, not being admitted
 to that business by the court of aldermen.

Case of a
 stock-
 broker.

A. D.

1764.

Palatines
relieved.

We meet with nothing remarkable in this city till the month of *August*, when about 600 *Palatines* and other *German* protestants were landed at this port in the greatest distress; and were relieved with as much generosity by the natives. They were prevailed upon to leave their own country, upon the promise of a *German* officer, that on their arrival in *England*, they should be immediately provided with a passage to *British America*, and appointed to settle some of our new acquisitions on that continent^a. On

^a The particular case of those *German* protestants, commonly called *Palatines*, arose from a pretence set up by one, who had no authority, as after appeared, to make a contract with them, or to procure them a settlement in any of our *American* plantations; though the poor deluded people had great reason to hearken to such proposals, as were tendered to them, in the name of a nation, which had always given them the preference in such cases, and could not possibly people and cultivate their new acquired deserts, without a vast number of new hands. However, they were deceived, and being embarked by the contractor's contrivance, and brought to the port of *London*, they who were in a condition to pay their passage, were permitted to land; such as had no money, were kept on board, and both were reduced to a starving condition; the contractor being left behind, and cast into a *Dutch* prison, for debts he imprudently contracted to carry this chimerical scheme into execution, without the least countenance even of a promise from the *British* court, to realize his agreement with the *German* emigrants: of which incident there appeared the following intelligence from the *Hague* gazette, on the 31st of *August* last.

“ One — de S. —, who stiles himself a colonel in the
“ service of the king of *Great Britain*, having engaged a
“ number of persons to go into *England*, upon assurances
“ which he gave them, that he was authorised by his *Britan-*

“ *nit*

On the 28th of *September* the tide in the *Thames* in some places rose two feet in the ground floors; and several ships were greatly damaged.

A. D.
1764.

A fire

“*nic* majesty to promise them settlements in *America*; and
“that they should be carried there at the king’s expence: in
“order to prevent his continuing to impose upon the credu-
“lity of the public in this respect, it is thought proper to ad-
“vertise, that the said St — was never authorised, as he
“pretends, to engage people for those settlements, nor to
“make any promises on the part of the *British* ministry.”

The poor half-starved *Palatines*, who were put ashore without a patron to provide for them, were not able to get entertainment or shelter from the intemperature of the rainy season, which, just at that time, (about the middle of *August*) was very heavy. The men, with their wives, children, and infants, even their very women in labour, were driven to the necessity of lying in the open fields, without provisions, without cover, and without any friend or assistance, but what could be collected during this exigency for them in *German* churches and chapels about this metropolis. All which is more fully and publicly described by the clergyman, whose piety led him to minister to them in their great distress, and to make their case known to the great and good, who had it in their power, and were ready to relieve their almost despairing *German* brethren.

This clergyman wrote a letter to the printer of the *Daily Advertiser*, who published it on the 30th of *August*, in these words:

I hope you will permit me, by means of your paper, to inform those who have the power to redress it, of the very deplorable situation of the poor unhappy *Palatines* lately arrived here from *Germany*. They are in number, men, women, and children, about 600, consisting of *Wurtzburghers* and *Palatines*, all protestants, and were brought hither from their native country by a *German* officer, with a promise of being immediately sent to settle, at his own expence, in the island of

A. D.
1764

Fire in Alder-
gate-
Street.

A fire broke out about 10 o'clock at night on the 24th of *November*, in a workshop belonging to

St. John and le Croix, in *America*; but, by some inability, he has been obliged to decline the undertaking; so that instead of their being shipped off for those places, some of them have lain, during the late heavy rains, and are now lying in the open fields adjacent to this metropolis, without covering, without money, and in short, without the common necessities of life; others lie languishing under the complicated evils of sickness and extreme want, at the *Statute-hall* in *Goodman's-fields*; and more than 200 remain on board the ship, which brought them over, on account of their passage not being paid for, where they are perishing for want of food, and rotting in filth and nastiness. Collections have been made at the *German* churches and chapels here several times, to afford them some relief; but as the number of these poor creatures is so considerable, it is impossible, by such means, to furnish them with a regular and continual supply, adequate to their wants; so that unless some provision is very speedily made for them, they must inevitably perish. These unfortunate people would think themselves inexpressibly happy, if the *English* government would be graciously pleased to take them under its protection, to allow them, for the present, some ground to lie on, tents to cover them, and any manner of subsistence, till it shall be thought proper to ship them off, and settle them in any *English* colonies in *America*; where, I doubt not, they will give their protectors and benefactors constant proofs of their affection and gratitude for such kindness, by behaving as becometh honest, industrious, and dutiful subjects, to the *British* government. I take the liberty of thus expressing the hopes and wishes of these wretched beings, as they have no friend to intercede for them, who has interest sufficient for such an undertaking, or even a knowledge of the proper method of application.

That their distresses are unutterably great, I myself have been too often a mournful witness of, in my attendance on them

to a snuff-maker, on the back of the east side of *Aldersgate-street*, facing *Little Britain*, which
 A. D. 1764.
 consumed

them to administer the duties of my function; with one instance of which I shall conclude this melancholy detail. One of the poor women was seized with the pangs of labour in the open fields, and was delivered by the ignorant people about her in the best manner they were able; but from the injury the tender infant received in the operation, it died soon after I baptized it; and the wretched mother, after receiving the sacrament at my hands, expired, from the want of proper care and necessaries suitable to her afflicting and truly lamentable condition.

That the almighty may, of his infinite mercy, incline the hearts of the great and good of this kingdom, distinguished for its charity and hospitality, to take under their protection these their unhappy fellow-Christians, (who did not intrude themselves into this country, but were invited hither) and send them whithersoever they in their wisdom and goodness shall think proper, is the most ardent prayer of their and your most obedient servant,

G. A. WACHSEL,

Minister of the German Lutheran St. George's church, in
Little Ayliffe-street.

This information reached the ears of the great, the noble, and the royal; and penetrated their hearts with such expedition and abundance of compassion, that testifies the truth of that passage in holy writ, "The mercy of God is over all his works." Of which the reverend Mr. *Wachsel* published the following account, *September 5.*

Your readiness in giving a place to my letter of *Thursday* last, emboldens me to entreat that you would suffer me to communicate to the public, a brief account of the amazing success with which it has pleased the Almighty God to bless my endeavours therein for the service of the distressed *Palatines*; and to testify their most grateful acknowledgments, as

A. D.
1764.

consumed that house, cook's-hall, and the house and yard of a timber-merchant, and damaged the

well as my own, to the very benevolent inhabitants of this metropolis, for their exceeding liberal and seasonable contributions. When I reflect on the situation of these poor people at the time their case was related to the public, and the change that immediately succeeded, I am really lost in wonder, and overcome with gratitude!

Before eleven in the morning, on which my letter appeared, we received from the *Tower*, by order of a great personage, 100 tents, with all necessaries thereunto belonging; by the same bountiful hand the freight of those on board the ships was discharged, and they were released that day. The same morning a servant arrived express from a lady at *Islington* with 20 l. Mr. *Baldero*, banker in *Lombard-street*, sent 20 l. Shortly after the earl and countess of *Cardigan* sent 100 l. 10 guineas came from his grace the archbishop of *Canterbury*, 10 guineas from *David Berkeley*, Esq; and sons: 10 guineas signed M. W. C. S. From *Batson's* coffee house, 31 l. 10 s. (nearly 400 l. have since been received from the same place): 5 l. 5 s. from the *Bedford* coffee-house: a bank note, No. K. 280, for 100 l. and a great number of smaller donations. The contributions since the above have still increased more abundantly.

Crowds of people resorted to the place of their encampment, and, with hearts melted to compassion, gave them what they could spare; to the honour of a benevolent baker, let it be remembered, that even before their case was known, passing by and perceiving their famishing condition, he bestowed upon them his whole basket of bread! By these means they were clothed, their subsistence provided for, physicians, surgeons, and midwives, offered their service for the sick and those in travail, for whom warm apartments were hired. The committee of gentlemen chosen to manage the subscription, upon application to his majesty, had a most gracious answer, by lord *Hallifax*, purporting that the *Palatines* should be sent and established in *South Carolina*, and that 150 stands of arms

should

the back parts of several other houses, stables, sheds, &c. A. D. 1765.

The silk-weaving manufacturers in *Spittalsfields*, and other parts of the nation, finding themselves greatly distressed by the importation of foreign, especially *French* silks manufactured, several thousands employed in that branch assembled on the 11th of *January*, 1765, and presented a petition to both houses of parliament, setting forth their distressed condition, and praying their assistance ^b.

Weaver's
petition
against fo-
reign silks.

On

should be delivered out for their use: upon which they contracted for proper vessels to carry them to that colony, and for their provision and maintenance in the voyage, and for a time after their arrival.

^b *Lords and Gentlemen,*

The humble petition of the journeymen silk-weavers, on behalf of themselves, and great numbers of poor people of the same trade,

Sheweth,

" That, through the badness of trade, many hundreds of
" your poor petitioners are actually without work; others
" dread shortly to undergo the same fate: our wives, sons,
" and daughters, are mostly without employ, and consequent-
" ly, many of us are in the utmost poverty and want: It is
" these thoughts that throw us almost into despair, and in-
" duce us to throw ourselves at your feet, humbly begging
" your assistance in this our most lamentable condition.

" That your petitioners are of opinion, with humble sub-
" mission to your much better judgment, that this excessive
" badness of trade, proceeds chiefly and principally from the
" increase of the use and wear of all sorts of foreign wrought
" silks, which are continually imported and smuggled into
" this metropolis, and other parts of *Great Britain*.

" The

A. D.
1765.

Alderman
Janffen
chose
chamber-
lain.

On the 15th came on at *Guildball*, the election of a chamberlain, in the room of the late Sir *Thomas Harrison*. The candidates were, Mr. Alderman *Janffen*, Mr. Alderman *Turner*, Mr. *Bonus*, Mr. Deputy *Ellis*, Mr. *Freeman*, Mr. Deputy *Long*, and Mr. *Till*; but upon holding up of hands, the sheriffs said they were doubtful which of the two aldermen had the majority, and therefore desired they might be put up a second time; which being done, they declared in favour of Mr. Alderman *Janffen*; but a poll was demanded in behalf of Mr. Alderman *Turner*, Mr. *Ellis*, Mr. *Freeman*, Mr. *Long*, and Mr. *Till*.

Mr. Alderman *Janffen* made a very genteel speech to the livery, returning them thanks for the great honour conferred on him, and hoped they would support their choice by their poll.

After which the honourable Mr. Alderman *Harley* having been called upon in an advertisement on the *Monday* preceding, to declare, whether he had not received or been promised the general receivership of the land-tax for this city and county of *Middlesex*; he addressed himself to the liverymen, at *Guildball*, as follows:

Alderman
Harley's
speech.

“ *Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,*

“ I am always happy to meet you, when assembled here; particularly when any part of my

“ The assistance your humble petitioners pray for, is, that you would, this session of parliament, grant a general prohibition of all foreign wrought silks.

“ And your petitioners shall for ever pray.”

“ conduct

A. D.
1765

“conduct is called in question. I now find my-
“self called upon in a very extraordinary manner,
“by a news-writer, in the name of the several
“candidates for the office of chamberlain of this
“city, ‘Publicly to declare, whether I have got,
“or have been promised, the receivership of the
“land-tax.’ Now, gentlemen, this is a question
“that no man has a right to ask me. As to an-
“swering the public news-papers any thing I find
“relative to me, it is my determined resolution
“never to do it, unless it is signed by a reputa-
“ble person : but, gentlemen, if it will be the
“least satisfaction to any one of the candidates,
“or to any particular liveryman, it is a respect
“that I shall be glad to shew them, and am both
“willing and ready to declare here, what I have
“repeatedly done both publicly and privately for
“this week past, that I have neither myself, or
“any person for me, to my knowledge, solicited
“for the receivership of the land-tax ; nor has it
“ever been offered me. But that I may be clear-
“ly understood, (for in every part of my conduct
“I love to be open and explicit) I do declare,
“that if it should be the intention and resolution
“of administration to separate the receivership
“of the land-tax, from the office of chamberlain
“of *London*, and it should be offered to me ; I
“shall think myself as much at liberty to accept
“of it, as any one citizen of *London*.”

And the poll being finished, Mr. Alderman
Janssen was declared, on the 25th, duly elected.

The

A. D.
1765.

The numbers upon the whole poll were declared to be as follow :

For Mr. Alderman <i>Janssen</i>	1316
Mr. Alderman <i>Turner</i>	1202
Mr. <i>Till</i>	250
Mr. Deputy <i>Ellis</i>	229
Mr. <i>Freeman</i>	180

Mr. Alderman *Janssen* then came forward, and addressed the livery to the following purpose :

" Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,

" The honour you have conferred (by electing me to the important office of chamberlain of this city) calls for my most grateful acknowledgments for so signal a mark of your favour.

" While many of you, Gentlemen, have most affectionately recollected my former endeavours to deserve your notice, and have been pleased to call me forth, to offer my services on this occasion, I must confess I was too backward in complying; and not for want of an ardent desire to accept your kind invitation, but from a diffidence, natural to one in my situation.

" It was therefore an additional honour to me, to have been thus roused in my state of obscurity, and to have been compelled (as it were) into your service; an obligation greatly heightened by the uncommon unanimity, and remarkable generosity, manifested towards me at so interesting a juncture; it having been out of my power to bias, or in the least to influence, the suffrage of any one of you in my behalf.

" It

A. D.
1765.

" It has given me a still greater satisfaction,
 " that your fortitude alone could have afforded
 " me the opportunity of disproving the falsity of
 " those many base and inveterate aspersions of my
 " private enemies, to lessen and depreciate me in
 " the esteem of my fellow-citizens; but I am in-
 " clined to hope, that even those will now be-
 " come my friends, who, through misinforma-
 " tion, were before induced to be my enemies.

" I shall trouble you no further, Gentlemen,
 " than to assure you, I will do my utmost to con-
 " vince you, by a faithful and assiduous attention
 " to the trust you have so generously reposed in
 " me, that you have not misplaced your confi-
 " dence."

The law having declared by the 11 and 12 Pot act en-
William III. c. 15. sec. 5. " That every mayor, forced by
 " or chief officer of every city, town corporate, the lord-
 " borough, or market town, shall, on request to mayor.
 " him made, cause all ale-quarts and ale-pints,
 " made of wood, earth, glass, horn, leather,
 " pewter, or other good and wholesome metal,
 " which shall be brought to him, to be measured
 " and sized with the standard in his custody, and
 " shall then cause the same, and every of them, to
 " be plainly and apparently signed, stamped, and
 " marked with W. R. and a crown, for which
 " they shall not receive above one farthing for
 " each measure; on pain of 5*l.* to be recovered
 " as aforesaid; and he shall also pay to the party
 " grieved treble damages, with costs, by action
 " at law;" the lord-mayor, in pursuance of this
 act,

A. D.
1765.

act, did summons the publicans under his jurisdiction, for selling beer in pots that were not sealed with the city mark, according to law. On which occasion, *May* 28, the publicans were obliged to pay the penalty of 10s. each.

Freedom
presented
to the duke
of Gloucester.

The court of common-council voted the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to the duke of *Gloucester*. And the grocers presented his royal highness with the freedom of their company on the 6th of *June*.

Weavers
assemble
again.

The weavers jealous that they should not receive the aid they petitioned for to both houses of parliament, a great number of journeymen, on the 1st of *May*, with a black flag carried before them, accompanied by their wives and children, went up to *St. James's*, to represent to his majesty their distressed condition for want of work, occasioned by the importation of *French* silks, and other foreign goods. Their majesties being gone for *Richmond* before they reached *St. James*, most of them went to *Richmond*; where one of the lords in waiting brought them word from his majesty, that he would do all in his power for their relief.

Apply to
the king in
person.

His ma-
jesty's an-
swer.

Lord-
mayor's
orders on
this occa-
sion.

The lord-mayor and court of aldermen, at *Guildhall*, having notice of the above large body of weavers going up to *St. James's*, dispatched orders to the beadles of the several wards, to give notice to the constables in every parish to repair to their respective watch-houses, with assistance, and there to remain till further orders, to prevent any riots that might happen.

They

They assembled again on the 16th, and went to *St. James's*; and, possessed with an opinion that the good effect of their petition had been prevented in a great measure by his grace the duke of *Bedford*, they proceeded in a very riotous manner to *Bloomsbury-square*, with such threatnings of vengeance, that it was necessary to send for a strong military force to prevent their mischievous intentions. They by this means were dispersed: but on the 17th, in the morning, they assembled again, by beat of drum, in *Spitalfields*, to the number, as supposed, of upwards of 30,000, from whence they proceeded in three large bodies to *Westminster*. One corps took the rout of *Gracechurch-street* and *London-bridge*, from whence they passed over *St. George's-fields*. Another corps marched along *Ludgate-hill*, and the *Strand*; while the third proceeded by way of *Holbourn* and *Covent-garden*. When united again in *Westminster*, the crowd was so great that the members could scarce get to their respective houses. All *Old-Palace-yard*, *New-Palace-yard*, and the streets adjoining, quite as far up as *Westminster-bridge*, were filled with these poor petitioners, besides multitudes of others that were in the *Park*. Before them, in their march, flags of various colours were borne by the women, particularly a *French* silk handkerchief, with a golden border on it, and a cross of gold in the middle; a large piece of *French* spotted silk, said to have been procured from the shop of a mercer in town, and three or four pieces of *French* lace, &c. &c. The men

A. D.
1765.
Their
numbers.
Procession.

wore

A. D.
6175.

Disperse.

wore red cockades and shreds of silk in their hats. In *Westminster* they stopped the carriages of the members, as they went to the house, praying them to take pity on the poor weavers, but behaved in all other respects with the greatest good order. To prevent any tumult however, the first troop of horse-guards, with a party of horse-grenadiers, and three companies of the foot-guards, all under arms, and headed by their proper officers, were ordered from the parade to *Old-Palace-yard*, where they were drawn up in two lines before *Westminster-hall*, to clear the passage for the members to get to the house. They continued assembled till near four o'clock, when being informed by their heads, that hand-bills would be distributed next day, which would allay all their fears, and every other necessary step be taken for their advantage, they were recommended to separate peaceably, and accordingly began their march home again, so that by five the streets round *Westminster-hall* were pretty well cleared of them. Sir *John Fielding*, and his brother justices, had attended at the *New-Guildhall* all the time; at which place there was also a conference between the chieftains of the weavers, to the number of about 400, their masters, and the mercers, when it was agreed by the latter immediately to recall all their contracts for foreign goods and to set the journeymen instantly to work. But though this had so good an effect, that it contributed, perhaps, more than any thing else, to disperse them; yet in their return they said they should not depend entirely upon promises,

A. D.
1765.

mises, and talked of getting the watermen to join them, &c. A body of them even went to *Bloomf-bury-square*, where they pulled down the stone posts, and part of the wall, before the duke of *Bedford's* house, with the rails in the road to *Fig-lane*, besides ploughing up the ground in the middle of the square and doing other damage. These outrages being apprehended to be dangerous, a party of the horse-guards had been added to the foot, which had been placed there the night before; but the mob were so unruly, that they tore up the very pavement to supply them with stones; to pelt the guards: in consequence of which much mischief was done, many of the soldiery were cut and wounded, and several of the people trampled down by the horses. These outrages continued a great part of the night.

Another body went to Mr. *Carr's*, a silk-merc, on *Ludgate-hill*, where they demolished the windows, broke the lamps at the door, and did other mischief. In consequence of this, between seven and eight o'clock, the lord-mayor, attended by the sheriffs, recorder, city-marshal, and sword-bearer, with a number of peace-officers, repaired to the spot; but his lordship was obliged to leave his coach in *St. Paul's* church yard: from whence he proceeded on foot to Mr. *Carr's*; when the recorder told the populace, that unless they dispersed, the riot act should be read. His lordship then repaired to the *Globe* tavern, in *Fleet-street*, and attended there with his brethren for some time.

A. D.
1765.

About nine in the evening a strong party of horse, with another of foot, were drawn up before Mr. *Carr's* house: but happily the night passed without any further disorder.

A court of aldermen had previously met the evening before to consult on proper methods for preventing the ill consequences that might arise from so large a body of people daily assembling; a party of the guards, from the tower, did duty all the night of the 16th in *Moorfields*; another party had been sent for the same night to *Spittalfields*, on account of the mob breaking the windows there of some master-weavers, who were reported to have had *French* silks in their houses, particularly of one in *Princess-street*, whose windows were entirely demolished from the top to the bottom.

And early on the 17th another party of guards, attended by a great number of constables, head-boroughs, &c. marched from *Hicks's-hall* to *Moorfields*, to be at hand against any further riots.

Their principal orator was one *Jones*, a welchman. This person received the message when they were at *St. James's*, after which he drew his brethren off to the *Green-park*, and signified what had passed from a tree. He also made a long harangue to them in *Old-Palace-yard*, persuading them to disperse, and seemed to conduct himself with a good deal of modesty and decorum; he personally having no other view in taking the lead on that occasion, but to keep his brethren from running into any excess that might be construed a breach of the laws, or disaffection to the government; as he himself declares.

On

On the 15th, at night, a fire broke out near *Crowder's-rents*, in the *Narrow-street*, *Limehouse*, which burnt furiously for many hours, and running eastward on both sides of the way, destroyed upwards of 60 houses, &c.

A. D.
1764.

Fire in
Narrow-
street.

The distressed condition of the widows and orphans of the poor clergy within the bills of mortality and county of *Middlesex*, being considered, a numerous body of the clergy met at *Sion-college*, on the 21st of *May*, and entered into a subscription for their relief.

Clergy's
subscription.

On the 1st of *June*, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, a dreadful fire broke out in a mast-yard near *Rotherhithe* church, which in a few hours consumed a spot of ground, computed near as big as the four quarters of the *Lower Moorfields*, containing by the parish books 206 houses. It also burnt the inside of a brig; but the wind driving the flames off from the water-side, there was no other damage done to the shipping; which otherwise would probably have greatly suffered. The fire is said to have been occasioned by a pitch-kettle boiling over, which set the masts and timber in the yard all in flames. Large contributions were made in the city for the relief of the poor sufferers; and so generously, that it exceeded the sums claimed by them.

Fire at Rotherhithe.

Another fire broke out, about four o'clock in the morning of the 25th of *August*, in a plumber's shop at the south-west end of *Narrow-street*, *Limehouse*, near *Ratcliff-cross*, which burnt both sides of the way, eastward, consuming 11 houses, and

Another in
Narrow-
street.

A. D. 1765. damaged several others, with such rapidity, that the sufferers had scarce time to save any thing.

Address on the birth of a prince.

Her majesty being delivered of a son on the 21st, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen waited on his majesty on the 28th, with an address of congratulation^a, but in such terms

^a *The humble address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled.*

“ Most gracious Sovereign,

“ We your majesty’s ever loyal and faithful subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beseech your majesty to accept our most sincere and dutiful congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince.

“ The joyful event of an increase in your majesty’s illustrious family, will always be gratefully considered by us as a further substantial security to the civil and religious liberties of this your majesty’s free and native country.

“ Every addition to your majesty’s domestic happiness fills our hearts with the highest pleasure and satisfaction; and fully confiding that your majesty’s royal sentiments ever coincide with the united wishes of your faithful people, we gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying our joy, and laying our congratulations at your majesty’s feet.

“ Permit us, therefore, royal Sir, to assure your majesty, that your faithful citizens of London, from their zealous attachment to your royal house, and the true honour and dignity of your crown, *whenever a happy establishment of public measures shall present a favourable occasion*, will be ready to exert their utmost abilities in support of such wise councils as apparently tend to render your majesty’s reign happy and glorious.”

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer :

“ I thank you for this dutiful address. Your congratulations on the further increase of my family, and your assurances

terms as were badly received by the new ministry ;
 who thought themselves reflected upon.

A. D.
 1765.

The alarm of fire still continued : on the 28th of *August* several houses were burnt down in *Theobald's-court*, in the *Strand* : and on the 10th of *September*, three houses adjoining to *Sadler's-ball*, in *Cheapside*, and several houses backward, were consumed ; besides the damage done to *Sadler's-ball*, and other houses.

Fires in the
 Strand and
 Cheapside.

On the 8th of *October*, about nine o'clock at night, a most extraordinary phaenomenon appeared in the air over the city of *London*. At first, a strong light was seen on the gravel and paved walks in the *Temple*, bright enough to pick up a pin ; which surprise was increased on the beholders looking upwards, when a globe of ruddy fire was seen descending from a great altitude over *Temple-bar*, as large as the full moon a little after her rising ; and taking its course obliquely towards the river *Thames*, as if it would have fallen therein ; but coming low and over the same, it shot itself into a sheet of fire, with one edge turned towards the water, in the form of a boy's kite, with head, wings and tail, appearing half as long, and in one part twice as broad, as *Fleet-street*. It fell or vanished on the *Southwark* side of the water, in a yellow fire, to the surprise not only of all the watermen, then on that part of the river, but of all

A phaenomenon in
 the air.

"ances of zealous attachment to it, cannot but be very agreeable to me.—I have nothing so much at heart as the welfare and happiness of my people ; and have the greatest satisfaction in every event that may be an additional security to those civil and religious liberties upon which the prosperity of these kingdoms depend."

A. D.
1765.

the spectators by land who saw it, they agreeing that they had never beheld the like astonishing appearance before.

Freedom
presented
to prince
of Brunf-
wick.

At a court of common-council, on the 15th of *October*, it was resolved to present the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to his serene highness the hereditary prince of *Brunswick*. And they voted 500l. as a benefaction to the society of arts and sciences.

Five hun-
dred pound
given to
society of
arts, &c.

Price of
milk raised

The spirit of monopoly and oppression was at this time so greatly spread, that the very retailers of milk, in and about this metropolis; attempted to raise the price of milk to two pence half penny a wine quart, which they buy at a penny *Winchester* measure; and in some parts they carried their point ^b.

On

^b At a numerous meeting of the grand-jury, and other principal inhabitants of the borough of *Southwark*, at their town-hall, it was unanimously agreed to give the following instructions to their members:

To Sir *Joseph Mawbey*, Bart. and *Henry Thrale*, Esq; representatives in parliament for the town and borough of *Southwark*.

" Gentlemen,

" We the grand jury for the town and borough of *Southwark*, and others the inhabitants thereof, this day assembled in the town-hall, sensibly touched with the just complaints of the poor of this borough, as well as of those of the nation in general, occasioned by the present enormous price of every necessary of life, and the almost total stagnation of many valuable branches of our manufactures in consequence thereof, think we should be wanting in the duty we owe to our fellow-inhabitants, did we not employ

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street
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On the 7th of *November*, a little after three in the morning, a most terrible fire broke out at a peruke-maker's, near the end of *Bishopsgate street*, next *Cornhill*: when the wind being high and westerly, the flames soon spread to the corner house, and from thence to the opposite side, and set fire to a milliner's; and it being some time before assistance could be got, the fire soon communicated itself to all the four corner houses, which were burning at one time: the pastry-cook's house at the head of *Cornhill* was greatly damaged; the opposite pastry's-cook's, the corner of *Gracechurch-street* was destroyed; all the houses from the corner of *Cornhill* to the church of *St. Martin Outwich*, the corner of *Tbreadneedle-street*, excepting

A. D.
1765.

Fire in Bishopsgate-street, &c.

" every means in our power to procure a removal of this national evil.

" Actuated by these motives, gentlemen, we take this early opportunity to instruct you, our representatives in the great council of the land, to use your utmost efforts, and influence to attain this salutary purpose; and as we apprehend nothing will so readily effect this as an immediate prohibition of the exportation of all sorts of grain, that of bread corn especially (to the current price of which indispensable necessary of life, that of every other article of provision bears so great a proportion) we do hereby require and intrust you to exert your best endeavours in parliament to obtain such prohibition, or such other wholesome law as the body of the legislature shall in its wisdom judge most expedient to put a stop to this crying grievance.

" In giving you these instructions, gentlemen, we firmly believe that we speak your own sentiments, who, as persons of generosity and humanity, cannot but feel for the distresses of the poor.

" *Town-hall, Southwark, Jan. 13.*"

R 4

the

A. D.
1765.

the parsonage house, were consumed; and the said church likewise taking fire, a part of the steeple was soon burnt down, whereby the great bell in it fell with a prodigious noise; the inside of the church was next consumed, and the flames spread to the back of *Threadneedle street*, where several houses were entirely burnt to the ground.

From the corner of *Leadenhall street*, on both sides, all along the said street to the market-gate, the buildings were destroyed; so that on the whole it is computed, that about sixty houses were consumed. And what added to this calamity was the unfortunate affair on the 9th of *December*, when eight persons venturing too far amongst the ruins, were killed by the fall of a large stack of chimnies.

Representa-
tion con-
cerning the
paving of
the city,
&c.

It having been left to the commissioners of the sewers and pavements to consider of the most effectual way to correct the complaints of bad pavements and other nuisances within the limits of the city jurisdiction, they made a representation of what they had considered in the manner and form following:

To the right honourable the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled.

The humble representation of the commissioners of the sewers and pavements within the said city and liberties,

Sheweth,

“ That they, the commissioners of the sewers, having received frequent complaints of bad pavements,

A. D.
1765.

ments, and other nuisances, within the limits of our jurisdiction, and having found our repeated endeavours to correct the same ineffectual, we think it incumbent on us to represent to this honourable court:

1. That the pavements are in general rough and irregular, and in many of the principal streets very defective and bad, chiefly owing, as we conceive, to their being partially and at different times, and with different materials, repaired by the several inhabitants themselves, to the frequent breaches made therein by the different water companies, and to their slight and insufficient manner of patching up the same.

2. That the prevailing method of placing the channels in the middle of the streets, which are generally made very deep, and in many cases (sometimes necessarily) attended with cross channels, renders the coach-way very disagreeable and unsafe to passengers, as well as highly detrimental to horses and carriages.

3. That the too common practice of the lower sort of inhabitants, and servants, throwing ashes, rubbish, broken glass, and earthen-ware, offals, and other offensive things, into the streets, stops the current of the channels, makes the highway very inconvenient, and sometimes dangerous to coach, horse, and foot passengers, and even to the health of the neighbouring inhabitants.

4. That the passage of some of the greatest thoroughfares is often obstructed by the loading and unloading of stage-coaches, stage-waggons,
and

A. D.
1765.

and country carts, and by the washing of butts, casks, and barrels, in the high-way.

5. That the foot-ways, by not being raised above the level of the streets, are much annoyed with mud, and frequently overflowed with water, which renders them disagreeable and slippery in moist and very dangerous in frosty weather; a nuisance every day accumulated by the neglect of the householders to cause their servants to scrape and sweep away the mud from before their houses.

6. That posts, intended for the security of passengers, do but in part answer that intention, considerably lessen the passage on both sides, in streets already too narrow, and, by their irregularity and aptness to decay, offend the eye, at the same time that they occasion an expence which might be entirely saved by raising the foot-way a little higher.

7. That several of the foot-ways are encumbered with goods and packages, and others of them streightened by the unwarrantable projection of shop-windows, bulks, and shew-boards, or the more dangerous encroachments of vaults and cellar-doors.

8. That the daily increasing rivalship in the size and projection of signs in a great measure defeats the purpose of them, obstructs the free circulation of the air, (so desirable in a large and populous city) in times of high wind often proves dangerous, and in rain always an annoyance to foot-passengers, and at night, more or less, intercepts the light of the lamps.

9. That foot-passengers are likewise greatly annoyed, in rainy weather, by the water conveyed from the tops of old houses through spouts projecting into the streets.

A. D.
1765.

10. That for want of the streets and courts being properly marked and distinguished, and the houses regularly numbered, strangers are often put to great trouble and difficulty to find their way to places and persons they have occasion to resort to.

From this view of the many nuisances and defects which lessen the beauty, neatness, and convenience of this great and famous metropolis, we humbly conceive, that every person (not bigotted to ancient forms and customs, or biassed by narrow considerations of immediate interest) must be convinced of the necessity of a speedy reformation, without which the little of our retail trade that remains will in time be totally lost, our wards and parishes depopulated, and the burthen of our offices and taxes proportionably increased.

To obviate the objection which, in the minds of some, may arise from a dread of the expence attending the proposed regulations, and which can only be defrayed by a new tax, we beg leave humbly to offer it as our opinion, that a very moderate tax, little exceeding the average of the present ordinary repairs, might, by borrowing a sum of money upon the credit of it, be sufficient to answer the expence, not only of the first outset, but of all necessary reparations for many years to come; that the difference (if any) would be more than amply compen-

A. D.
1765.

compensated by the preservation, not to say recovery, of our retail trade, and that every ground of complaint of oppression or partiality might be effectually removed, if the proposed reformation was limited to streets, the major part of whose inhabitants should apply for and request it.

To enable ourselves to form this conjecture, as well as others to judge of its probability, we have enquired the prices contracted for by the commissioners for the new pavement at *Westminster*, have caused the streets from *Temple-bar* to *Aldgate-church* to be surveyed and measured, and different estimates to be made of the proposed improvements within that distance, (copies of which estimates are set forth in the margin ^a) and have had returns made to us of the number and rents of the front houses; on all which data we have formed the following computation:

A tax

^a The ESTIMATES referred to by the annexed representation.

An ESTIMATE of the expence of altering all the paving from *Temple-bar*, proceeding eastward up *Fleet-street*, *Ludgate-hill*, *Ludgate-street*, all round the south-side of *St. Paul's*, along *Cheapside*, the *Poultry*, *Cornhill*, *Leadenhall-street*, and home to *Aldgate-church*.

	£.	s.	d.
16,461 feet running of Moor stone curb, at 2s. 9d. per foot	2263	7	9
115,414 feet superficial of squaring and laying of old and new Purbeck paving in the footway, at 1½ per foot	721	8	0
77,200 feet superficial of new Purbeck paving, at 7½ per foot	2,444	19	6
	32,428		

A tax of twelve pence in the pound upon the rents of the front houses, which we find

A. D.
1765.

	£.	s.	d.
32,428 yards of paving with <i>Scotch</i> stones in the coach-way, at 7s. 8d. <i>per</i> yard	12,430	14	8
For digging and removing rubbish, being 32,428 yards superficial, at 4d. <i>per</i> yard	540	9	4
For removing posts and levelling ground, being 16,461 feet running, at 3d. <i>per</i> foot,	205	15	3
For fitting curbs round areas and windows, altering water-spouts, iron grates, &c. being 16,461 feet running, at 10d. <i>per</i> foot	685	17	6
	<hr/>		
	19,292	12	0
Deduct for 32,428 yards of old pebbles, at 1s. 6d. <i>per</i> yard	2,432	2	0
	<hr/>		
	16,860	10	0

An ESTIMATE of the expence of re-laying the old Guernsey pebbles, and using Purbeck step for the curb, throughout all the aforesaid streets, from Temple-bar to Aldgate-church, as follows: viz.

	£.	s.	d.
16,461 feet run of Purbeck step for the curb, at 1s. 10d. <i>per</i> foot,	1,508	18	6
Purbeck paving in the foot-way	3,166	7	6
32,428 yards of old pebbles in the coach-way relayed, including digging, levelling, and removing rubbish, at 9d. <i>per</i> yard,	1,216	1	0
3,243 tons of new pebbles, at 20s. <i>per</i> ton	3,243	0	0
3,243 loads of gravel, at 3s. <i>per</i> load,	486	9	0
Fitting curbs round areas, &c. being 16,461 feet running, at 10d. <i>per</i> foot,	685	17	6
Removing posts, &c. being 16,461 feet, at 3d. <i>per</i> foot,	205	15	3
	<hr/>		
	10,512	8	9
	<hr/>		

Oct. 11, 1765.

GEORGE DANCE.

10

A. D.
1765.

	£.	s.	d.
to amount to the sum of 47,800 <i>l.</i>			
and upwards, would raise the yearly			
sum of	2390	0	0

And, as it seems reasonable that the neighbouring inhabitants, whose houses do not front the high streets, ought to contribute towards the expence of improvements of which they will equally enjoy the benefit, we think the proposed tax should extend to all houses in the adjoining yards, courts, and alleys, but with a power of mitigation in favour of the inferior and poorer sort of householders; which discretionary tax we estimate at the yearly sum of

	150	0	0
Total of the tax <i>per annum</i>	2540	0	0

On the other hand, the interest of 17000*l.* (which is more than the larger estimate requires) at 4*l. per cent.* would amount to the yearly sum of

	680	0	0
We estimate the future annual repairs at	400	0	0

And the proportionable share of the additional salaries of offices, surveyors, &c. at

	200	0	0
Total of the annual charge	1280	0	0

Which

A. D.
1765.

d. Which total charge being deducted from the
amount of the tax, will leave a surplus of 1260*l.*
per annum, applicable to a gradual discharge of the
principal money borrowed, which it would com-
pleat in about eleven years; and, if parliament
e. (who have been so liberal in their encouragement
to the improvements at *Westminster*) should be pre-
vailed on to grant us the benefit of a *Sunday's* toll,
the whole debt might be paid off, and the tax re-
duced, in a much shorter time.

It remains only to be considered what further
powers will be requisite for the execution of the
plan in question, in case it should meet with the
approbation of this honourable court; for which
purpose we humbly conceive that we cannot better
inform or direct their judgment than by a faithful
enumeration of the many defects we have expe-
rienced in the exercise of our present authority:
we therefore beg leave to represent,

1. That, whatever might have been the original
intention and legal construction of our authority
as to pavements, at the time of its creation, we
are advised, that the constant and uniform method
in which it has been exercised for near a century,
as well as the implied interpretation of it by some
late statutes, restrain it wholly to the ordering, de-
signing, and regulating, the manner of the paving;
so that (except in two cases, *viz.* that of untenanted
houses, or where a defect complained of continues
unreformed) we have no power to interfere with
the paving itself, or (the former of those cases
only excepted) to assess or levy any tax for the
doing of it.

2. That

A. D.
1765.

2. That we have no authority to try or punish even the most petty offenders in a summary way; the paviors and rakers, who are by law enjoined to obey our orders, and who we may fine for disobedience, having it in their election whether they will submit to such fine or not; so that, in fact, we have no other way to enforce our orders, or to remove nuisances of any kind, but by indictment at the sessions, which, as it generally proves a very tedious and expensive (and sometimes a fruitless) remedy, without any fund appropriated to support the charge of it, is seldom pursued.

3. That we have no particular controul over the water companies, to compel them to repair, in a proper and sufficient manner, or within a reasonable time, the several breaches which their workmen are daily making in the pavement of some or other of our most frequented streets.

4. That we have no authority to pull up or remove any posts, though found to be ever so inconvenient to the public.

5. That we have no kind of jurisdiction over signs, nor authority to affix any marks to houses, whereby to distinguish them or the streets they stand in.

Having presumed to trouble this honourable court with our sentiments upon a subject with which the duty of our office seems in some sort connected, and in which the honour of this city, and the interest of its inhabitants, appears to us to be greatly concerned, we humbly submit it to their superior wisdom, how far they will think proper

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proper to adopt a plan so successfully pursued in the city of *Westminster*, and what measures it may be expedient to take for carrying the same into execution. Dated at *Guildhall*, the 15th day of *November*, 1765.

A. D.
1766.

By order of Court,
JOHN SMITH,
Clerk to the Commissioners."

Which having passed into an act of common-council, a petition was presented from the corporation to the house of commons: praying that a bill might be brought in to pave the city of *London*, pursuant to the said order. And at the same time, the 17th of *Jan.* 1766, the court of aldermen petitioned the said house to restrain the exportation of corn.

Petition for
parliamentary
power
to carry it
into execu-
tion.

The neighbourhood of *Ratcliff-crofs* was, a third time within the year, visited by fire. It broke out at a pale-ale brewhouse, on the south side of *Queen-street*, facing the end of *London-street*, and burnt down seven houses, &c.

Fire in
Queen-
street, Rat-
cliff-crofs.

At the *spital* sermon, preached at *St. Bride's*, in *Fleet-street*, before the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. as governors of the city hospitals, was read the following report of the state of those hospitals, for the year 1765: by which account it appeared that there were in

State of
city hospi-
tals.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this hospital 3389

Out-patients relieved with advice and medi-

cines

3463

VOL. III.

S

Trusses

A. D.	Trusses given by the hospital to	18
1766.	Ditto by private hands	15
	Buried this year	314
	Remaining under cure	405
	Out-patients	176
	Total	7780

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital,	
In-patients	3123
Out-patients	3430
Buried this year	276
Remaining under cure	455
Out-patients	181
Total	7465

Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, ten whereof were instructed in mathematics	164
Buried the last year	10
Remaining in this hospital	1019

Bridewell Hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	570
Maintained in several trades, &c.	77

Bethlehem Hospital,

Admitted into this hospital	211
Cured	150
Buried	40
Remaining under cure	271

Though nothing could be done at the time the weavers petitioned parliament, as related before, their case was not neglected; and in this sessions a bill was passed for the total prohibition of foreign wrought silks and velvets, for a limited time. On which occasion the journeymen, their wives and children, &c. assembled again, on the 14th of *May*, with hearts full of joy and gratitude to the legislature, on the day his majesty was expected to go to the house of lords to sign the said bill; marched through the city with colours flying, and attended his majesty's coach from *St. James's Park* to the parliament-house, with repeated acclamations.

A. D.
1761.

Weavers
relieved by
parliament

Their be-
haviour.

At the same time his majesty signed the act for the better paving, lighting, and cleansing the city of *London*, and to prevent annoyances therein, and for other purposes.

Act to pave
&c. Lon-
don.

The preamble to this act, besides reciting the acts of 22 and 23 of *Car. II.* 2 *William and Mary*, 10 *George II.* 33 *George II.* and 17 *George II.* for the purposes mentioned in the title, sets forth, That the several streets, lanes, squares, yards, courts, alleys, passages, and places, within the city of *London* and liberties thereof, being in general ill paved and cleansed, and not duly enlightened; and being also greatly obstructed by posts, and annoyed by signs, spouts, and gutters, projecting into and over the same; whereby, and by sundry other incroachments and annoyances, they are rendered incommodious, and, in some parts, dangerous, not only to the inhabitants, but to all

A. D.
1766.

others passing through the same, or resorting thereto; it is therefore hereby enacted, " That, " from and after the passing of this act, the sole " power and authority of pitching, paving, cleaning, and enlightening the streets, &c. is vested in the mayor and commonalty of *London*, " to be executed by such persons as they, in " common-council assembled, shall appoint to be " commissioners of the sewers, which commissioners of the sewers shall be constituted commissioners for carrying this act into execution.

" The recorder and common-serjeant of the " said city of *London*, for the time being, are " to be commissioners, and seven commissioners " are to be a quorum.

" The commissioners are to meet on or before " the 24th of *June*, 1766, with power to adjourn; and the mayor may appoint special meetings.

" The commissioners shall and may appoint " clerks, surveyors, and as many other officers " as they shall find necessary; and the said commissioners shall take such security as they shall " think proper; and may remove any of the said " officers at their will and pleasure, and appoint " others in their room, with such salaries as they " shall judge reasonable.

" The penalty on exactions of clerks, surveyors, and other officers, is, that every person so " offending shall from thenceforth for ever be incapable of being employed under this act, and " shall, over and above, forfeit and pay the sum

A. D.
1766.

“ of 50l. to any who shall sue for the same,
“ within six calendar months next after the of-
“ fence committed.

“ Non-freemen may be employed in paving,
“ cleansing, &c. any of the streets, &c. and may
“ contract for the performance of the said works;
“ or any of them, as the commissioners shall think
“ fit. No common-councilman shall be concern-
“ ed in any contract.

“ The general powers granted to the commis-
“ sioners are, that they may cause all or any of
“ the streets, lanes, squares, yards, courts, alleys,
“ passages, and places, to be new paved, or re-
“ paired, when, and as often, and in such man-
“ ner, and with such materials, as they shall
“ think fit, and may cause such posts, as they
“ shall think useless or inconvenient, to be taken
“ up and removed; and likewise all steps, bulks,
“ shew-glasses, and shew-boards, incroaching up-
“ on the foot-ways; as also all steps and doors,
“ opening or leading from the foot-ways into
“ vaults or cellars, to be removed or altered.

“ The streets that are to be first paved and en-
“ lightened are the great streets from *Temple-bar*
“ to *Whitechapel-bars*, and they are to be paved
“ with the stone known by the name of *wbyn*
“ *quarry stone*, or with rock stone, or with stone
“ of a flat surface. And a passage for carriages
“ is to be open on the north side of *St. Paul's*,
“ whilst the south side is repairing.

“ The commissioners are also hereby impower-
“ ed to have taken down and removed all signs,

A. D.
1766.

“ or other emblems, used to denote the trade,
 “ occupation, or calling of any person or persons,
 “ together with the sign-posts, sign-irons, pent-
 “ houses, shew-boards, spouts, and gutters, and
 “ all other incroachments, projections, and an-
 “ noyances whatsoever, within the said city or li-
 “ berties; and for the future all such signs, &c.
 “ are to be fixed on the fronts of the houses, and
 “ not otherwise; and every person, offending
 “ contrary to these directions, for every such of-
 “ fence, is to forfeit and pay the sum of 5*l.* and
 “ the further sum of 20*s.* for every day such of-
 “ fence shall continue.

“ Cranes shall be kept close to the walls of
 “ warehouses; and, after the 24th of *June*, 1766,
 “ no waggon shall, for the purpose of loading
 “ and unloading the same, stand in the streets
 “ above an hour; nor any cart, waggon, dray,
 “ or other carriage, be suffered to stand athwart or
 “ across any street, &c. or otherwise, longer than
 “ is necessary for the loading or unloading there-
 “ of; nor any goods, materials, or things what-
 “ soever, to be laid or placed in any street, &c.
 “ so as to obstruct the passage thereof: and in
 “ every such offence, any one of the commission-
 “ ers, or officers by them appointed to remove
 “ nuisances, may seize the waggon, cart, dray,
 “ or other carriage, so placed, together with the
 “ horse or horses; or the goods, materials, and
 “ things so laid and left, and remove the same
 “ to the common pound of the city, commonly
 “ called the Greenyard, till claimed by the owner
 “ or

A. D.
1766.

“ or owners, on payment of the sum of 20s.
“ with the charges of removing and keeping the
“ same; and, in case of non-claiming and pay-
“ ment within the space of three days next after
“ such seizure, it shall be lawful for the com-
“ missioners to appraise and sell the same, and the
“ monies arising therefrom are to be applied to
“ the purposes of this act.—This clause extends
“ to seizing, pounding, and selling in like man-
“ ner, any posts, bars, rails, boards, or other
“ thing, by way of inclosure for the purpose of
“ making mortar, or depositing bricks, lime or
“ other materials for building or repairing houses,
“ or other works, if suffered to remain any long-
“ er time than is necessary. The claiming of
“ them before sold is limited to the space of eight
“ days.

“ No lime is to be flacked in the foot or carri-
“ age way of the streets, &c, nor in any house,
“ but only on vacant sites, where any house or
“ houses are totally pulled down in order to be
“ rebuilt, on the penalty of 40s.

“ The penalty of driving any bier, wheel or
“ wheels, sledge, wheel-barrow, or other carriage
“ whatsoever, or wilfully riding, leading, or
“ driving, any horse, coach, or other carriage
“ whatsoever, upon any part of the foot-pave-
“ ments, is 10s. for the first offence; 20s. for
“ the second; and 40s. for the third, and every
“ other time of offending. Any person whatever,
“ without any other warrant, who shall see any such
“ offence committed, may seize the offender, and

A. D.
1766.

“ convey him to the custody of a justice of peace,
“ before whom he must be convicted upon oath.

“ The names of streets, &c. are to be put up,
“ painted, engraved, or described in stone or
“ otherwise, at or near each end, corner, or en-
“ trance, of each of the streets, &c. and the
“ houses are to be numbered, in order to the di-
“ stinguishing them; and the penalty of malici-
“ ously defacing or obliterating the same, for
“ every such offence, is 40s.

“ The form of the new pavement is not to be
“ altered without authority from the commission-
“ ers, on the penalty of 5l. over and above the
“ expence of relaying and reinstating the same.
“ But the payments are to be repaired on com-
“ plaint; and, when water-pipes are broken,
“ and the pavement taken up for repairing them,
“ the ground must be filled up within four days
“ after, upon the penalty of the pavior of the
“ water-company, to whom the pipes belong,
“ paying 5l. or the owners of such pipes, not
“ belonging to any of the water-companies, pay-
“ ing 40s. The paviers of the water-companies
“ are to give notice of their names, &c. and the
“ water-companies are to pay the expence of new
“ laying the pavement, when the pipes are broken,
“ &c. The expence of alterations in the pipes is
“ to be defrayed out of the monies arising or to
“ arise by virtue of this act, and lists of the turn-
“ cocks are to be delivered to the householders.

“ The commissioners shall have full power to
“ cause the streets to be watered as often as they
“ shall

A. D.
1766.

" shall think fit, and to have wells sunk and
" pumps erected in proper places, for that or any
" other purpose; likewise dust holes erected,
" where the occupiers of houses and tenements
" are required to have all their dust, ashes, and
" other filth to be deposited, till the same shall
" be carried away by the respective rakers or sca-
" vengers. The person offending contrary to this
" clause is to forfeit 10s. for every offence.

" The foot-ways are to be cleaned daily by the
" occupiers of houses or tenements, under the
" penalty of 2s.

" The commissioners are impowered to direct
" the setting up of lamps, in such manner, and at
" such distances, as they shall judge proper, and
" at what time they are to be lighted, and how
" long to continue so; the commissioners are also
" to direct the placing of private lamps.

" The property of the pavements, &c. are
" vested in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens
" of the city of *London*, and all actions and in-
" dictments are to be preferred in their name.

" From and after the 29th of *September*, 1766,
" rates are to be collected half-yearly, or oftener,
" as the commissioners shall think fit to order,
" and not to exceed 1s. 6d. in the pound in any
" one year, in the whole of the yearly rents of
" lands, houses, shops, warehouses, cellars, vaults,
" or other tenements or hereditaments respective-
" ly, as shall be situate in any street, &c. actually
" begun to be new paved; and 1s. in the pound
" of the yearly rents of such of the lands, houses,
" &c.

A. D.
1766.

“ &c. as shall not be so situate. Those lands,
“ houses, &c. are such as are actually rated to-
“ wards the relief of the poor in the respective
“ parishes; and the owners of large warehouses,
“ &c. and poor tradesmen, manufacturers, &c.
“ upon petition to the commissioners, are intitled
“ to relief, as they shall think just and reasonable.
“ The parties concerned, thinking themselves
“ aggrieved by the award of the commissioners,
“ may appeal to the court of mayor and alder-
“ men, who shall finally determine what relief
“ to be granted.

“ The several aldermen of the city, or their
“ respective deputies, are empowered to examine
“ poor's rates and land-tax books. Duplicates of
“ the rates are to be made out and signed; and
“ collectors are to be chosen annually, on St.
“ *Thomas's* day. 50*l.* is the penalty on refusing
“ to serve, and, notwithstanding, the party or
“ parties continue liable to be chosen again the
“ year following, or at any other time; and are
“ liable to the like penalty so often as they refuse
“ or neglect to take and duly execute the same.
“ In case of death, or refusal, the alderman of
“ each respective ward may appoint others, under
“ the like penalty; and the only persons exempt-
“ ed are those who are so by the laws now in be-
“ ing from serving any ward office.

“ Inmates, or the occupiers of houses in lodg-
“ ings or tenements, are to pay the rates, but are
“ to be allowed the same out of their rents by the
“ owners.

“ Public

A. D.
1766.

“ Public buildings, hospitals excepted, may
“ be rated at 4 d. per square yard, and dead walls
“ at 6 d. per yard running measure. *St. Paul's*
“ church and yard are to be rated by the alder-
“ man of *Castle-baynard* ward, or his deputy, at
“ such rate as the major part of his common-
“ councilmen shall judge reasonable, not exceed-
“ ing the rate of 1 s. 3 d. by the year for every
“ square yard of the said pavement: wharfs,
“ warehouses, &c. are not to pay more than two-
“ thirds of the rates herein before directed: the
“ rates on meeting-houses are to be paid by those
“ officiating therein; and of unoccupied houses,
“ &c. by the first tenants or occupiers thereof,
“ allowance in the rent to be made by the land-
“ lords or owners.

“ The collector is to distrain in case of non-
“ payment; and, if distress followed, the war-
“ rant is to be backed. The penalty on the neg-
“ lect of granting or executing such warrants, is
“ 40 s. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to
“ make void any agreement between landlord and
“ tenant, concerning the paving, cleansing, or
“ enlightening, any part of the said streets, &c.

“ Freemen, not paying the rates, are incapa-
“ ble of voting; and persons aggrieved may ap-
“ peal to the commissioners, within 30 days next
“ after such rates shall have been demanded, and
“ the commissioners are to hear and determine
“ complaints.

“ The money collected is to be paid into the
“ chamberlain's-office; and the collector, upon
“ demand,

A. D.
1766.

“ demand, is to give in an account of all monies
 “ collected. The penalty on refusal to account,
 “ or make payment, is distress and sale of the
 “ collector’s goods and chattels; and if none such,
 “ sufficient to satisfy the said money, can be
 “ found, with the charges of distress and sale,
 “ then the collector may be committed to one of
 “ the compters, there to be detained till he shall
 “ pay the same, or such composition as the com-
 “ missioners shall agree to accept.

“ The collector dying, or becoming bankrupt,
 “ his estate is liable to payment; but if insol-
 “ vent, the money is to be again assessed.

“ The chamberlain is to pay all sums of money,
 “ by order of the commissioners, and to make en-
 “ tries.

“ The present contracts for lighting, &c. the
 “ streets, are not hereby vacated.

“ The commissioners may borrow money on
 “ the credit of the rates, and 100,000*l.* may be
 “ borrowed by annuities on lives, at 8*l.* per cent.
 “ to be paid by four equal quarterly payments
 “ during the full term of the natural life of the
 “ annuitants, being of the age of 45 years, or
 “ upwards. The clerk is to enter all securities.
 “ The annuities are not liable to taxes, and the
 “ securities are transferable. The money borrow-
 “ ed is charged on the rates; and persons charged
 “ towards these rates are not liable to any former
 “ rates, in pursuance of any former acts of par-
 “ liament, towards paving, cleansing, &c. of
 “ the

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" the said city and liberties, but arrears of former rates are still recoverable.

A. D.
1766.

" The surplus remaining in the chamber of London, under act 17 George II. is to be applied to this act.

" And, that the purposes of this act may the Tolls.
" better be carried into execution, the following
" tolls are to be taken at the turnpikes at Mile-
" end, Bethnal-green, Hackney, Kingsland, Ball's-
" pound or Pond Islington, Holloway, end of St.
John's-street, end of Goswell-street, and the turn-
pike on the city road; all which turnpikes are in
the county of Middlesex; viz. For every coach,
&c. drawn by six or more horses, the sum of 10d.
For ditto, drawn by four horses, 8d. For ditto,
drawn by three or two horses, 6d. For every
chaise, chair, calash, or other carriage, drawn by
one horse, 3d. and for every horse, &c. 1d.

On the 16th the right honourable the lord-
mayor, agreeable to the request of the committee
appointed by the commissioners of sewers, who
immediately waited upon his lordship for that pur-
pose, summoned a court of common-council to
elect commissioners, agreeably to the directions
of parliament; when the following gentlemen were
chosen, Mr. Charles Rivington, Mr. Samuel Jacam, Commis-
Mr. Groves Wheeler, Mr. Gabriel Leeky, Mr. John sioners ap-
Kittermaster, Mr. Edward George, Mr. Henry Hall, pointed.
Mr. John Walker, Mr. Thomas Horne, Mr. John
Poultney, Mr. Matthew Perchard, Mr. John Wilsons,
Thomas Wilkinson, Esq; Mr. Thomas Smith, Mat-
thew Howard, Esq; Mr. Henry Parker, Mr. John
Moore,

A. D.
1766.

Moore, Mr. Edward Farmer, Mr. Christopher Robinson, Mr. Charles Clavey, Mr. Thomas Tibbs, Mr. Thomas Sainsbury, Mr. Thomas Hallifax, Mr. John Walter, Mr. Robert Harding, Mr. Richard Bilson, Mr. Nicholas Nixon, Mr. Dan. de St. Leu, and Mr. William Whipham.

Officers
and their
salaries.

These commissioners for the better paving, &c. of the city of London, met on the 23d at Guildhall, and settled the appointments to their respective officers and servants, viz. To the chief clerk, 100*l.* per annum; first assistant-clerk, 60*l.*; junior assistant-clerk, 50*l.* surveyor, 200*l.* three inspectors, 60*l.* each ^a.

The

^a Substance of the instructions given by the commissioners of the pavements for the city of London to their officers.

GENERAL DUTIES.

1. They must give such security for the due execution of their offices as the commissioners shall require.
2. They must not accept any fee or reward (other than salaries and rewards allowed by the commissioners) for any thing done, or to be done, for forbearing to do any thing, or on any account whatsoever, relating to the execution or non-execution of the act.
3. They must not be interested in any bargain made by the commissioners, on forfeiture of 50*l.* and perpetual disability.
4. They must be active, and pay ready obedience to the commissioners.
5. They must behave with good manners towards their superiors, and every inhabitant; and, upon all occasions, manifest a disposition to oblige them as far as their trust will permit.

DUTY

The reasons assigned for these expensive alterations and improvements, within the city of *London* and

A. D.
1766.

DUTY of the three INSPECTORS.

1. The city and its liberties to be divided into three districts, as nearly equal as possible; and each inspector is to act within his own district as deputy to the principal surveyor, and to follow his directions.

2. He is, in a book to be by him kept, to enter an alphabetical list of all the streets and places within his district, with an account, in four separate columns, of the quantity of paving in the carriage and footways, (distinguishing each sort) the number of lamps, the situation of the grates or gully-holes, and the courses, dimensions and declivities of the sewers.

3. He is frequently to perambulate his district, both day and night; and to observe whether the contractors for cleansing and lighting do their duty; whether the footways are daily scraped and cleansed; whether any posts, spurs, or kennels, are inconvenient; whether any pavement is out of repair; whether any water-pipe appears to be decayed; whether any sewer is broken, or stopped up; whether any privies communicate with the common-sewer; whether any of the grates or gully-holes are too narrow, or ill-placed; whether any lime is slacked in any street, place, or house; whether any carriage or horse is driven upon the foot-pavements; whether any marks for distinguishing the streets, or houses, shall be defaced; whether the form of any pavement, new-made, shall be altered; whether any signs or gutters shall be placed otherwise than in the fronts of houses; whether any cranes are to project over the highway when not in actual use; whether any occupiers of tenements shall cause to be deposited any dust in any street, except in some box, or convenience, provided by the commissioners; whether any of the lamps are broken, or the light extinguished, or the irons damaged; whether any private lamps are placed otherwise than directed by the commissioners; and, lastly, whether there are any nuisances in the highway: and he shall make a minute
of

A. D.
1766.

and liberties thereof, are the advantages which *Westminster* and its liberties daily reaped, by mak-

of each observation on the left hand pages of a book, called *The register of the district*; marking the place and time, proposing the remedy, and estimating the expence, if incumbent on the commissioners.

4. He is, on the right hand of his register, (corresponding with his observations on the other side) to make fair distinct minutes of what is done in consequence thereof, marking the time, and the totals of the charges.

5. He is to attend every meeting of the commissioners with his register, and be ready to answer all questions.

6. He is, immediately upon receipt of orders for any repairs, to cause the same to be done, if the expence shall not exceed 5*l*. But where the expence is likely to exceed that sum, he is to carry the order to the principal surveyor, that he may view, and report.

7. He is to employ such workmen only as the commissioners shall direct.

8. He is, upon the bursting of any pipe belonging to the water company, to give immediate notice thereof to the pavior of the company; and, upon the bursting of any other pipe, to give the like notice to the owner, requiring an immediate repair; and if such defect is not repaired, and the ground filled up within four days, he is to report the same to the commissioners.

9 If after *Midsummer*, 1766, any common stage-waggon shall stand in any street, &c. above an hour at a time; or any cart, or other carriage, shall be placed across any street, &c. or stand in any part thereof longer than is necessary for loading and unloading; or if any goods shall be left in any street, &c. so as to obstruct the passage; he is, upon complaint by any two reputable housekeepers, to remove such carriages, with the horses, and such goods, to the *Green-yard*.

ing

ing their streets, buildings, and pavements, more airy, commodious, and agreeable to the inhabitants.

A. D.
1766.

This inculcated the necessity of imitating those improvements, to prevent the losing both our inhabitants and trade. It is certain there does not want room within the city jurisdiction, for many ages the seat of kings, &c. to accommodate the most opulent part of the nation, that would resort to the capital for profit or pleasure: but the alteration of circumstances, both in regard to the buildings, &c. and inhabitants, in a long course of time, has made it necessary to consider how the city can be made more airy, the buildings more commodious, and the commerce amongst the inhabitants more easy and agreeable.

Their first application was therefore to parliament for leave to pull down what obstructed the free air, and to make and widen such streets, &c. as should be found necessary for that purpose. And, in consequence of that act, *Ludgate, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, and Aldgate*, with the posterns within their limits, are already pulled down, and the city wall, between the scite of *Cripplegate* and *Moorgate*, and in some other places, has been razed from the foundation by the people who rent the adjacent ground from the city upon a building-lease. After this they began to open passages and to widen such ways as were most dangerous for carriages; and plans for new streets upon the ruins of the old have been formed, but they go on very slowly, to

City gates
pulled
down.

City wall
pulled
down.

A. D.
1766.

Signs, &c.
removed.

complete the improvements laid down in the act. Yet it is hoped that the decayed state of the adjacent parts to *Black-friars* bridge will be renovated as soon as that bridge shall be finished; on which ground there formerly stood *Baynard's-castle*, *Mount-fitchet*, the monastery of *Black-friars*, and the great *Palatine-tower* on the east side, and a royal palace on the west of *Fleet-ditch*. The commissioners, appointed by the act for paving, &c. the streets, proceed with more vigour. They have already removed the signs, sign-posts, and irons, which were increased to a most enormous size, as if they threatened to shut out day-light, as well as intercept the air, from the inhabitants, and such as frequent the city. For the same reason they have ordered that all spouts and projections, that obstruct the sight or annoy the passenger, shall be also removed; and that all cellar-windows, which project further than ten inches, shall be secured with strong iron bars, level with the foot-way, and not above one inch and half asunder.

The conclusion.

Here we close this history, at *Midsummer*, 1766, and conclude with these observations, which are supported by the contents, That the city of *London*, considered in its trade, commerce, riches, number of its inhabitants, and long existence from the time of its foundation, is not to be equalled by any other city upon earth. That this city has always been the chief support of the crown, and of the constitution of the nation when attacked by arbitrary power. That no city was ever enfranchised with
more

A. D.
1766.

more privileges, nor paid so dearly for them, as appears by the several sums paid for new charters, and the exactions demanded and received by those kings, who seized the liberties of the city in order to extort sums of money for their redemption. That the magistrates are invested with sufficient authority to regulate the price of provisions; &c. and have always exercised that authority when the poor have suffered by monopolizers, forestallers, &c. and that there wants nothing to enforce that authority at this time of artificial scarcity, that has been advancing upon us, in the *London* markets, for several years, but a vigorous enforcement of those chartered privileges confirmed by acts of parliament to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*, and in such cases made and provided. And I must add, That all the improvements that have been devised, and are now in hand, for rendering the city more airy and commodious, though in their nature highly commendable, are far from being of that consideration, as a due attention to the necessities of the public, the regulation of the markets, and a strict inspection into, and maintenance of the rights and privileges of the citizens, would be. For the want of which care, monopolizers, forestallers, and regraters, oppress the people, and many of the city's ancient rights have been called in question, and many more lie dormant, to the great prejudice of the inhabitants of this metropolis.

A.D. 1766. LIST of LORD-MAYORS in the Reign of
King George III.

In his 1st year Sir *Matthew Blakiston*.

2d Sir *Samuel Fludyer*.

3 *William Beckford, Esq;*

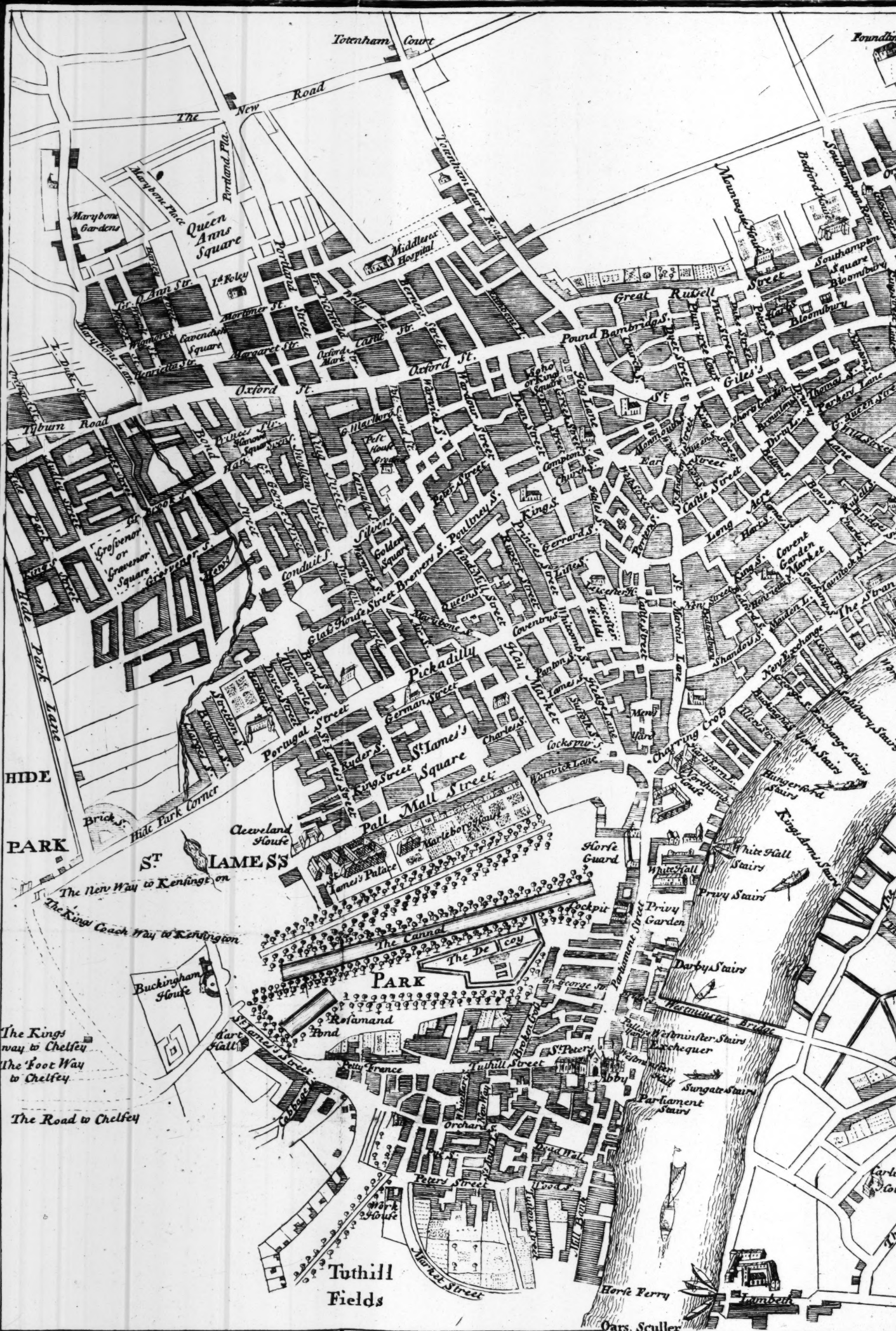
4 *William Bridgen, Esq;*

5 Sir *William Stephenfon*.

6 *George Nelson, Esq;*

END OF THE HISTORY.





The fixing of the Rates or Fares of Watermen by
Ancient Act of Parliament is in & Power of the
L^d Mayor & Court of Aldermen, by whom they
were last set forth Sep. 7. 1671. & are as follows

	Oars	Sculler
Over the Water directly	0:4	0:2
From London Bridge to Westminster Bridge	0:4	0:2

or from any one of y^e Stairs to another. 0:4 0:2
between the Bridges. 0:6 0:3
From any of y^e Stairs above Bridge & below
Pauls Wharf, to Lambeth and Vauxhall 1:0 0:6
From Pauls Wharf, Blackfriars, Dorset
or Temple Stairs, & to Lambeth & Vauxhall 0:8 0:4
From Whitehall to Lambeth or Vauxhall 0:6 0:3
Note & Rates are the same on either side the River

Oars. Sculler

There are 8 or Hackney Coaches allow
of Mortality, having Numbers fixed
by Commissioners for y^e purpose 200
permitted to ply on Sundays. Their Re
the hire of a Coach by the Day, at 12 Hrs
By the hour for the first hour
For every hour after the first
From any of y^e Inns of Court or there



**The
LONDON GUIDE,
OR,
A POCKET PLAN
of the
CITIES OF LONDON,
& WESTMINSTER,
and BOROUGH of
SOUTHWARK;
with the NEW BUILDINGS, &c.
to the present Year.**

Printed for CARINGTON BOWLES, Map & Printseller,
in St. Pauls Church Yard, LONDON.

of St. James's or City of Westminster, except beyond Fittle Street
From St. James's or City of Westminster, or thereabouts, to St. Pauls Church
But if to St. James's, Aldgate, Bishopsgate Street, or thereabouts
Royal Exchange to Hackney Church
Royal Exchange to Stoke Newington, Hackney side
For Distances not exceeding a Mile & a half
For Distances not exceeding 2 Miles
Southwark to St. Pauls
Westminster Hall to St. Pauls Church

Key Coaches allowed to ply in Bills
ing Numbers fixed to em & regulated -
for purpose 200 of these Coaches are
Sundays Their Rates are as follows
by the Day, at 12 Hours in Day 12 6
the first Hour 1 0
after the first 1 0
of Court or thereabouts to any part



except beyond Huddle Street	3:0	Temple Bar to Billingsgate	4:0
outs, to of Royal Exchange	1:0	Royal Exchange to Bloomsbury Square	1:6
sgate Street, or thereabouts	6	Royal Exchange to New Exchange in Strand	1:6
rch	2:0	Royal Exchange to Drury Lane Play House	1:6
on, of Hackney side	2:0	Royal Exchange to Charing Cross	1:6
ile & a half	1:0	Hay Market Opera House Queens Square Westminster	1:0
Miles	1:6	Red Lyons square Thavies Inn Bloomsbury Square	1:6
	1:6	And from and to any Places of the like distance with these places, the like Rates	





THE
SURVEY
OF
LONDON.

CHAP. I.

Containing the situation, extent, number of inhabitants, consumption of provisions, &c. of this metropolis. London within the walls and liberties, government, jurisdiction, mayor, aldermen, common-council-men, sheriffs courts, recorder, chamberlain, and other city officers. Subordinate governments. Number of wards.

IN the survey of *London*, as it now appears, we are to view it in that extent to which the contiguous buildings have increased this metropolis, on each side of the river *Thames*, in the latitude of 51 degrees and 32 minutes, and longitude 18 degrees and 36 minutes, on a spot where the *Thames* forms into a half-moon, and at the distance of 60 miles

A. D.
1766.
Situation.

A. D.
1766.

by water from the mouth of the river; and where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours. But the particular part, distinguished by the name of the city of *London*, is situated on the north shore, from the *Tower* to the *Temple*, and is covered from the cold north winds by the hills of *Hamstead* and *Highgate*.

Extent.

This ancient city, in its full extent, has ingulphed one city, one borough, and forty-nine villages. For within the modern buildings we find the city of *Westminster*, the borough of *Southwark*, and the villages of *Mora*, *Finsbury*, *Wenlexbarn*, *Clerkenwell*, *Islington*, *Hoxton*, *Shoreditch*, *Norton-falgate*, the *Spital*, *Whitechapel*, *Mile-end new town*, *Mile-end old town*, *Bethnal-green*, *Stepney*, *Bow*, *Bromley*, *Blackwall*, *Poplar*, *Limehouse*, *Ratcliff*, *Shadwell*, *Wapping-Stepney*, *Wapping*, *East-Smithfield*, *Hermitage*, *St. Catharine's*, the *Minories*, *St. Clement's Danes*, the *Strand*, *Charing-cross*, *St. James's*, *Knightbridge*, *Marybone*, *Soho*, *St. Giles's in the Fields*, *St. Martin's in the Fields*, *Bloomsbury*, *Portpool*, *Saffron-hill*, *Holbourn*. And on the south side of the *Thames* there is *Vauxhall*, *Lambeth*, *Lambeth-marsh*, *Kennington*, *Newington-butts*, *Bermondsey*, the *Grange*, *Horseley-down*, and *Rotherhithe*; beyond which, a very little to the eastward, stand the two villages of *Deptford* and *Greenwich*, the former of which containing 1850 houses, or more, and the latter 1350, or thereabout; each of them excelling the capital cities of three or four foreign princes abroad put together, both in number of houses, inhabitants, and riches.

The ground on which these buildings stand is found by a perambulator to be in length, from the west end of *Knightbridge* to *Robin-Hood-lane* at the east end of *Poplar*, seven miles, four furlongs, and thirty-two poles, *i. e.* seven miles and a half and 176 yards, in a direct line through the city, *viz.*

A. D.
1766.
Length.

From the west end of *Knightbridge* to *Clarges-street* in *Hyde-park* road, one mile. Thence to three doors west of *James-street*, *Long-acre*, one mile. Thence to the north-east corner of *Holborn-bridge*, one mile. Thence to two doors west of *Leadenball-gate*, in *Leadenball-street*, one mile. Thence to the stile in *Stepney-fields*, south of *Whitechapel-mount*, one mile. Thence to the *Blue-anchor*, east of *Stepney church*, one mile. Thence to two doors east of the *White-horse*, *Poplar*, one mile. Thence to *Robin-Hood-lane*, four furlongs and thirty-two poles.

But if we measure from *Robin-Hood-lane* through *Limehouse*, &c. keeping as near the river as possible, we find but six miles seven furlongs and twenty-four poles, or six miles three quarters and 352 yards, to *Peterborough-house*, at the south end of *Millbank-row*, *viz.*

From *Robin-Hood-lane* to two doors east of *Limehouse* corner, one mile. Thence to *Griffin-street*, in *Lower Shadwell*, one mile. Thence to two doors east of *Hermitage-bridge*, one mile. Thence to three doors east of *Laurence-Pountney-lane* in *Canon-street*, one mile. Thence to *Ram-alley*, opposite *Fetter-lane*, in *Fleet-street*, one mile. Thence to

A. D.
1766.

three doors north of the *Admiralty-office*, *Whiteball*, one mile. Thence to *Peterborough-house* seven furlongs and twenty-four poles.

Breadth,

The breadth, from the upper end of *Newington-butts* in *Camberwell* road, to the north end of *Jeffery's* alms-houses in *Kingsland* road, measures three miles and 170 yards and a half, viz.

From the upper end of *Newington* to four doors south of the *White-bart* inn in the borough of *Southwark*, one mile. From thence to two doors south of *Devonshire-street*, without *Bishopsgate*, one mile. From thence to No. 5. in *Harwar's* alms-houses in *Kingsland* road, one mile. From thence to the north end of *Jeffery's* alms-houses, thirty-one poles.

Within this circuit, when Mr. *Maitland* took his survey, he found that it contained 5099 streets,

Number of
houses.

squares, lanes, alleys, courts, &c. in which were erected or built 95,968 houses, in the year 1737, which number is so vastly increased, and is daily augmenting, by the improvements made of the waste ground in the city, and the new foundations that extend towards *Paddington* and *Chelsea* on the west, to *Marybone* on the north, and to *Bow* on the east, that it is impracticable to give the certain number of houses at this time: but we can affirm,

Rent of all,

that they have risen to upwards of 100,000; which, upon an average of 20l. per annum rent for each house, amounts to 2,000,000l. total for rent; and allowing 300l. upon a like average, for the building of each house, the estate of this circuit of buildings amounts to 30,000,000l. sterling

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ling, exclusive of the furniture and additions made by tenants to the original buildings. A. D. 1766.

Several have attempted to ascertain the number of inhabitants within these capacious buildings: but their fluctuating state, both in regard to the new settlers, and to those, who resort to *London* at certain seasons of the year on public or private concerns (so that at one time a lodging is scarce to be got, and at other times whole houses are deserted) renders all accounts of that sort very precarious. But, if we may be allowed to compute the number of mouths from the surprizing consumption of all sorts of provisions and necessaries of life, sold in the markets of this metropolis, and from the bill of mortality, that gives the births and deaths within that circuit, we cannot put them at less than 500,000 at the lowest calculation, when the town is said to be not full. Number of inhabitants

The *bill of mortality* is a term taken from a political institution in or about the year 1592, to ascertain the number of christenings and burials within the city of *London* and the liberties thereof within the space of one whole year; and afterwards extended, at several intervals, to include ninety-seven parishes within the walls of *London*, and sixteen without the walls, and twenty-three out parishes in the counties of *Middlesex* and *Surry*, and ten parishes in the city and liberties of *Westminster*; in all 146 parishes, which constitute the circuit commonly called within the bills of mortality, viz. Bill of mortality.

Within

A. D.
1766.

Within the walls.

St. Alban in Wood-street	St. Edmund the King
Alhallows Barking	St. Ethelburga's parish
Alhallows in Bread-street	St. Faith under St. Paul's
Alhallows the Great	St. Gabriel in Fenchurch-street
Alhallows in Honey-lane	St. George in Botolph-lane
Alhallows the Less	St. Gregory by St. Paul's
Alhallows in Lombard-street	St. Helen near Bishopsgate
Alhallows Staining	St. James in Duke's place
Alhallows on London-wall	St. James at Garlickhithe
St. Alphage near Sion-college	St. John Baptist near Dowgate
St. Andrew Hubbard	St. John the Evangelist
St. Andrew Underhaft	St. John Zachary
St. Andrew by the Wardrobe	St. Katherine Coleman
St. Anne within Aldersgate	St. Katherine-cree-church
St. Anne in Black-friars	St. Laurence Jewry
St. Anthony, vulgarly Antholin	St. Laurence Pountney
St. Augustin, vulgarly Austin	St. Leonard in Eastcheap
St. Bartholomew by the Exchange	St. Leonard in Foster-lane
St. Benedict, vulgarly Bennet Finck	St. Magnus by London-bridge
St. Bennet Gracechurch	St. Margaret in Lothbury
St. Bennet at Paul's wharf	St. Margaret Moses
St. Bennet Sherehog	St. Margaret in New Fish-street
St. Botolph at Billingsgate	St. Margaret Pattens
Christ-church parish	St. Martin in Ironmonger-lane
St. Christopher's parish	St. Martin within Ludgate
St. Clement near Eastcheap	St. Martin Orgars
St. Dionis Backchurch	St. Martin Outwich
St. Dunstan in the East	St. Martin Vintry
	St. Mary Abchurch
	St. Mary Aldermanbury
	St. Mary

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A. D.
1766.

St. Mary Aldermary	St. Michael-le-quern
St. Mary-le-bow in Cheap- side	St. Michael Royal
St. Mary Bothaw at Dow- lingsgate	St. Michael in Wood-street
St. Mary Colechurch	St. Mildred in Bread-street
St. Mary at Hill, near Bil- lingsgate	St. Mildred in the Poultry
St. Mary Magdalen in Milk- street	St. Nicholas Acons
St. Mary Magdalen in Old Fish-street	St. Nicholas Coleabby
St. Mary Mounthaw	St. Nicholas Olave
St. Mary Somerset	St. Olave in Hart-street
St. Mary Staining	St. Olave in the Old Jewry
St. Mary Woolchurch	St. Olave in Silver-street
St. Mary Woolnoth	St. Pancras in Pancras-lane
St. Matthew in Friday- street	St. Peter in Cheapside
St. Michael Bassishaw	St. Peter in Cornhill
St. Michael in Cornhill	St. Peter near Paul's wharf
St. Michael in Crooked- lane	St. Peter-le-poor in Broad- street
St. Michael at Queenhithe	St. Stephen in Coleman- street
	St. Stephen in Walbrook
	St. Swithin at London-stone
	St. Thomas the Apostle Trinity parish
	St. Vedast, alias Foster

Without the walls.

St. Andrew in Holborn	St. Dunstan in the West
St. Bartholomew the Great	St. George in Southwark
St. Bartholomew the Less	St. Giles without Cripple- gate
St. Botolph without Alderf- gate	St. John in Southwark
St. Botolph without Ald- gate	St. Olave in Southwark
St. Botolph without Bi- shopsgate	St. Saviour in Southwark
St. Bridget, vulgarly St. Bride	St. Sepulchre without New- gate
	St. Thomas in Southwark
	Trinity in the Minorities

In

A. D.
1766.

In Middlesex and Surry.

St. Anne in Middlesex	St. Katherine by the Tower
Christ-church in Surry	St. Leonard in Shoreditch
Christ-church in Middlesex	St. Luke in Middlesex
St. Dunstan at Stepney	St. Mary at Islington
St. George in Bloomsbury	St. Mary at Lambeth
St. George in Middlesex	St. Mary Magdalen, Ber-
St. George in Queen's- square	mondsey
St. Giles in the Fields	St. Mary at Newington
St. James at Clerkenwell	St. Mary at Rotherhithe
St. John at Clerkenwell	St. Mary in Whitechapel
St. John at Hackney	St. Matthew at Bethnal- green
St. John at Wapping	St. Paul at Shadwell

City and Liberties of Westminster.

St. Anne in Westminster	St. Margaret in Westmin-
St. Clement Danes	ster
St. George Hanover-square	St. Martin in the Fields
St. James in Westminster	St. Mary-le-Strand
St. John Evangelist in West-	The Precinct of the Savoy
minster	St. Paul in Covent-garden

Parallel
between
London
and other
cities.

If we compare *London* with other cities, both ancient and modern, we shall find that our metropolis is most numerous. *Nineveh*, though its walls are said to encompass 480 furlongs, or 60 *English* miles, does not appear to have contained above 403,000 citizens, which is 97,000 less than *London*. *Babylon* was also 60 *English* miles in circumference, and not allowed to contain more than 487,921 inhabitants, which is 12,079 less than *London*. As to *Jerusalem*, the inhabitants thereof did not amount to more than a sixth part of the present

present inhabitants of this metropolis. *Rome* has been the subject of many panegyrics; but, in its utmost extent, it never entertained more than 367,448, which is 132552 less than in *London*. *Constantinople* at this time is allowed to have no more than 420,000 inhabitants. *Grand Cairo* no more than 300,000. *Pekin* in *China* no more than 412,610. And, to conclude this parallel, it may be asserted upon very good authority, that *Paris*, whose encomium has been so extravagantly published, does not contain more than 437,478 inhabitants.

A. D.
1766.

Another method to arrive at some certainty about the number of inhabitants in such a vast place, is, that it has been calculated upon a presumption of the number of mouths, which consume yearly 369,635 quarters, and upwards, of wheat-flour, 98,244 cattle, 711,123 sheep and lambs, 194,760 calves, 186,932 hogs, 52,000 sucking pigs, 115,536 bushels of oysters, 14,740,000 mackerel, 16,366,728 pounds of butter, 21,066,000 pounds of cheese; besides the infinite quantities of fowls of all sorts, of fish of all sorts, and of garden-stuff, and milk: of which last article, reckoning only a gallon to each house in a week, there is expended annually 52,000,000 gallons. And in the year from *Midsummer* 1759 to 1760 there were brewed, in the city and suburbs, 975,217 barrels and three firkins of beer^a.

Quantity
of provi-
sions
brought to
the London
market.

In

^a *An account of B E E R brewed in the principal brew-houses in the*

A. D.
1766.

In this view we take in *London* and its liberties,
the city of *Westminster*, the borough of *Southwark*,
and all those environs mentioned at the beginning

the city and suburbs, from Midsummer 1759, to Midsummer
1760.

	Bar.	Fir.		Bar.	Fir.
Mess. Calvert and			Mess. Dawson's	12,724	0
Seward's	74,734	3	Pearer's	12,341	3
Whitbread's	63,408	0	Scott's	11,927	1
Truman's	60,140	2	Couzemak-		
Hope's	55,304	3	er's	10,654	1
Sir William			Beazeley's	10,577	0
Calvert's	52,785	2	Mux's	10,012	0
Gifford's	46,410	0	Green's	9,770	0
Lady Par-			Feast's	9,611	3
sons's	34,098	1	North's	9,501	0
Thrail's	32,740	0	Ekine's	9,499	0
Harman's	20,317	3	Ambrose's	9,153	2
Hucks's	28,615	1	Walker's	9,109	0
Collifson's	237,85	0	Mayor's	8,872	1
Dickinson's	23,335	0	Keeling's	8,026	2
Godfrey's	22,370	0	Clarke's	7,842	0
Coker's	21,10	3	Waring's	7,748	1
Britner's	20,955	0	Edwards's	6,844	0
Jordan's	20,043	3	Little's	6,722	0
Roberts's	19,263	0	Pepys's	6,640	3
Clempson's	19,158	1	Lilley's	6,533	1
Hare's	17,817	2	Trinder's	6,126	3
Harwood's	17,760	3	Eyre's	4,787	0
Edwards's	17,027	0	Warrington's	3,569	0
Mason's	17,005	2	Maiden's	3,346	3
Sweet's	15,176	0	Smith and Co's	3,081	1
Crofs's	14,811	0	Smith's	2,961	0
Moreley's	12,897	0	Hawkins's	2,818	2

[A barrel is thirty-six gallons.]

975,217 3
of

of this chapter: but, in the division of this vast circumference, we must consider each part separately, as enjoying some particular advantages and privileges, and under particular forms of government: and therefore I shall survey them separately, and begin with that part which contains the city of *London* and its liberties.

A. D.
1766.

The foundation and ancient history of this city have already been given in the former part of this work. This survey shall be confined to its present state and condition, including those remains of antiquity which are still to be found.

By the city of *London* we are to comprehend no more than the part encompassed formerly by the wall of the city, which in circumference measures no more than three miles and 165 feet, in a square form. In which wall were eight gates. But at present the wall is pulled down, to make way for new buildings in several places, as has been mentioned before; and there is now left standing only one of the city gates, called *Newgate*, the others being removed to widen the streets, and to make the avenues to the city more commodious and airy. The *liberties*, or those parts of this great city which are subject to its jurisdiction, and lie without the wall or walls of *London*, are bounded on the east, in *Whitechapel*, the *Minories*, and *Bishopsgate*, by bars, which were formerly posts and chains, that were frequently taken away by arbitrary power, when it was thought proper to seize upon the franchises of the citizens of *London*: on the north they are

The city
of London
and its li-
berties.

A. D.
1766.

are bounded in the same manner in *Pickax-street*, at the end of *Fan-alley*, and in *St. John's-street*: on the west, by bars in *Holborn*, at the east end of *Middle-row*, and at the west end of *Fleet-street* by the gate called *Temple-bar*: on the south we may include the jurisdiction which the city holds on the river *Thames* and over the borough of *Southwark*; to which, I look upon it, the city of *London* has an undoubted right by charter; for which they paid a valuable consideration to King *Edward VI.* and which was, *inter alia*, confirmed to them by the 2 *Will. and Mary*, c. 8.

Govern-
ment.

The city and liberties are under a civil, ecclesiastical, and military government.

Civil.

The *civil* divides it into wards and precincts, under a lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council; the *ecclesiastical* into parishes, under a bishop, archdeacon, and ministers or pastors; and the *military* is the militia, under the power of a lord-lieutenant, which is lodged in the mayor and aldermen, and some of the principal citizens, the city being erected by charter a county corporate and a lieutenancy by itself.

The civil government of this city, in its present form, may be said, in every respect, to resemble the legislative power of the nation; the mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men, making laws and governing the city of *London*, as the king, lords, and commons, preside over, govern, and make laws for the whole nation, of whom in due order.

The

The mayor, or lord-mayor, is the supreme ^{A. D. 1766.} magistrate of *London*, chosen annually by the citizens, pursuant to a charter of King *John*, as will ^{The lord-mayor.} more fully appear in the several accounts on page 110, 129, 131, 197, and 250, vol. I. The present manner of electing a lord-mayor is by the ^{Manner of his election.} liverymen of the several companies, assembled in *Guildball* annually on *Michaelmas-day*, according to an act of common-council, A. D. 1476, where and when the liverymen chuse, or rather nominate, two aldermen below the chair, who have served the office of sheriff, to be returned to the court of aldermen, who may chuse either of the two; but generally declare the senior of the two, so returned, to be the lord-mayor elect.

The election being over, the lord-mayor elect, ^{Sworn into his office.} accompanied by the recorder and divers aldermen, is soon after presented to the lord-chancellor (as his majesty's representative in the city of *London*) for his approbation; and on the 9th of *November* following is sworn into the office of mayor, at *Guildball*; and on the day after before the barons of the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*; in the morning of the said day the aldermen and sheriffs repair to the lord-mayor's residence; from whence they attend him to *Guildball* in a procession formed by ^{Lord-mayor's shew by water.} coaches, which about noon proceed to the *Three-crane* stairs, where the lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, go on board the city barge, attended by several corporations of the citizens, in their formalities, and magnificent barges, pompously adorned with a great number and variety

A. D.
1766.

Lord-
mayor's
shew by
land.

of flags and pendants; and thence proceeding to *Westminster*, form an august and majestic appearance upon the *Thames*.

The ceremony being over at *Westminster*, the dazzling fleet returns to the city, where, at *Black-friars* stairs, his lordship, &c. and most of the companies, come on shore. The liverymen, by the make and sumptuousness of their robes, appear like so many senators; and being severally preceded by their colours, flags, and bands of music, in procession to their proper stands, they continue seated in their stately robes, amidst the numerous concerts of music, and incessant acclamations of the populace, till their chief magistrate and his brethren, &c. be past.

From *Black-friars* stairs his lordship is also preceded by the artillery company, a military body of citizens, which, for men and dexterity of exercise, is scarce to be excelled by the best veterans; and, in regard to their sumptuous accoutrements, it is not to be questioned but they excel all other bodies of infantry whatsoever.

This company is followed by that whereof the lord-mayor is free, which is attended by the city music, and followed by the lord-mayor's officers and domestics, who immediately precede his lordship in his coach of state; the aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, chamberlain, common-serjeant, town-clerk, &c. then follow in proper order, in their several coaches and rich equipages. The procession being over, the several companies repair
to

to their respective halls, where they are sumptuously regaled with elegant entertainments. A. D. 1766.

The lord-mayor, upon all public occasions, is clothed, according to the season, either in scarlet or purple robes, richly furred, with a velvet hood and golden chain, or collar of S S. with a rich jewel appendant; and, when abroad, he is attended by a great number of his officers, before and on each side; and when on foot, his train is supported by a page, and the city sword and mace carried before him, attended by the sheriffs. Cloathing. Attendance.

The officers belonging to the lord-mayor, for the support of his dignity, are, the sword-bearer; who, for the expence of his table, has a very considerable annual allowance; the common hunt, common crier, and water-bailiff, who have all great salaries or perquisites, with each the title of esquire; the three serjeant-carvers; three serjeants of the chamber; a serjeant of the channel; two yeomen of the chamber; four yeomen of the water side; a yeoman of the channel; an under-water bailiff; four young men-waiters; three meal-weighers; two yeomen of the wood-wharf; and the foreign taker. So that the state and grandeur of this magistrate, in all respects duly considered, will be found to surpass that of many sovereign princes on the continent. Officers.

The lord-mayor sits every morning at the mansion-house, or place where he keeps his mayoralty, to determine any differences that may happen among the citizens, and to do other business incident to the office of a chief magistrate. Once Jurisdiction.

A. D.
1766.

in six weeks, or eight times in the year, he sits as chief judge of *Oyer and Terminer*, or gaol-delivery of *Newgate* for *London* and the county of *Middlesex*^a. His jurisdiction extends all over the city and suburbs, except some places that are exempt, as shall be shewn. It extends also from *Colney-ditch*, above *Staines-bridge* in the west, to *Yendale*, or *Yenflete*, and the mouth of the river *Medway*, and up that river to *Upnor-castle*, in the east: by which he exercises the power of punishing or correcting all persons that shall annoy the streams, banks, or fish. For which purpose his lordship holds several *courts of conservacy*^b in the counties adjacent

^a The judges of this court are the lord-mayor, aldermen that are passed the chair, and the recorder, who on all such occasions are attended by both the sheriffs, and generally by one or more of the national judges. All offences committed in the city are tried by a jury of citizens; and those committed in the county by a *Middlesex* jury. The crimes and misdemeanors tried in the court are, high and petty treason, murder, felony, perjury, forgery, petty larceny, cheating, libelling, false weights and measures, &c. the penalties incurred by which are the loss of life, corporal punishment, transportation, amerciamment, &c.

^b This court is yearly held eight times before the lord-mayor, at such places and times as his lordship shall think fit to appoint, within the respective counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Surry*; in which several counties he has a power of summoning juries, who for the better preservation of the fishery of the river *Thames*, and regulation of the fishermen that fish therein, are upon oath to make inquisition of all offences committed in and upon the said river, from *Stanes-bridge* in the west to *Yenflete* in the east; and to present all persons that are found guilty of a breach of the following ordinances:

First, That no person shall shoot any draw-net, &c. at any time of the year before sun-rising or after sun-setting; that no fisherman

adjacent to the said river, for its conservation, and for the punishment of offenders.

A. D.
1766.

The

fisherman shall still-lie, or bend over any net during the time of the flood, whereby salmons, &c. may be hindered and kept back from swimming upwards; that no fisherman, or others, shall use any spear called an eel-spear, nor exercise any flue-trammel, double-walled net, or hooped net, to destroy the fry of fish; that no fisherman use any mill-pots, or other engines, with the heads thereof against the stream; that no fisherman shall rug for flounders between *London-bridge* and *Westminster*, &c. but only two casts at low water, and two casts at high water; and that no flounder be taken under the size of six inches; that no fisherman, or other, fish with or use any angle with more than two hooks upon a line, within the limits of *London-bridge*; that no *Peter-men* fish further westward than *Richmond*, to which place the water ebbs and flows; that no fisherman keep two boys in one boat, unless one be at man's estate; nor take up any wreck or drift upon the water, without notice to the water-bailiff, &c. and all fishermen shall be registered, &c. under divers penalties and forfeitures.

These orders are for regulating the fish westward, between *London-bridge* and *Stanes-bridge*; and there are several orders for the government of the fishery eastward, between *London-bridge* and *Yendale*, touching unlawful taking of smelts, whitings, shads, fish out of season, royal fish; such as whales, sturgeons, porpusses, &c. and preserving the same, at the court of conservacy of the river of *Thames*.

By an order of the 10th of *July*, 1673, no person shall draw the shores in the river of *Thames*, save only for salmon, by persons empowered, &c. and none shall fish with a net under six inches in the mesh, on pain of 20 l. and the water-bailiff hath power to authorize two honest fishermen in any town, &c. to be assistant to him in searching for and seizing unlawful nets, &c. no fisherman, or other person, shall cast any soil, gravel, or rubbish, in the *Thames*, whereby banks or shelves are raised, and the common passage hindered, nor drive any piles or stakes in the said river, upon which the like danger may arise, on the penalty of 10 l.

A. D.
1766.

The present lord-mayor is the right honourable
GEORGE NELSON, Esq;

Aldermen.

The title of dignity, *alderman*, is of *Saxon* original, and of the greatest honour, answering to that of earl; though now it is no where to be found but in chartered societies. And from hence we may account for the reason why the aldermen and commonalty of *London* were called barons after the conquest. These magistrates are properly the subordinate governors of their respective wards under the lord-mayor's jurisdiction: and they originally held their aldermanries either by inheritance or purchase; at which time the aldermanries or wards changed their names as often as their governors or aldermen. The oppressions, to which the citizens were subject from such a government, put them upon means to abolish the perpetuity of that office; and they brought it to an annual election. But that manner of election being attended with many inconveniencies, and becoming a continual bone of contention amongst the citizens, the parliament, 17 *Rich.* II. A.D. 1394, enacted, That the aldermen of *London* should con-

And by statute 27 *Hen.* 8. if any person shall procure any thing to be done to the annoyance of the *Thames*, in making of shelves, mining, digging, &c. or take away any boards or stakes, undermine banks, walls, &c, he shall forfeit 5 l.

And, for the more effectual preservation of the navigation and fish in the river *Thames*, the lord-mayor, as conservator thereof, has his assistant, or deputy, the water-bailiff; who, together with his substitutes, detect and bring to justice all such persons as shall presume to destroy either the current, or the fish of the said river,

tinue

A. D.
1766.

tinue in their several offices during life, or good behaviour. And so it still continues: though the manner of electing has several times varied. At present it is regulated by an act of parliament, passed in the year 1724-5, (see page 401. Vol. II.) and the person so elected is to be returned by the lord-mayor (or other returning officer in his stead, duly qualified to hold a court of wardmote) to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, by whom the person so returned must be admitted and sworn into the office of aldermen before he can act. If the person chosen refuseth to serve the office of alderman, he is finable 500 l.

These high officers constitute a second part of the city legislature when assembled in a corporate capacity, and exercise an executive power in their respective wards. The aldermen who have past the chair, or served the high office of lord-mayor, are justices of the *Quorum*, and all the other aldermen are not only justices of the peace, (see p. 477. Vol. II.) but by the statute of 43 *Eliz.* intituled, *An act for the relief of the poor*, “ every alderman
“ of the city of *London*, within his ward, shall
“ and may do and execute, in every respect, so
“ much as is appointed and allowed by the said
“ act to be done or executed by one or *two* justices
“ of peace of any county within this realm.”
They every one keep their *wardmote* ^c, or *court*,
for

^c This court is denominated from the words *ward* and *mote*; that is, the *ward court*: for in this city parishes are as towns, and wards as hundreds; wherefore this court resembles that of the leet in the county; for, as the latter derives its authority from the county court, so does the former from that

A. D. 1766. for chusing ward-officers and settling the affairs of the ward, to redress grievances, and to present all defaults found within their respective wards.

LIST

of the lord-mayor; as is manifest by the annual precept issued by the lord-mayor to the several aldermen, for holding their respective motes or leets, for the election of proper officers in each ward, the tenor whereof is as follows:

“ To the alderman of the ward of —

“ We charge and command you, that, upon St. *Thomas's* day the apostle, next coming, you do hold your wardmote; and that you have afore us, at our general court of aldermen, to be holden the *Monday* next after the feast of the *Epiphany* next coming, all the defaults that shall be presented afore you by inquest in the said wardmote; and the said inquest shall have power and authority, by one whole year, to inquire into and present all such defaults as shall be found within your said ward, as oftentimes as shall be thought to you expedient and needful; which we will shall be once every month at least.

2. “ And if it happen any of your said inquest do die, or depart out of your said ward, within the said year, that then, in place of him or them so dying, or departing out of your said ward, you cause to be chosen one able person in his stead, to inquire and present with the other, in manner and form above said.

3. “ And that, at the said general court, you give afore us the names and surnames of all of them of your said ward that come not to your said wardmote, if they be duly warned; so that due redress and punishment of them may be had, as the case shall require, according to the law.

4. “ And that you provide that, at all times convenient, a sufficient watch be kept; and that lanterns, with light by nightertail, in old manner accustomed, be hanged forth; and that no man go by nightertail without light, nor with vizard, on the peril that belongeth thereto.

5. “ And also that you do cause to be chosen men of the most sufficient, honest, and discreet men of your said ward,

A. D.
1766.

to be, for your said ward, of the common-council of this city for the year ensuing, according to the custom in that behalf yearly used. And also that you do cause the said men, so to be chosen to be of the common-council, to be sworn before you, and in your presence, according to the oath by them used and of old time accustomed.

6. " And that also, in the said wardmote, you cause to be chosen certain other honest persons to be constables and scavengers, and a common beadle, and a raker, to make clean the streets and lanes of all your said ward, according to the custom yearly used in that behalf; which constables have, and shall have, full power and authority to distrain for the salary and quarterage of the said beadle and raker, as oftentimes as it shall be behind, or unpaid.

7. " Also that you keep a roll of the names, surnames, dwelling-places, professions and trades, of all persons dwelling within your ward, and within what constable's precinct they dwell; wherein the place is to be specially noted by street, lane, alley, or sign.

8. Also that you cause every constable, from time to time, to certify unto you the name, surname, dwelling-place, profession and trade, of every person who shall newly come to dwell within his precinct, whereby you may make and keep your roll perfect; and that you cause every constable for his precinct, to that purpose, to make and keep a perfect roll in like manner.

9. " Also that you give special charge to every innholder, and other persons within your ward, who shall receive any person to sojourn in his house above two days, shall, before the third day after his coming thither, give knowledge to the constable of the precinct, where he shall be so received, of the name, surname, dwelling-place, profession and trade of life, or place of service, of such person, and for what cause he shall come to reside there; and that the said constable give present notice thereof to you; and that the said innholder lodge no suspected person, or men or women of evil name.

10. " Also that you cause every constable within his precinct, once every month at the farthest, and oftener if need require, to make diligent search and inquiry what persons be newly

A. D.
1766.

newly come into his precinct to dwell, sojourn or lodge; and that you give special charge, that no innholder or person shall resist or deny any constable in making such search or inquiry; but shall do his best endeavour to aid and assist him therein.

11. " And for that, of late, there is more resort to the city of persons evil-affected in religion and otherwise than in former times hath been; you shall diligently inquire if any man be received to dwell or abide within your ward that is not put under frank-pledge, as he ought to be by the custom of the city; and whether any person hath continued in the said ward by the space of one year, being above the age of twelve years, and not sworn to be faithful and loyal to the king's majesty, in such sort as by the law and custom of this city ought to be.

12. " To all these purposes the beadle of every ward shall employ his diligence, and give his best furtherance.

13. " Also you are to take order that there be provided and set up a pair of stocks, and a whipping-post, in some convenient place in every parish within your ward, for the punishment of vagrants and other offenders.

14. " Also that you have special regard that, from time to time, there be convenient provision for hooks, ladders, buckets, spouts, and engines, in meet places, within the several parishes of your ward, for avoiding the peril of fire.

15. " Also that the streets and lanes of this city be, from time to time, kept clean before every church, house, shop, warehouse, door, dead-wall, and in all other common passages and streets of the said ward.

16. " And whereas, by divers acts of common council, aforetime made and established for the common-weal of this city, among other things, it is ordained and enacted as hereafter ensueth:

' That, from henceforth, no huckster of ale or beer be within any ward of the city of *London*, but honest persons of good name and fame, and so taken and admitted by the aldermen of the ward for the time being; and that the same hucksters do find sufficient surety, afore the mayor and aldermen for the time being, to be of good guiding and rule; and that the same hucksters shall keep no bawdry, nor suffer no lechery, dice-playing, carding, or any other unlawful games, to be done, exercised, or used

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A. D.
1766.

within their houses; and to shut in their doors at nine of the clock in the night from *Michaelmas* to *Easter*, and from *Easter* to *Michaelmas* at ten of the clock in the night; and, after that hour, sell no ale or beer. And if any huckster of beer or ale after this act is published and proclaimed, sell any ale or beer within any ward of the city of *London*, and be not admitted by the alderman of the same ward so to do, or find not sufficient surety, as it is above rehearsed, the same huckster to have imprisonment, and make fine and ransom for his contempt, after the discretion of the lord-mayor and aldermen. And also that the said hucksters suffer no manner of common eating or drinking within their cellars or vaults, contrary to the ordinance thereof ordained and provided, as in the said act more plainly appeareth at large. We charge you that you put the same in due execution accordingly.

17. " And also that you see all tipplers, and other sellers of ale or beer, as well privy osteries as brewers and innholders within your ward, not selling by lawful measures, sealed and marked with the city arms, or dagger, be presented, and their names in your said indentures be expressed, with their defaults; so that the chamberlain may be lawfully answered of their amerciaments.

18. " And also that you suffer no alien, or son of any born an alien, to be of the common-council; nor to exercise or use any other office within this city; nor receive nor accept any person your watch, privy or open, but *Englishmen* born; and if a stranger born out of this realm, made denizen by letters patents, or any other, after his course and lot, be appointed to any watch, that then ye command and compel him, or them, to find in his stead and place an *Englishman* to supply the same.

19. " And also that you cause an abstract of the assize, appointed by act of parliament for billets and other fire-wood, to be fair written in parchment, and to be fixed or hanged up in a table, in some fit and convenient place in the parish within your ward, where the common people may best see the same.

20. " And furthermore we charge and command you, that you cause such provision to be had in your said ward, that all the streets and lanes within the said ward be, from time to time, cleansed, and clearly voided of ordure, dung, mire, rubbish,

A. D.
1766.

bish, and other filthy things, whatsoever shall be the annoyance of the king's majesty's subjects.

21. " And also that at all times, as you shall think necessary, you do cause search to be made within your said ward for all vagrant beggars, suspicious and idle people, and such as cannot shew how to live; and such as shall be found within your said ward, that you cause to be punished and dealt with according to the laws and statutes in such case ordained and provided.

22. " And also we will and charge you, the said alderman, that yourself certify and present before us, at the said general court, to be holden the aforesaid *Monday* next after the feast of the *Epiphany*, all the names and surnames, truly written, of such persons being and dwelling within your said ward, as to be able to pass in any petty jury by themselves; that is to say, every grand-juryman to be worth in goods an hundred marks, and every petty juryman forty marks, according to an act in that case ordained and provided; and the same you shall indorse on the back-side of your indenture.

23. " *Item*, For divers reasonable and urgent considerations us especially moving, we straightly charge and command you, on the king our sovereign lord's behalf, that ye diligently provide and foresee, that no manner of person or persons, within your said ward, what condition or degree soever he or they be of, keeping tavern or alehouse, ale-cellar, or any other victualling house, or place of common resort to eat or drink in, within the same ward, permit or suffer, at any time hereafter, any common women of their bodies, or harlots, to resort and come into their said house, or other the places aforesaid, to eat or drink, or otherwise to be conversant, or abide, or thither to haunt or frequent, upon pain of imprisonment as well of the tenant and keeper of every such house or houses, and all other the places afore-remembered, as of the common women and harlots.

24. " Also that you do give in charge to the wardmote in-quest of your ward all the articles delivered to you herewith; and that you may have a special care of keeping the peace and good order during your wardmote; and if any offend herein, you may fine or punish them according to law.

25. " And

Alder

Bridge

Corn

Colem

Broad

Candle

Dowg

Bishop

Cheap

Billing

Farrin

Bridge

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LIST of the present ALDERMEN.

A. D.
1766.

<i>Aldersgate</i>	The right hon. George Nelson, Esq; lord-mayor.
<i>Bridge without</i>	Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.
<i>Cornhill</i>	Francis Cockayne, Esq;
<i>Coleman-street</i>	Robert Alsop, Esq;
<i>Broad-street</i>	Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knt.
<i>Candlewick</i>	Sir Charles Asgill, Kt. and Bt.
<i>Dowgate</i>	Sir Richard Glyn, Kt. and Bt.
<i>Bishopsgate</i>	Sir Mat. Blackiston, Kt. and Bt.
<i>Cheap</i>	Sir Sam. Fludyer, Kt. and Bt.
<i>Billinggate</i>	William Beckford, Esq;
<i>Farringdon within</i>	William Bridgen, Esq;
<i>Bridge within</i>	Sir William Stephenson, Knt.

25. " And whereas the monies received for the fines of persons refusing to hold ward-offices within your ward ought to be employed in the service and for the public benefit of the whole ward, and not of any particular precinct or parish within the ward; these are therefore to require you to take care that all such fines be, from time to time, disposed of accordingly, for the benefit of the whole ward, as you, with the deputy and common-council-men of your ward, shall think most fitting and convenient; and that no such fines be received or employed in any particular precinct or parish.

" Not failing hereof, as you tender the common-weal of this city and advancement of good justice, and as ye will answer to the contrary at your utmost peril.

Dated at under the seal-office of mayoralty of the said city, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, &c."

By this precept it doth appear, that the court of wardmote consists of the alderman and the respective householders of his ward, by whom are annually elected the several officers peculiar to the same; among whom being those of the inquest, they receive the aforesaid instructions for their better regulation.

A. D.	<i>Langbourn</i>	Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt.
1766.	<i>Bassishaw</i>	Sir William Baker, Knt.
	<i>Farringdon without</i>	Sir Francis Gosling, Knt.
	<i>Lime-street</i>	Sir Robert Kite, Knt.
	<i>Castlebaynard</i>	Sir Nath. Nash, Knt.
	<i>Walbrook</i>	William Nash, Esq;
	<i>Cripplegate</i>	Sir John Cartwright, Knt.
	<i>Aldgate</i>	William Cracraft, Esq;
	<i>Portoken.</i>	Hon. Thomas Harley
	<i>Cordwainer</i>	Sir Henry Bankes, Knt.
	<i>Tower</i>	Samuel Turner, Esq;
	<i>Vintry</i>	Barlow Trecothick, Esq; sheriff.
	<i>Bread-street</i>	Bras Crosby, Esq;
	<i>Queenhithe</i>	Richard Peers, Esq;

Common-
council.

The next branch of the legislative power in this city is the *common-council*. The many inconveniences that attended popular assemblies, which were called *folkmote*, determined the commonalty of *London* to chuse representatives to act in their name and for their interest, with the lord-mayor and aldermen, in all affairs relating to the city. At first these representatives were chosen out of the several companies: but that not being found satisfactory, nor properly the representatives of the whole body of the inhabitants, it was agreed to chuse a certain number of discreet men out of each ward: which number has from time to time increased according to the dimensions of each ward: and at present the twenty-five wards, into which *London* is divided, being subdivided into 236 precincts, each precinct sends a representative to the common-

common-council, who are elected after the same manner as an alderman, only with this difference, that as the lord-mayor presides in the wardmote, and is judge of the poll at the election of an alderman, so the alderman of each ward is judge of the poll at the election of a common-council-man, see page 401. Vol. II.

A. D.
1766.

Thus the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, when assembled, may be deemed the city parliament, resembling the great council of the nation. For it consists of two houses; one for the lord-mayor and aldermen, or the upper house; another for the commoners or representatives of the people, commonly called the common-council-men. And they have power in their incorporate capacity to make and to repeal by-laws; and the citizens are bound to obey or submit to those laws. When they meet in their incorporate capacity, they wear deep-blue silk gowns: and their assemblies are called the court of common-council, and their ordinances acts of common-council. No act can be performed in the name of the city of *London* without their concurrence. But they cannot assemble without a summons from the lord-mayor: who, nevertheless, is obliged to call a common-council, whenever it shall be demanded, upon extraordinary occasions, by six reputable citizens and members of that court.

LIST of the present COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN.

<i>Aldersgate 8.</i>	Samuel Bates
Joseph Rose, <i>Deputy</i>	Charles Rivington
Samuel Read	Will. Tyser, Esq; <i>Dep.</i>
	Andrew

A. D.
1766.

Andrew Jourdain

Samuel Jacam

George Lewis Carr

*Aldgate 6.*Th. Cocksedge, *Deputy*

Christopher Fullagar

Stracey Till

James Whitworth

William Bonham

Groves Wheeler

*Bassishaw 4.*John Saunders, *Deputy*

John Nicholson

Gabriel Leaky

George Ruffel

*Billinggate 10.*Charles Easton, *Deputy*

John Kittermaster

Thomas Beale

Robert Barnevelt

John Read

Stephen Tyers

William Syms

William Ruffel

Thomas Benn

John Rogers

*Bishopsgate 14.*Rich. Townsend, *Deputy*

Samuel Travis

John Townsend

Edward Wix

Thomas Cooper

Edward George

James Stone

John Miles

William Cook

William Rogers, *Deputy*

John White

Henry Hall

*Bread-street 12.*John Moorey, *Deputy*

John Ewer

William Tapp

Bignell Porter

Andrew Layton

William Robinson

John Haynes

Thomas Smith

John Walker

John Ruffel

John Partridge

Edward Barwick

*Bridge 15.*William Post, *Deputy*

Timothy Topping

George Cooper

Edward Cowell

Thomas Horne

Coles Child

Thomas Machin

Charles Barrow

John Howard

Robert

VOL.

29

A. D.
1766.

Robert Freeland
William Jebson
Clement Corderoy
Thomas Norman
Daniel Rooke

John Pittway
Henry Major
John Wilfon
George Bellas, Esq;
Richard Machell

Cheap 12.

Broad-street 10.
Henry Kent, *Deputy*
John Cotterell
Benjamin Bonnet
John Ellis
John Stephens
Peter N. Frisquet
Nath. Burrough
Richard Windfor
Francis Magnus

J. Skynner, Esq; *Dep.*
James Paitfield
John Salt
Edward Ingram, Esq;
Stephen Camm
Tho. Wilkinfon, Esq;
John Marlar
Thomas Nash, Esq;
John Smith
Edward Lambden

John Poultney

Thomas Burfoot

Candlewick 8.

John Boydell

James Roffeter, *Deputy*
Matthew Perchard
Philip Milloway
John Wathen
Thomas Wright
Henry Voysey
George Hoare
William Gill

Coleman-street 6.
James Kettilby, *Deputy*
Francis Baker
Thomas Smith
David Morris
Robert Shank
John Safory

Cordwainer 8

Castlebaynard 10.
John Hopkins, *Deputy*
Philip Bell
John Jordaine
James Piercy
Thomas Harrifon

Will. Blunt, Esq; *Dep.*
John James
James Pierrepont
John Guy
Matthew Howard, Esq;
William Kirkman

VOL. III.

X

George

A. D.
1766,

George Hayter, Esq;

Thomas Baker

*Cornhill 6.*Francis Ellis, *Deputy*

James Walton

Thomas Cogan

William Dawson

William Shenton

Henry Parker

*Cripplegate within 8.*Henry Probyn, *Deputy*

John Anderson

Peter Moulson, Esq;

Thomas Thorne

John Moore

Joseph Kinder

Cripplegate without 4.

J. Wallington, Esq;

Edward Farmer

Joseph Ballard

John Banner

*Dowgate 8.*Timothy Yeats, *Deputy*

John Hart

John Stigler

Francis Hilton

John Greenwood

Thomas Davies

Christopher Robinson

*Farringdon within 17.*J. Paterfon, Esq; *Deputy*

William Jones

Noah Duckett

David Buffar

John Newcombe

John Clements

Christopher Holyland

Edward Bridgen

Henry Woodfall, Esq;

John Rivington, Esq;

Edward Say

Maurice Griffith

Charles Clavey

Joseph Sclater

John Cumberlege

Richard Harwood

Thomas Geeve

*Farringdon without 16.**South side.*Charles Vere, *Deputy*

John Brome

Charles Bathurst

Thomas Whipham

John Burnell

Thomas Bromwich

Thomas Sainsbury

Francis Say

*North side.*Robert Gamon, *Deputy*

George Baughan

William Savage

Thomas

Thomas Nowell

Thomas Salter

William Hutton

Thomas Tibbs

*Langbourn 10.*Robert Wilson, *Deputy*

John Pope

Thomas Hallifax

Ingham Foster

Thomas Cole

George Maynard

William Chesson

James Hebert

James Thomson

George Blackley

*Lime-street 4.*George Mason, *Deputy*

George Harris

Samuel Freeman

John Walter

*Portoken 5.*Philip Grafton, *Deputy*

William Cooper

A. Brecknock

Richard Wilson

Robert Harding

*Queenhithe 6.*Boyce Tree, Esq; *Dep.*

Richard Clarke

Henry Smith

Richard Benson

John Wilkins

*Tower 12.*R. Roman, Esq; *Deputy*

Richard Brooke

Isaac Elliott

William Prowting

Hamnett Townley

Nicholas Nixon

William Worfold

William Mills

John Stambank

Eustace Kentish

Bras Crosby, Esq;

Samuel Freeman

*Vintry 9.*Moses Allnutt, *Deputy*

John Gould

Godfrey Wilson

Higgus Eden

Joseph Downes

Priest Shrubbs

Laurence Holker

Stephen Hunt

Daniel de St. Leu.

*Walbrook 8.*Basil Brown, *Deputy*

Joseph Pickles

Gilbert Michell

William Whipham

Clement Bellamy

Jacob Hodgson

Nathaniel Thomas

Arthur Beardmore

A. D.
1766.

A. D.
1766.
Sheriffs.

This corporation is assisted by two sheriffs and a recorder. The sheriffs are chartered officers, to perform certain suits and services, in the king's name, within the city of *London* and county of *Middlesex*, chosen by the liverymen of the several companies, on *Midsummer-day*. Their office, according to *Camden*, in general, is to collect the public revenues, (I apprehend the king's rents) within their several jurisdictions; to gather into the exchequer all fines belonging to the crown; to serve the king's writs of process; to attend the judges, and execute their orders; to impanel juries; to compel head-strong and obstinate men by the *posse comitatus* to submit to the decisions of the law, to take care that all condemned criminals be duly punished and executed. In particular, in *London*, they are to execute the orders of the court of common-council, when they have resolved to address his majesty, or to petition parliament.

Sheriff's
court.

The sheriffs, by virtue of their office, hold a court at *Guildhall* every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, for actions entered at *Wood-street* compter; and on *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* for those entered at the *Poultry* compter; of which the sheriffs being judges, each has his assistant, or deputy, who are called the judges of those courts; before whom are tried actions of debt, trespass, covenant, &c. and where the testimony of any absent witness in writing is allowed to be good evidence. To each of these courts belong four attornies, who, upon their

their being admitted by the court of aldermen, have an oath ^a administered to them. A. D. 1766.

To each of these courts likewise belong a secondary, a clerk of the papers, a prothonotary, and four clerks sitters. The secondary's office is to allow and return all writs brought to remove causes out of the said courts; the clerk of the papers files and copies all declarations upon actions; the prothonotary draws and ingrosses all declarations; the clerks sitters enter actions and attachments, and take bail and verdicts. To each of the compters, or prisons belonging to these courts, appertain 16 serjeants at mace, with a

^a *The Oath.*

“Ye shall swear, that ye shall well and lawfully examine your clients, and their quarrels, without champarty, and without procuring of any juries, or any inquest embracing. And that ye shall change no quarrel out of ill-nature, after your understanding. Also ye shall plead, nor suffer to be pleaded by your assent, no foreign release, acquittance, payment, arbitration, plain account, whatsoever it be, to put the court out of its jurisdiction; nor none other matter; but it shall be such as ye may find rightful and true by the information of your client, whose information and saying, upon your oath and conscience, ye shall think to be true.

And ye shall not inform, nor inforce, any man to sue falsely against any person, by false or forged action. Ready ye shall be at all times to come and attend at the warning of the said mayor, and of the sheriffs of the said city, unless ye be letted about the business of the said city, or for some reasonable cause. The franchises, laws, and ordinances of this city, you shall keep, and due to be kept to your power: and that well and lawfully ye shall do all things that to the office of attorney pertaineth to do: as God help you.”

A. D.
1766.
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A. D.
1766.

yeoman to each, besides inferior officers, and the prison keeper.

In the sheriffs court may be tried actions of debt, case, trespass, account, covenant, and all personal actions, attachments, and sequestrations. And the usual practice of this court is to enter your action at one of the compters; and any one of the serjeants may arrest the defendant and bring him into custody, which arrest may be made without warrant or precept; and the serjeant need not declare his name, because he is sworn and known; but he ought to shew at whose suit the arrest is made, for what, and of what return the process is of; that the defendant may know how to make his defence. After a verdict obtained in the sheriffs court, before the judgment is entered, the defendant may stop judgment by marking the cause before the lord-mayor, for time to pay the money recovered. This is to be done by an attorney of the mayor's court; and if, upon hearing of a marked cause, it appears that the plaintiff had a verdict for more than his just debt, his lordship may remit the cause to judgment for the just debt only, and allow such time to pay the same as he shall think reasonable, on security given.

When an erroneous judgment is given in either of the sheriffs courts of the city, the writ of error to reverse this judgment must be brought in the court of hustings before the lord-mayor; for that is the superior court.

The

The sheriffs of *London* may make arrests, and serve executions on the river *Thames*. A. D. 1766.

The sheriffs for the present year are, *Brackley Kennett*, Esq; and *Benjamin Charlewood*, Esq;

We don't read of a recorder till the year Recorder, 1304^b, who, by the nature of his office, seems to have been intended as an assistant to, or assessor with, the lord-mayor, in the execution of his high office, in matters of justice and law. He is chosen by the lord-mayor and aldermen only: and takes place in all courts, and in the common-council, before any one that hath not been mayor. Of whom we have the following description in one of the books in the chamber. "He shall be, and is wont to be, one of the most skilful and virtuous apprentices of the law of the whole kingdom; whose office is always to sit on the right hand of the mayor, in recording pleas, and passing judgments; and by whom records and proccesses, had before the lord-mayor and aldermen at *Great St. Martin's*^c, ought to be recorded by word of mouth before the judges assigned there to correct errors. The mayor and aldermen have therefore used commonly to set forth all other businesses, touching the city, before the king and his council, as also in certain of the king's courts, by Mr. Recorder, as a chief man, endued with wisdom, and eminent for eloquence."

^b Some authors have given the names of *John de Norton*, recorder, in 1298; but upon what authority I cannot find.

^c See page 351, vol. iii.

A. D.
1766.

Mr. Recorder is looked upon to be the mouth of the city, to deliver all addressees to the king, &c. from the corporation; and he is the first officer in order of precedence that is paid a salary, which originally was no more than 10l. sterling per. ann. with some few perquisites; but it has from time to time been augmented to 280l. per ann. and become the road to preferment in the law. This office has sometimes been executed by a deputy.

The present recorder is *James Eyre, Esq;*

Chamber-
lain.

The next chartered officer of this corporation is the chamberlain; an office of great repute and trust, and is in the choice of the livery, annually. This officer, though chosen annually on *Midsummer-day*, is never displaced during his life, except some very great crime can be made out against him. He has the keeping of the monies, lands and goods, of the city orphans, or takes good security for the payment thereof when the parties come to age. And to that end he is deemed in the law a sole corporation, to him and his successors, for orphans; and therefore a bond, or a recognizance made to him and his successors, is recoverable by his successors. This officer hath a court peculiarly belonging to him, which will be spoken of hereafter. His office may be termed a public treasury, collecting the customs, monies, and yearly revenues, and all other payments belonging to the corporation of the city.

And it has been generally customary for the government to appoint the chamberlain receiver

of

of the land-tax. Though by some fatality, which is not in my power to account for, this favour has been withdrawn from the present chamberlain, Sir *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, alderman, past the chair, who has served sheriff, representative in parliament, and the office of chief magistrate of this city, with great integrity and honour.

A. D.
1766.

The other officers under the lord-mayor are, Common-
1. The common-serjeant; he is to attend the lord-
mayor and court of aldermen on court days, and
to be in council with them, on all occasions, with-
in or without the precincts or liberties of the city.
He is to take care of orphan's estates, either by
taking account of them, or to sign their inden-
tures, before their passing the lord-mayor and
court of aldermen. And likewise he is to let,
set and manage the orphan's estates, according to
his judgment, to their best advantage. The pre-
sent common-serjeant is *Thomas Nugent*, Esq;

2. The town-clerk; who keeps the original char- Town-
ters of the city, the books, rolls, and other re-
cords, wherein are registered the acts and pro-
ceedings of the city; so that he may not be im-
properly termed the city register: he is to attend
the lord-mayor and aldermen at their courts, and
signs all public instruments.

The present town-clerk is Sir *James Hodges*. Knt.

3. The city remembrancer; who is to attend the Remem-
lord-mayor on certain days, his business being to
put his lordship in mind of the select days he is
to go abroad with the aldermen, &c. He is to at-
tend daily at the parliament-house, during the
sessions,

A. D.
1766.

sessions, and to report to the lord-mayor their transactions.

The gentleman that bears this office at this time is *Peter Roberts, jun. Esq;*

Sword-
bearer.

4. The sword-bearer; who is to attend the lord-mayor at his going abroad, and to carry the sword before him, being the emblem of justice.

This is an ancient and honourable office, representing the state and princely office of the king's most excellent majesty, in his representative the lord-mayor; and according to the rule of armory, "He must carry the sword upright, the hilts being holden under his bulk, and the blade directly up the midst of his breast, and so forth between the sword-bearer's brows."

The present sword-bearer is *Heron Powney, Esq;*

Common-
hunt.

5. The common-hunt; whose business is to take care of the pack of hounds belonging to the lord-mayor and citizens, and to attend them in hunting in those grounds, to which they are authorised by charter. The present common-hunt is *James Chamnefs, Esq;*

Common-
crier.

6. The common-crier. It belongs to him and the serjeant at arms, to summon all executors and administrators of freemen to appear, and to bring in inventories of the personal estates of freemen, within two months after their decease: and he is to have notice of the appraisements. He is also to attend the lord-mayor on set days, and at the courts held weekly by the mayor and aldermen. This office is now filled by *Peter Roberts.*

The

7. The water-bailiff; whose office is to look after the preservation of the river *Thames*, against all encroachments; and to look after the fishermen for the preservation of the young fry, to prevent the destroying them by unlawful nets. For that end there are juries for each county, that hath any part of it lying on the sides or shores of the said river. Which juries, summoned by the water-bailiff at certain times, do make inquiry of all offences relating to the river and the fish; and make their presentments accordingly. He is also bound to attend the lord-mayor on set days in the week. The present water-bailiff is Mr. *William Dawson*.

A. D.
1766.

Water-
bailiff.

N. B. These seven purchase their places, except the town-clerk, who is chosen by the livery.

There are also three serjeant-carvers; three serjeants of the chamber; a serjeant of the channel; four yeomen of the water-side; an under-water-bailiff; two yeomen of the chamber; two meal-weighers; two yeomen of the woodwharfs; a foreign taker; city marshals. There are besides these, seven gentlemen's men; as,

The sword-bearer's man, the common-hunt's two men, the common-crier's man, and the carver's three men.

Nine of the foregoing officers have liveries of the lord-mayor, viz. the sword-bearer and his man; the three carvers; and the four yeomen of the water side. All the rest have liveries from the chamber of *London*.

The

A. D.
1766.

Other officers of the city.

The following officers are likewise belonging to the city; farmer of the markets; auditor; clerk of the chamber; clerk to the commissioners of the sewers; clerk of the court of conscience; beadle of the same court; clerk of the city works; printer to the city; justice of the *Bridge-yard*; clerk-comptroller of the *Bridge-house*; steward of the *Borough*; bailiff of the *Borough*.

Coroner.

There is also a coroner, called so from *corona*, i. e. a *crown*, because he deals principally with the crown, or in matters appertaining to the imperial crown of *England*. As to the antiquity of this office, there were coroners in the time of king *Alfred*, as appears by the book, intituled, the *Mirror*. The lord-mayor for the time being, is coroner, but hath his deputy for the management thereof. In ancient time, this office was of such great esteem, that none could execute it under the degree of a knight. As the sheriff may inquire of all felonies; so the coroner is to enquire of all sudden deaths: and to that end he impanels a jury, takes evidence upon oath, and gives the charge to the jury.

In former times this officer was nominated and appointed by the king. In 51 *Edward III.* the citizens prayed, that they might place and displace a coroner among themselves, answering unto the king what belongs thereto. It was answered, the king will not depart with his ancient right. The present coroner is *Thomas Beach*, Esq;

Courts of justice.

Besides these officers, there are several courts in this city for the executing of justice, viz.

The

The court of *hustings*, of *Saxon* original. See A. D. 1766. Hustings.
 page 273, vol. i. This is a court of record, and the supreme judicature of the city of *London*, and weekly held on *Tuesdays*, was originally established for the preservation of the laws, franchises and customs of the city, and therein presided as judges, the principal magistrates; as at present do the lord-mayor and sheriffs, who are assisted by the recorder upon all causes of consequence. In this court two sorts of causes are pleadable, viz. pleas of land, and common pleas, distinctly; for one week pleas merely real are held, and the next, mixed actions are decided; here deeds are inrolled, recoveries past, writs of right, waste, partition, dower and replevins determined.

The lord-mayor's court. This is a court of Lord-mayor's court.
 record, held before the lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder, every *Tuesday*, in *Guildhall*, wherein actions of debt, trespass, attachments, covenants, &c. arising within the city and liberties, of any value, may be tried, and actions from the sheriffs-court removed hither, before the jury be sworn.
Lex. Lond.

This is also a court of chancery or equity, respecting affairs transacted in the city and liberties; and gives relief when judgment is obtained in the sheriffs-court, for more than the just debt. This court has an office peculiar to itself, consisting of four attornies, by whom all actions cognizable therein are entered, for the execution whereof there are six serjeants at mace, who daily attend in the said office. *Priv. Lond.*

This

A. D.
1766.

This court, in divers respects, is the best to commence a process in, seeing an action (exclusive of stamps) may be entered at the small charge of 4d. and which, though not proceeded upon, never dies, as those in other courts. Besides, a suit may be begun and ended here, within the space of 14 days, for so small a charge as 30s. In short, this is the most extensive court of the kingdom; for all that is cognizable in the several courts of *England*, is the same in this.

The juries for trying causes in this, and the sheriffs-courts, are by the several courts of ward-mote annually returned at *Christmas*, when each ward, according to custom, appoint a sufficient number of persons to serve on the said juries for every month in the year, as follows :

Months.	Wards.
<i>January,</i>	<i>Aldgate, Portsoken, and Cornhill.</i>
<i>February,</i>	<i>Cheap-ward.</i>
<i>March,</i>	<i>Bassishaw and Cripplegate.</i>
<i>April,</i>	<i>Vintry and Bread-street.</i>
<i>May,</i>	<i>Tower and Billingsgate.</i>
<i>June,</i>	<i>Farringdon Without.</i>
<i>July,</i>	<i>Bridge-ward.</i>
<i>August,</i>	<i>Aldersgate, Coleman-street, and Broad-street.</i>
<i>September,</i>	<i>Farringdon Within, and Castle Baynard.</i>
<i>October,</i>	<i>Queenhithe, Dowgate, and Wallbrooke.</i>
<i>November,</i>	<i>Langbourn, and Lime-street.</i>
<i>December,</i>	<i>Candlewick, Cordwainer, and Bishopsgate.</i>
	The

The court of lord-mayor and aldermen. This A. D. 1766.
 is a court of record, wherein is lodged a great Court of lord-mayor and aldermen.
 part of the executive power, whereby all leases, and other instruments that pass the city seal, are executed; the assize of bread ascertained; contests relating to water-courses, lights, and party-walls, adjusted; and the city officers suspended and punished according to the notoriety of their several offences.

The said court has not only a power of electing annually eleven overseers, or rulers of the fraternity of watermen; but likewise a right of fixing their several taxes, with the approbation of the privy-council; and also a right of disposing of most of the places belonging to the city officers.

The coroner's-court. The lord-mayor being Coroner's court.
 perpetual coroner of the city, this court is held before him, or his deputy, who is to enquire into the cause of the death of any person, who, upon sight of the body, is supposed to have come to an untimely end; as he is likewise into the escape of the murderer; and concerning found treasure, diamonds, and wrecks at sea. *Royal Char. Lond.*
4 Inst. 4.

The court of escheator. The lord-mayor of Escheator's court.
London being perpetual escheator within the city, this court is also held before him, or his deputy, to whom all original writs, *diem clausit extremum*, *mandamus*, *devenerunt*, *melius inquirend*, &c. are directed, to find an office for the king, after the death of his tenant who held by knight service. The escheator may also find an office for treason,
 5 felony,

A. D.
1766.

felony, &c. *Royal Chart. Lond.* See page 25, vol. ii.

Court of
requests.

The court of requests. See page 80. vol. ii.

Pie-pow-
der-court.

Pie-powder-court. This is a court of record, denominated *pipoudres* (vulgarly *pie-powder*) and is incident to every fair, as a court-baron is to a manor; it is derived from *pedes pulverisati*, and is so called from its expeditious proceedings in the decision of all controversies that happen in fairs; because for the encouragement of traders who frequent the same, justice is as quickly administered as dust can fall from the foot.

This is held in *Cloth-fair* (during the time of *Bartholomew-fair*) by the city of *London*, and Mr. ———, for hearing and deciding all differences committed against the tenor of the following proclamation, which is annually made before the lord-mayor, on the eve of St. *Bartholomew*, for the better regulation of the said fair.

“ The right honourable ———, lord-mayor of the city of *London*, and his right worshipful brethren the aldermen of the said city, streightly charge and command, on the behalf of our sovereign lord the king, that all manner of persons, of whatsoever estate, degree or condition they be having recourse to this fair, keep the peace of our sovereign lord the king.

“ That no manner of persons make any congregation, conventicles, or affrays, by the which the same peace may be broke or disturbed, upon pain of imprisonment, and fine to be made after the discretion of the lord-mayor and aldermen.

“ Also,



“ Also, that all manner of sellers of wine, ale, or beer, sell by measures unsealed, as by gallon, pottle, quart, and pint, upon pain that will fall thereof. .

A. D.
1766.

“ And that no person shall sell any bread, except it keep the assize; and that it be good and wholesome for man’s body, upon pain that will follow thereof.

“ And that no manner of cook, pie-baker, nor huckster, sell or put to sale any manner of victual, except it be good and wholesome for man’s body, upon pain that will fall thereof.

“ And that no manner of person buy, nor sell, but with true weights and measures, sealed according to the statute in that behalf made, upon pain that will fall thereof.

“ And that no person or persons take upon him or them, within this fair, to make any manner of arrest, attachment, summons, or execution; except it be done by the officers of this city thereunto assigned, upon pain that will befall thereof.

“ And that no person or persons whatsoever, within the limits or bounds of this fair, presume to break the lord’s-day, in selling, shewing, or offering to sale, or in buying or offering to buy, any commodities whatsoever; or in sitting, tippling, or drinking, in any tavern, inn, ale-house, tippling-house, or cook’s house, or in doing any other thing that may tend to the breach thereof, upon the pains and penalties contained in several acts of parliament, which will be severely inflicted upon the breakers thereof.

VOL. III.

Y

“ And

A. D.
1766.

“ And finally, that what persons soever find themselves grieved, injured, or wronged by any manner of person in this fair, that they come with their complaints before the stewards in this fair, assigned to hear and determine pleas ; and they will minister to all parties justice according to the laws of the land and the customs of this city.”

Chamber-
lain's court

The chamberlain also holds a court every morning, for inrolling and turning over apprentices ; to admit all persons duly qualified into the freedom of the city, and to decide all differences that arise between masters and apprentices.

Subordi-
nate go-
vernments.
Wards.

There are also two subordinate kinds of government in this city. One executed by the alderman, deputy, and common-councilmen, and their inferior officers, in each ward ; under which form are comprehended all the inhabitants, free or not free of the city. Every ward is therefore, like a little free state, and at the same time subject to the lord-mayor, as chief magistrate of the city. The housekeepers of each ward elect their representatives the common-council, who join in making by-laws, for the government of the city. The officers and servants of each ward manage the affairs belonging to it, without the assistance of the rest, and each has a court called the *ward-mote*, as has been already described, for the management of its own affairs. The other, by the master, wardens, and court of assistants, of the incorporate companies ; whose power reaches no further than over the members of their respective guilds or fraternities ; except that in them is in-
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Companies

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vested the power to chuse representatives in parliament for the city, and all those magistrates and officers elected by a common-hall: which companies are invested with distinct powers, according to the tenor of their respective charters.

A. D.
1766.

The city is divided at present into *twenty-six* WARDS: and *eighty-nine* COMPANIES.

The wards are *Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Bread-street, Bridge, Broad-street, Candlewick, Castle Baynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, Cordwainer, Cornhill, Cripplegate, Dowgate, Farringdon-within, Farringdon-without, Langborn, Lime-street, Portoken, Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry, Wallbrook*, and the ward of *Bridge-without*.

CH A P. II.

Of ALDERSGATE-WARD.

Aldersgate-ward takes its name from a city gate that lately stood about 30 yards south of *St. Botolph's* church, and is very extensive, at the north west corner of the city, and is divided into *Aldersgate* within and *Aldersgate* without, which consist of four precincts each, under one alderman, eight common-councilmen, of whom two are the alderman's deputies, eight constables, 14 inquest men, eight scavengers, and a beadle; exclusive of the officers belonging to the liberty of *St. Martin-le-Grand*; which contains 168 houses, 114 of which are in the parish of *St. Leonard*, *Foster-lane*, and 54 in the parish of *St. Ann* and

Aldersgate ward.

Its government.

Houses in
St. Martin's liberty

A. D.
1766.

St. Agnes; and are all out of the freedom of the city^a.

Bounds of
Aldersgate
ward.

This ward is bounded on the east by *Cripplegate-ward*, and on the west by *Farringdon-ward* within and without; and on the south by *Farringdon-ward* within. The north extremity terminates at the bars in *Pickax-street*, and other parts without the freedom beyond *Fann's-alley* on the east side, and at *Cartbusian-street* on the west side of *Pickax-street*.

Principal
streets.

The principal streets and lanes in this ward are, *Aldersgate-street*, *Pickax-street*, part of *Barbican*, *Jewin-street*, *Long-lane*, *Little Britain*, *Noble-street*, *Foster-lane*, *Maiden-lane*, *Staining-lane*, &c.

Aldersgate-street, which reaches from *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, on the scite of which stood the city gate, to the west end of *Barbican*, is a very broad street; but is more noted for the remains of its ancient grandeur, than for the modern taste of the buildings.

St. Botolph's
church.

At the S. W. corner of this street, where *Little Britain* terminates in the east, stands the parish church of *St. Botolph*, *Aldersgate*. The building is a plain brick edifice, with a tower supported on a kind of archwork, and crowned with an open turret, and its fane. It escaped the fire of *London* in 1666, but grew so ruinous, that the parishioners found it necessary to rebuild it, except the roof, in 1757; and is probably a *Saxon* foundation, being dedicated to a *Saxon* saint, who died in 680. It is now a curacy in the patronage of the dean

^a See page 36, 72 and 365, vol. i.

and

and chapter of *Westminster-abbey*, by virtue of a grant from queen *Elizabeth* in the second year of her reign, subject to the bishop of *London*, and under him to the archdeacon of *London*. But being a donative or curacy it is not taxed with first fruits and tenths. A. D. 1766.

About the middle of the west side of this street, London-house. are the remains of that once noble palace, that was the residence first of the marquis of *Dorchester*, and then of lord *Petre* : of whom it was purchased after the restoration for the city mansion of the bishop of *London* : and from that time is known by the name of *London-house* ; though it has been deserted many years by the bishops of that see : its beauty has been suffered to pass away, and its honourable apartments let out into tenements, and even for warehouses, and more unworthy uses. The same fate has befallen the fine mansion of the earls of *Westmoreland*, whose remains, a little to Westmoreland-house the south of *London-house*, though now also let out in tenements and to mechanic uses, inform us that it was once not only a capacious, but a beautiful building.

On the east side of *Aldersgate-street* is *Cook's-hall*, Cook's-hall. facing *Little Brittain*, more to be admired for its conveniency than elegance in building. It takes its name from the company of cooks, incorporated by charter from king *Edward IV.* in the year 1480, or 1481. They have two masters, Incorporation. two wardens, and 25 assistants, and are intitled to the livery of the city. But with this particularity in their charter, That every member of the company

A. D.
1766.

pany must be presented to the lord-mayor, before he can be admitted into the freedom. Their charter was exemplified and confirmed by queen *Elizabeth*, and again in the year 1615, by king *James I.* by the name of *cooks*, or *pastelars*, as in the original patent.

Shaftesbury-house.

A little more to the north, on the same side of the street, stands *Shaftesbury-house*, built with brick, and ornamented with stone in a most noble and elegant taste, performed by the celebrated *Inigo Jones*, for the residence of the earls of *Shaftesbury*. The front to the street is adorned with ionic pilasters. The door is arched, and has a balcony supported by scrolls, which opens into a small area, encompassed with buildings.

Lying-in hospital.

After the polite inhabitants abandoned their houses in this part of the metropolis, and it became a fashion to draw as near as possible to breathe the air of the court at *St. James's*, this beautiful palace was also let out for several mechanic uses, and was running very fast to decay, till the pious founders and promoters of that noble charity, established in it on the 30th of *March*, 1750, for the help and relief of married women at the time of their lying-in, has saved it from utter ruin; and restored it to some sort of beauty, as well as utility. It has been thoroughly repaired, and adapted to the uses of this charity: by which support and every necessary accommodation and assistance are furnished for married women in the last stage of their pregnancy, time of labour, and month of lying-in. It being well known that many

many unhappy women, together with their tender infants, have, for want of timely assistance of a man-widwife, in difficult and uncommon cases, either perished, or have been deprived of the use of their limbs, or otherwise impaired in their constitutions; so as to become useless to their families, and burdensome to the public.

A. D.
1766.

The means of support is by private benefactions and voluntary subscriptions. Which prevailed with the managers of the said charitable society to offer the following conditions to the public:

1. Such persons as subscribe five guineas per ann. are governors so long as they continue subscribers, and intitled to recommend two patients to be upon the books at one time.

2. Those who subscribe three guineas per ann. are governors so long as they continue their subscriptions, and intitled to recommend one patient at a time.

3. Those who subscribe twenty guineas are governors for life, with the privilege specified in the first article.

4. All noblemen and ladies are at liberty in all elections of officers, to vote by proxy signified in writing.

N. B. All lesser benefactions are thankfully received, And for the satisfaction of the public, that the women are well and properly taken care

A. D. 1766. of, ladies, though not governesses, are permitted to go into the wards at proper times ^b.

^b *Rules of the hospital.*

A general court of the governors is held four times a year; namely, in the months of *March, June, September, and December*, to receive the report of the quarterly committees, elect a new committee, and transact such other business as may then be laid before them.

House Committee.

A house committee is appointed at every general quarterly court, consisting of 12 governors; three of whom are a quorum. This committee meets every *Wednesday* morning at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said hospital, to receive and discharge patients, inspect the diet and provisions, order any furniture and conveniences that may from time to time be wanted, and examine into and regulate the conduct of all the servants and patients of the house. These committees are to make their reports to the general quarterly courts.

Servants.

A matron, who is a midwife, constantly resides in the hospital, and acts as such in all natural and easy labours.

A sufficient number of nurses and servants to take care of the patients, and do the common business of the house.

Also a beadle, who constantly resides at the hospital, to be ready to go on all messages on sudden emergencies, and summon the governors, &c.

Note, The servants of the house are forbid to take any fee or reward from the patients, on any pretence whatsoever, on pain of being discharged.

Qualification for admission

Married women, admitted into this hospital, must previously produce a certificate of their marriage from a lawful minister, or in case they cannot, then an affidavit of their being married, and the time when and place where, and also the settlement of the husbands, and by what means such settlement was gained. And no woman is to be taken into the house, who hath any contagious distemper.

More

More to the northward, between *Cherry-tree-court* and *Hare-court*, we meet with the remains of the noble seat of the duke of *Lauderdale*, now in the occupation of a tradesman.

A. D.
1766.

In *Barbican*, *Bridgewater-square*, a small and neat quadrangle, covered with plain, but handsome and convenient houses, with a grass-plat and gravel walks, shaded with lofty trees, and surrounded with iron rails, is the scite where once stood a large house fronting *Barbican*, and the garden of the earl of *Bridgewater*.

Bridge-
water-
square.

Carthusian street takes its name from the *Charter-house*, which was a convent of *Carthusian* monks before the reformation.

Carthusian
street.

Within *Aldersgate* is the parish church of *St. Anne*^c, situate on the north side of *St. Anne's-lane*, some call it *Pope's-lane*. Its foundation can't be traced higher than the year 1322. It has had the misfortune to be burnt down twice, viz. in the year 1548, and again in 1666. The present church was built about three years after, in a very plain manner. The windows in the body are few and large, cased with rustic. The tower is also plain, strengthened at the corners with rustic, with a turret and spire rising from the top. The advowson of this church was given by queen *Mary* to the bishops of *London*; in whose gift it continues: and the parish of *St. John Zachary*, whose church was burnt down in the fire of *London*, not being rebuilt, is now annexed unto it. Which both

St. Anne's
church.

^c Formerly called *St. Anne in the Willows*, which kind of trees grew much thereabouts,

A. D.
1766.

together have made the living worth 140 l. per ann. as rated in the king's books: and *St. John Zachary's* being in the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, the bishop and the dean and chapter present alternately to this united living. It is a rectory, and subject to the archdeacon.

Gold-
smith's-
hall.

More to the S. E. at the N. E. angle of *Foster-lane*, stands *Goldsmith's-hall*. This is a modern building, (the old hall, founded in 1407, by Sir *Drew Barentin*, being burnt down in 1666) very spacious but irregular, built with brick, and corners wrought in rustic of stone. The door is large, arched and ornamented with doric columns, which support a pediment of the arched kind, but open for a shield, in which are the arms of the company. Within there is a spacious hall and court room, and great conveniences, all well enlightened. In the hall are several good pictures, particularly those of Sir *Martin Bowers* and Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who both served the office of lord-mayor, and were free of, and great benefactors to, the company of *Goldsmiths*.

Company.

The *Goldsmiths* is a company of great antiquity; and was fined in 1180 by king *Henry II.* for setting up a guild without his special licence. They were not incorporated till the year 1327, for which they paid king *Edward III.* 10 marks. They again purchased of *Richard II.* a confirmation of that charter, for the sum of 20 marks. And in 1462, *Edward IV.* constituted the *Goldsmiths* a body politic and corporate, to have perpetual succession, and a common-seal. And they

were impowered to inspect, try, and regulate all gold and silver wares, not only in *London*, but in all other parts of the kingdom: and to punish offenders concerned in working adulterate gold and silver, and to make by-laws for their better government.

A. D.
1766.

It is not only a livery company, but one of the twelve principal companies in this city; whose governors are, a prime warden, three other wardens, and a numerous court of assistants.

At the corner of *Maiden-lane*, in *Foster-lane*, is the scite and church-yard of the abolished church of *St- John Zachary*, whose parish is united to *St. Anne's*. Adjoining to which there formerly stood the stately house of *Sir Richard Kennet*, on whose ruins is raised a handsome modern building for the *Union Fire Office of assurance for goods and merchandize from loss by fire*. St. John Zachary's church-yard.
Union fire-office.

This office was erected by a considerable number of persons, who mutually agreeing to insure one another's goods and merchandize from loss by fire by an amicable contribution, entered into a deed of settlement for that purpose, on the 16th of *February*, 1714-15, and had it inrolled in the high court of chancery on the 3d of *July* following. And this deed being signed by all persons desirous of becoming members, they are thereby admitted to an equal share in the profit and loss, in proportion to their respective policies. They insure for all merchants, traders, housekeepers, and others, in the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and within 10 miles round, merchandize, goods,

A. D.
1766.

goods, wares, utensils in trade, household furniture, and wearing apparel, (but neither plate, pictures, glass, nor china, out of trade; nor ready money, jewels, books of account, tallies, writings, barns, ricks and stacks of corn, hay, straw, nor horses) for seven years, or less if required.

This office is under the management of 24 directors, elected by a majority of the members out of their own body, by ballot, at a general meeting, in the month of *September*: at which time the eldest eight of the 24 go out, and eight others are elected in their stead, in a way of constant rotation. These directors appoint all the officers, and meet every *Wednesday* in the afternoon, between the hours of three and seven, to dispatch business: and in *March* to ascertain the dividends and contributions for the preceding year. The directors also chuse out of their own body, by ballot, a treasurer, and two assistant treasurers: also six trustees, three of whom sign all policies: and five auditors to examine and pass the accounts. There are also porters, watermen, &c. provided by the office, who are commonly called firemen, because it is their duty to attend all fires, and to assist in putting out the fire and moving of goods; and they are distinguished by the livery and badge of the society.

St. Mary
Stainings.

Proceeding to the northward, and at the E. end of *Staining lane*, is the scite and church yard of *St. Mary Staining's* parish church, burnt down in 1666, which parish is since united with *St. Michael's*, in *Wood-street*.

Clofe adjoining, on the weft fide of *Staining* church yard, ftands a fpacious hall, facing *Noble-ftreet*, built by the *Scriveners*, an ancient fraternity, denominated *The writers of the court letter of the city of London*; but not incorporated till the year 1616, when king *James I.* granted them his letters patent by the name and ftile of *The mafter, wardens, and affiftants of the fociety of writers of the city of LONDON*; and this company is now governed by a mafter, two wardens, and 24 affiftants; and enjoy the livery. But being reduced to low circumftances, they fold their hall to the company of *coach-makers*; who now enjoy it, and from whom it takes its prefent name of *Coach-maker's-hall*.

A. D.
1766.Coachma-
ker's-hall.Scrivener's
company.

The coach-makers were incorporated in 1677, by the name and ftile of *The mafter, wardens, affiftants, and commonalty, of the company of coach and coach-harnefs makers of LONDON*; and the company is now governed by a mafter, three wardens, and 23 affiftants. They are a livery company alfo. But if it be obferved that they are in no better circumftances than to be obliged to let out their hall, to the *Loriner's* company, and for a meeting-houfe on *Sundays*, and for lefs laudable ufes on week days, it can't be thought that they are in much better circumftances, than the parties from whom they purchafed the hall.

Coachma-
ker's com-
pany.

At the N. E. corner of *Noble-ftreet*, we find the fcite and church-yard of *St. Olave's, Silver-ftreet*, which was burnt down in 1666, and after that

St. Olave's
church-
yard.

A. D. 1766. that annexed unto *St. Alban's* church, in *Wood-street*.

Liberty of
St. Martin-
le-grand.

The liberty of *St. Martin's-le-grand*, comprehendeth no more than that part of the street which runs from *Blowbladder-street* on the south to *Bell-court*, near *St. Ann's-lane* on the east side: the remaining part of *St. Martin's-le-grand-street*, to the place where *Aldersgate* did once stand, is in the freedom of the city.

This *St. Martin's-le-grand*, as already shewn in this history ^a, was a religious foundation, endowed with extraordinary privileges granted by our monarchs.

Its privi-
leges.

William the Conqueror exempted that monastery from all episcopal and other ecclesiastical visitation, and also exempted all its possessions from all legal jurisdiction; and granted thereunto the most ample liberties and customs enjoyed by any other churches within the kingdom of *England*: which charter concludes with this remarkable clause, That whosoever shall presume to alter any thing hereby granted, let him perish with *Judas* the traitor.

King *Henry* III. confirmed this charter, and granted the dean of this monastery and church more ample privileges. This was again confirmed by *Edward* III. with an additional privilege, that no inhabitant within this jurisdiction should be sued out of their own court, except before the king or his chief justice. King *Henry* III. and

^a See page 36 and 72, vol. i.

Edward

Edward I. and king *Henry VI.* confirmed the foregoing charters: but this last mentioned king established certain articles concerning its sanctuary, in cases of debt, felony, and treason. By which articles or regulations it appears that *St. Martin's* was at that time a sanctuary for great disorders, and a shelter for the loosest sort of people, rogues, ruffians, thieves, felons, and murderers; and that every excess of vice and irreligion, fraud, oppression, and breach of the laws, were exercised within its liberty.

A. D.
1766.

It is remarkable that by the charter of king *Edward III.* it was ordained, that all inquisitions to be taken by the justices, and other the ministers of the men of the city of *London*, should be taken at *Great St. Martin's*, in *London*, and not elsewhere; except inquisitions to be taken in circuits in the tower of *London*, and for the goal delivery of *Newgate*. But King *Henry VIII.* in the year 1519, revoked that charter, and removed the sessions of the peace from *St. Martin's* to *Guildhall*.

It is further remarkable and ought to be observed, That there is no foundation in any of the said charters of privileges and customs, granted to the said monastery of *St. Martin*, which in any wise intitled the fugitives that took sanctuary there to a right of following any trade within that jurisdiction to the prejudice of the freedom of *London*. All the privileges of religious houses before the reformation, were as they now are in popish countries, granted to serve God in acts of devotion,

Remarks
thereon.

A. D.
1766.

tion, and on a religious account *only*: and though that monastery and its appendages enjoyed and was justly intitled to the privileges and customs granted by the said charters, it must be also noted, That all those charters expressly declare that *St. Martin's the Great* was within the city of *London*; meaning, that in every thing relating to the civil government and trades exercised within that ecclesiastical jurisdiction, they were still subject to the civil power and laws of the corporation of the city of *London*; the sanctuary excepted. Therefore we find that the sheriffs officers for *London* arrest for debt within the liberty of *St. Martin's-le grand*. And it was moved in bar of sentence against *William Hall*, who, in the mayoralty of alderman *Winterbottom*, was tried for a robbery committed within the liberty of *St. Martin's*, that he had been found guilty by a *Middlesex* jury, who could not take cognizance in a cause arising within the city of *London*. And further, the sheriff of *London* summoned the dean, and obliged him to remove a solar that stood against his church, and was an annoyance to the public.

This church was anciently in the donation of the king, as appears by an inquisition taken at the *Tower* in the reign of king *Edward II*.

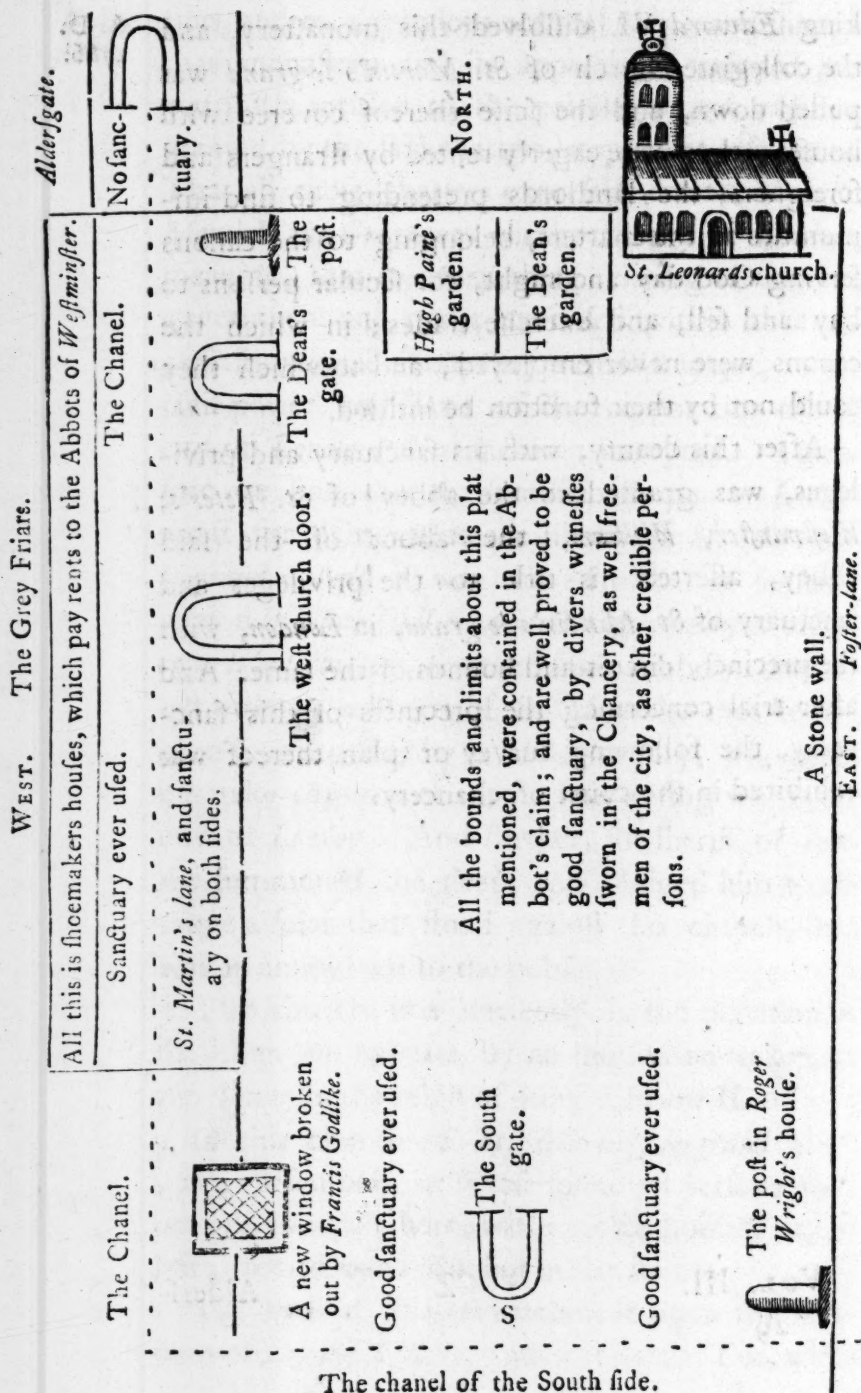
In this church of *St. Martin's-le-grand* there was a curfeu bell, at whose sound all persons were obliged to repair home to their own houses, or, at least, not to wander about in the streets.

The evil of this encroachment upon the freedom of *London* is of very ancient date. For, when king

king *Edward VI.* dissolved this monastery, and the collegiate church of *St. Martin's-le-grand* was pulled down, and the scite thereof covered with houses; they were eagerly rented by strangers and foreigners, the landlords pretending to find immunities in the charters, belonging to the canons serving God day and night, for secular persons to buy and sell, and exercise trades; in which the canons were never employed; and to which they could not by their function be intitled.

A. D.
1766.

After this deanry, with its sanctuary and privileges, was granted to the abbey of *St. Peter's, Westminster*, *William*, the abbot of the said abbey, asserted his title to the privileges and sanctuary of *St. Martin's-le-grand*, in *London*, with the precinct, circuit and bounds of the same. And after trial concerning the precincts of this sanctuary, the following survey or plan thereof was exhibited in the court of chancery.



And

And though the abbot of *Westminster* had no better foundation for claiming a right to privilege non-freemen to follow their trades and occupations within this liberty, we find that the church of *St. Peter's, Westminster*, have maintained their claim from time to time. In consequence whereof many foreign tradesmen and artificers planted themselves in this spot in the year 1585, amongst whom Mr. *Strype*, in his edition of *Stow*, numbers *John James* and *Anthony Emerick*, subjects of *Philip*, king of *Spain*, and reported by my author to have been the first silk-twisters, or silk-throwsters in *London*, and to have brought that trade into *England*.

A. D.
1766.

At this time this liberty is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of *St. Peter's, Westminster*; who maintain their right to the claim of those privileges above-mentioned: and the liberty of *St. Martin-le-grand* is governed, and votes for parliament men, as a part of the city of *Westminster*. And it is notorious, That the chamberlain of *London* gives no molestation to, or presumes to hinder, or call in question, any person not free that follows a trade within the said liberty.

We will now take our departure from the ward of *Aldersgate* by the way of *Northumberland-house*, which stood on the west side of *St. Martin's-street*, in the parish of *St. Anne*, and almost at *Aldersgate*, built by *Henry Percy*. But it falling to the crown, king *Henry IV.* gave it to his wife, queen *Jane*, from which time it was called the queen's wardrobe.

A. D.
1766.

C H A P. III.

Of ALD-GATE-WARD.

Its name.
Antiquity
of the gate.Pulled
down.

Preserved:

Govern-
ment of the
ward.

Precincts.

THE ward of *Aldgate* takes its name also from a gate, which was of great antiquity, mentioned in king *Edgar's* charter to the knights of the *Knighthood*-guild, about the year 967, and was probably of a much more ancient foundation: for it was the gate through which the *Roman* vicinal way led to the ferry at *Old-ford*. It has been lately pulled down by parliamentary authority, at the petition of the corporation. *Ebenezer Mussel*, late of *Bethnal-green*, Esq; deceased, so highly admired the east front of this gate, on which the surveyor had originally caused two *Roman* coins to be placed, cut in stone, which he found in digging its foundation in 1606, that he purchased the same, and had it put up and preserved in its right form and appearance in the fore front of his own house, towards the west, at the N. E. corner of *Bethnal-green*, where it now stands. This gate stood in the centre of the high street, between the S. E. corner of *Shoe-maker-row* and the N. E. corner of *Poor Jewry-lane*.

This ward has an alderman, six common-councilmen, six constables, 20 inquest men, seven scavengers, and a beadle: besides the officers belonging to *St. James, Duke's-place*.

There are seven precincts in this ward.

The

The ward of *Aldgate* is bounded on the east by the city wall, which divides it from *Portoken-ward*; on the north by *Bishopsgate-ward*; on the west by *Lime-street* and *Langborn-wards*; and on the south by *Tower-street-ward*. Which contains the following principal streets: *High-street*, *Leadenball-street*, as far as *Lime-street*. *Fenchurch-street*, as far as *Fishmongers-alley*, inclusive: *Poor Jewry-lane* and *Crutched-friars*, as far as *Seething-lane*: *Shoemaker-row* and *Bevis-marks*, to *Camomile-street*: *St. Mary Axe* and *Lime-street*, as far as *Cullum-street*.

In the survey of this ward, we shall begin at the scite of *Aldgate*, where *High-street* begins, and takes its course westward, as far as the stone-pump between *Leadenball-street* and *Fenchurch-street*. From this street close to the N. E. corner branches out *Shoemaker-row*, and thence, more to the north, runs *Bevis-marks*. The east side of *Shoemaker-row* stands against the city wall; the houses are very old and mean. On the west side is the synagogue of the *Dutch Jews*, as they are commonly called, with whom the *Jews* from all the northern regions communicate, who are a distinct sect from the *Portuguese*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, &c. *Jews*. This synagogue is just now enlarged with an addition of building in brick, that makes it as large again as it was before; and has approached so near to the church of *St. James's*, *Duke's Place*, that the congregations may be heard from each other. Near the S. E. corner of *Bevis-marks*, between *Heneage-*

A. D. 1766. *lane and Bury-street*^a, stands the *Portugueze Jews* synagogue, an handsome, large, and commodious brick building; which is supported and frequented only by the sect of the *Pharisees*: and in *Little Bury-street*, is an independant meeting.

Poor Jewry lane. On the south side of the *High-street*, and close to the scite of the gate pulled down, runs down *Poor Jewry-lane*. In which is a presbyterian meeting-house. In *Crutched-friars* we meet with better and more remarkable buildings: at the N. W. corner is a large pile of warehouses built by the *East India* company, which open away quite from *Crutched-friars* to *Fenchurch-street*. Facing those warehouses is a new opening or street that leads into the *Minories*, now building. Adjoining to this new street is *Gold-square* and *Woodroff-lane*, which carries away to *Tower-hill*.

Woodroff-lane. *Aldgate-ward* terminates at about two thirds on the east side of *Woodroff-lane*; on the west side it takes in both that and *River-street*, *Colchester-street*, and *Draper's-alley*, so called from certain almshouses, 14 in number, founded and left in trust to the *Draper's* company by Sir *John Milbourn*,

Milburn's
almshouses

^a These names of *Bevis*, *Bury*, and *Heneage*, are derived from a mansion house, which anciently stood upon, and, with courts and gardens, took up the whole scite of *Heneage* and *Bury street*, and belonged to the abbots of *Bury*, in *Suffolk*. From whence the street, in which it stood, was called *Buries-marks*, now corruptly *Bevis-marks*. And after the dissolution of the abbey of *Bury*, this mansion being granted to Sir *Thomas Heneage*, it was pulled down, and two streets were built upon the scite thereof, and called *Bury-street* and *Heneage-street*.

A. D.
1766.

lord-mayor of *London* in 1521, for 13 poor people, householders, either married or unmarried, free of the *Draper's* company, old men and their wives, with an appointment of 2s. 4d. per month: and in case there should not be found so many poor householders in the *Draper's* company, as would receive the said alms, then there should be named, to supply the same number of almsmen, other householders of the parish of *St. Edmund*, in *Lombard-street*, and *St. Bartholomew the Little*, to receive the said alms. It was also provided and directed by the said founder, that these poor people to be elected, should be of sober and honest conversation, and not detected of any open crime; and that after their admission they should be constant and abiding upon the same, and not to keep any common selling of ale, beer, or wine, or any other thing concerning tippling, or any petty oistrey; with an obligation also that the said alms-men should daily come into the church of the *Crossed-friars*, place themselves near the founder's tomb, and abide and continue there till service was ended. Over the gate of these houses, towards the street, is the figure of the assumption of the virgin *Mary*, supported by six angels in a cloud of glory, with this inscription, *Ad laudem dei et gloriosæ virginis MARIE, hoc opus erexit dominus JOANNES MILEBURN, miles et alderman. hujus civitatis*; A. D. 1535. The appointment for the poor of these houses was augmented by Sir *Richard Champion*, with the addition of 19l. 14s. per ann. more.

A. D.
1766.
Navy office

Proceeding westward to *Crutched-friars*, we come to the *Navy-office*, situate at the extremity of *Aldgate-ward*, and at the north-east corner of *Seething-lane*, on the scite of the dissolved monastery of *Crossed-friars*, so called from being dedicated to the *holy cross*: which church and convent took up all the ground eastward, as far as the alms-houses founded by Sir *John Milbourn*. It is a very plain building, but extremely convenient for the department to which it is appointed. All affairs relating to the royal navy are managed here, by commissioners under the lords of the admiralty. The apartment in which the business of the office is done by the commissioners, and the clerks books are kept, is detached from all others, in which some of the commissioners and other officers reside, as a precaution against accidents by fire.

Here is a treasurer, with an appointment of 2000l. per ann. and 800l. for his instruments. Seven commissioners, at 500l. per ann. each, who have their different departments in the management of the business of the office: viz. one is comptroller of the navy; two others are joint surveyors; another is clerk of the acts, viz. to record contracts, bills, &c. a fifth is comptroller of the treasurer's accounts; a sixth is comptroller of the victualling accounts; and the seventh is comptroller of the store-keeper's accounts. There are also three extra-commissioners, who have 500l. each per ann. and 80l. each for house rent. And there is a commissioner at *Gibraltar*, with 1000l. per ann. and several officers, with considerable salaries,

laries, under him: a commissioner at *Cbatbam*, another at *Portsmouth*, and another at *Plymouth-yard*, with 500l. per ann. each. *Deptford* and *Woolwich-yards* are under the immediate inspection of the navy board; and *Sbeernefs-yard* under the commissioner at *Cbatbam*. And the principal of these officers hold their places, not by the precarious tenure of ministerial pleasure, but by patent under the great seal.

A. D.
1766.

From *Aldgate*, more to the west, and on the north side, including all the ground as far as six doors west of *Creed-lane*, there stood anciently the priory of *Holy Trinity*, founded by queen *Maud*, wife to king *Henry I.* for canons regular of the order of *St. Augustin*, with great endowments; amongst which the said king granted the port of *Aldgate*, and the soke thereunto belonging, &c. and a privilege to inclose the wall along *London-wall*, and to stop the passage, (now *Shoemaker-row*) and enlarge the priory to the very wall of the city, trending northward from *Aldgate*. And, in order to establish this foundation, the four parishes of *St. Mary Magdalen*, *St. Michael*, *St. Catharine*, and the *Blessed Trinity*, were united in the one parish of the priory of the *Holy Trinity*, called *Christ church*.

This priory, in front, covered 300 feet of ground and upwards, in the parish of *St. Catherine*, towards *Aldgate*, near the parochial chapel or church of *St. Michael*, whose remains are still to be seen, under the house facing the pump, between *Leadenball-street* and *Fenchurch street*, at the S. E. corner

A. D.
1766,

corner of *Leadenball-street*; which remains I measured and found to be 30 feet from N. to S. and 16 feet from S. to W. with a *Gothic* arched roof, supported by two handsome pillars, and the walls built with square bricks, chalk and stone, in the manner as may be seen in the ruins of *Rocheſter Caſtle* ^b. This priory, in proceſs of time, became a very large church, and not only ſurpaſſed all others in *London* and *Middleſex*, but the prior thereof was an alderman of *Portſoken-ward*. And theſe priors rode among the aldermen of *London* in the ſame livery, only the prior's habit was in ſhape of a ſpiritual perſon: as *Stow* writes, he himſelf ſaw in his childhood. At which time, he adds, the prior-alderman kept a bountiful houſe, both for rich and poor, and both within and without the gates, to all comers, according to their condition.

Diſſolved.

This priory was diſſolved by king *Henry VIII.* in 1531, and his majeſty gave the houſe, church,

^b Which varying from Mr. *Stripe's* account and ſurvey thereof, I ſhall tranſcribe it. “ This handsome *Gothic* ſtructure, ſays he, in 1720, which is ſituate N. and S. is 46 feet in length, running under three houſes, 17 in breadth, and from the floor to the vertex of the arch, 11 feet 11 inches in height.” But as the capitals of the pillars at preſent appear only about four feet above the floor, I take the altitude of the arches at firſt to have been 18 feet. This church, by two handsome interſected pillars, which ſupport three beautiful ſtone arches, is divided into two iſles, the entry into which was by a door in the eaſt ſide, in which ſide, and at the end, were ſome ſmall windows: and adjoining to the church, on the N. W. are the remains of a ſquare ſtone building; which probably was the baſis of the ſteeple or bell-tower, built about the time of the conqueſt.

and

A. D.
1766.

and scite thereof unto Sir *Thomas Audley*, who sold the bells, four to the parish of *Stepney*, and five to the parishioners of *Coleman-street*. As for the church, he pulled it down, and converted the said priory into a noble mansion, in which he resided when he was lord chancellor, and died there in 1544. Whose only daughter being married to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, the estate descended to his grace, and was thence forwards called ^{and Duke's} known by the name of the *Duke's Place*; and so continues to this day; though there's nothing to be found on that great tract of ground to give us any idea of its grandeur, except the arch of the gate way at the S. W. end of the premises, almost facing the N. end of *Creed-lane*. But that duke of *Norfolk* losing his head on *Tower-hill*, for on *June 2, 15 Eliz.* this city mansion descended to *Tho. Howard*, earl of *Suffolk*, eldest son to the said duke, by *Audley's* daughter; who by indenture of bargain and sale, dated 21 *July, 34 Elizabeth*, sold the same to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*, to have and to hold to them and their successors, in as large and ample a manner as the said earl, or lord *Audley*, or the king, or the prior and convent, or their predecessors, at any time before the dissolution of the said priory, or any other time, had, used, or enjoyed the same, by virtue of any grant, privilege, prescription, law, custom, or any other ways or means whatsoever.

Before this dissolution of the priory of *Holy Trinity*, the inhabitants within its boundaries, that had

A. D.
1766.

St. James's
church.

had been deprived of their parish churches, to make way for that religious foundation, finding it very inconvenient to be confined to the conventual church, petitioned and obtained leave, under certain conditions and restrictions, to build a chapel in the church-yard of the said priory, for their own conveniency, which escaping the fate of the religious houses at the dissolution of the priory, became the only place, after the conventual church was pulled down, for the inhabitants within that district to repair to for divine service. But this in time creating some dislike; the inhabitants of *Duke's Place* were desirous to raise a sufficient parish church for themselves, on the ground within their own precinct, and applied to the archbishop of *Canterbury* for his assistance in so good a work; who having obtained the king's warrant, under the broad seal, for proceeding in their pious intention, prevailed with the lord-mayor, the court of aldermen, and common-council, to build them a church of the stones of the conventual church, which still remained upon the premises; which was completed, consecrated, and dedicated to *St. James*, on the 2d of *January*, 1622. By which means the impropriation is in the lord-mayor and court of aldermen; the value no more than 13l. per ann. paid out of the chamber of *London*, besides perquisites, which, *Newcourt* says, make up in tythes only, 73l. 6s. 8d. and 6l. 13s. 4d. in casualties. This parish is a precinct within itself, distinct from the ward of *Aldgate*, under a minister, two church wardens, an overseer, two

constables, two headboroughs, a scavenger, and 15 jurymen. It begins south at *Aldgate*, and extends northward to *Bevis-marks*, taking in all the streets, alleys, courts, &c. within that compass; the parish of *St. Catherine-cree church* and *St. Mary Ax* bounding it on the W.

A. D.
1766.

St. Catherine-cree church stands in *Leadenball-street*, at the S. E. angle of *Cree-church-lane*, dedicated to *St. Catherine*, an *Egyptian* virgin, and distinguished from other churches of the same name, by the addition of *Cree* or *Christ*, from its vicinity to the conventual church of the *Holy Trinity*, which was originally called *Christ's church*.

St. Catherine-cree church.

The king, in his grant of the priory of *Holy Trinity* to Sir *Thomas Audley*, afterwards lord *Audley*, gave this church also to Sir *Thomas*; the prior and canons of *Christ church* having been originally and always patrons thereof. Which, lord *Audley*, by his last will, dated 19th of *April*, 1544, gave to the master and fellows of *Magdalen college*, in *Cambridge*, and their successors, whom he enjoined to serve the cure for ever; who leased out the impropriation to the parishioners for 90 years: but a dispute arising between the college and the parish at the expiration of the said lease, in 1725, about a renewal, a lease was granted to *Jerome Knapp*, haberdasher of *London*; and in order to settle the difference, it was agreed, that 150l. per ann. should be raised by the parishioners in lieu of tythes, &c. out of which the officiating curate should be paid 50l. per ann. for the first ten years, besides surplice fees, &c. and after the

A. D.
1766.

the expiration of that term of years, 70l. per ann. besides surplice fees, &c. and this agreement was confirmed by act of parliament in May, 1727.

The original foundation of this church is not recorded: but its antiquity may be collected from its priority to the conventual church of *Holy Trinity, Christ church*, in which foundation this church of *St. Catherine*, and *St. Michael's*, and *St. Mary Magdalen's*, and the *Blessed Trinity*, were swallowed up.

Another church, with the addition of *Christ or Cree*, was afterwards founded within the churchyard of the said priory, to be supplied by one of the canons, and removeable at the pleasure of the prior. Which church was so buried by the frequent raising of the pavement in the *High street*, now commonly called *Leadenhall-street*, that, in Mr. *Stow's* time, they were obliged to descend into it by seven steps, and otherwise appeared very old and much decayed, except the bell-tower or steeple, which had been rebuilt in the year 1504, at the expence of Sir *John Percival*.

Present
church.

The present church, built of stone, in a mixed *Gothic* stile, with battlements on the top, and a square tower with battlements, and a square turret, crowned with a dome, and finished with a weathercock at the summit, was erected in the year of our Lord 1630, and consecrated by Dr. *William Laud*, then bishop of *London*, in such a superstitious manner^a, that it afterwards became

^a See the form of consecration in *Rusworth's* collections, part ii. vol. i. page 77. or in *Wellwood's Memoirs*.

a charge

a charge against him upon his trial before the house of lords.

A. D.
1766.

In building this church they took in a cloister, which stood on the backside of the old church, of seven feet and more in breadth: and at the west end of this new church, on the south side, stands a pillar of the old church, as it stood, and was there erected: which pillar being eighteen feet high from the basis or foot to the chapter or head, upon which the old arch was raised, and not above two feet appearing now above the floor of the present church, shews that the floor of this church is raised fifteen feet above that of the old. A plain proof how much the streets of *London* have been raised. It escaped the fire in 1666.

This parish-church, being a donative, pays neither first-fruits nor tenths. Here is a select vestry, consisting of the church-wardens and those who have served or fined for that office. The officers are two church-wardens, four overseers, two sidemen, and an uncertain number of auditors of accounts.

Facing this church, on the south side of the *High-street* but behind houses, stands *Bricklayer's hall*; and, though the entrance to it is through a narrow passage under the front houses, it is a handsome and convenient building, adapted for transacting the affairs of the company of tylers and bricklayers, who were incorporated in the 10th of *Elizabeth*, on the 3d of *August*, 1568, by the stile and title of *The master and keeper and wardens of the Company. society of the freemen of the mystery or art of tylers and brick-*

A. D.
1766.

bricklayers of LONDON. It is a livery company, and governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Sugarloaf-
court.

A little more westward is *Sugar-loaf-court*, which now is a thoroughfare into *Fenchurch-buildings*, a handsome new street, raised out of an old house and gardens, that laid on the south side of *Sugar-loaf-court*. Adjoining to the west of this court have been built, within these few years, a large pile of warehouses, with brick, for the service of the *East-India* company, upon the ground where formerly stood the *African company's house*, which run backward quite into *Billiter-lane*.

India
warehouses

St. An-
drew's Un-
dershaft.

St. Andrew's Undershaft is a parochial church and rectory in the gift of the bishop of *London*, situate at the S. E. corner of the street called *St. Mary-ax*, and at the west extremity of *Aldgate-ward* on the north side of *Leadenhall-street*. The original foundation of this church was in 1362, and obtained the name of *Undershaft* from the *May-pole*, which was higher than the church-steeple, and was erected annually, and with great ceremony, in the middle of the street facing its south entrance, by the citizens of *London* on *May-day*, till their licentiousness brought upon them the justice of the nation to punish the rioters, and put an end to that ancient, and in itself innocent, custom^a.

The ancient church fell to decay, and the parishioners began to build the present church in or

^a See Vol. I. p. 456, 457, &c.

soon after the year 1520. For the whole north side of the great middle isle, both of the body and choir, was built by *Stephen Jennings*, merchant-taylor, and some time lord-mayor of *London*; as appears by his arms carved over every pillar: as was the north isle also, which he roofed with timber and ceiled: also the whole south side of the church was glazed, and the pews in the south chapel were made at his cost. But this generous benefactor to the parish died in the year 1524, and the work went on so heavily after his decease, that it was not finished till the year 1532, in a plain *Gothic* stile, with a well-enlightened body, and a square tower terminated with battlements, and pinnacles at the corners; within which rises a turret, that contains the bell: and it had the good fortune to escape the fire of *London* in 1666.

A. D.
1766.

After the dissolution of the priory of *St. Helen* St. Mary in *Bishopsgate-street*, the church of *St. Mary-axe*, or at Axe. *at-axe*, being an appendage to the said priory, fell to the crown. This church was dedicated not only to *St. Mary* but to *St. Ursula* and her 11000 virgins, and obtained the common appellation *at-axe* from the sign of an *axe* which hung over against the east end of the church: though some writers call it *St. Mary Papillar* or *Pelliper*, from a piece of ground on the north side of it, belonging to the skinner's company, on the west side of *St. Mary-axe-street*, so called (as at this day) from this church. This church for some time remained in the crown: King *Edward VI.* presented to it in 1549: Queen *Elizabeth*, in the

A. D.
1766.

fourth year of her reign, granted the right of patronage thereof to the bishop of *London* for ever: and immediately, upon this grant from the crown, it became united to the church of *St. Andrew Under-shaft*. The church of *St. Mary-axe* stood on the west side of *St. Mary-axe-street* in *Lime-street* ward; and, for some time after its union with *St. Andrews*, it was converted to prophane^b uses till the year 1634, when the parishioners, having built a room over the lower part of the said church, obtained from bishop *Juxton* a confirmation, that the said lower part should be a burial-place for the parishioners, and the room over it, on the upper part, should be a grammar-school, the master whereof to be chosen by the rector, churchwardens, and parishioners, in order to be licensed by the bishop, to teach four poor children of the parish *gratis*, only for the use of the school, without any endowment.

From the time of the union of the said parishes, the bishop of *London*, for the time being, has successively, as the said church of *St. Andrew* has happened to be void, collated to it with the church of *St. Mary at axe* thereunto annexed. Besides, Queen *Elizabeth*, at the time she granted the patronage of *St. Mary at axe* to the bishop of *London*, did also grant the church-yard for burying the dead, and all the houses, buildings, rents, &c. belonging to the said church of *St. Mary*,

^b According to *Newcourt* and the *Magna Britannia*: but others write that it was lett to a merchant, and only used as warehouses.

to the rector and churchwardens of the said parish of *St. Andrew* and their successors for ever, to the use, sustaining, and reparation of the said church of *St. Andrew*. A. D. 1766,

The value of this living is commonly rated at 250 l. *per annum*. The parish-officers are two churchwardens and four overseers of the poor: and the vestry is general. Value of both.

In this church, at the north side of the altar, was buried the laborious and excellent *London* antiquary, JOHN STOW, under a beautiful monument against the wall, in a sitting studious posture, with these labels over his head: *Aut scribenda agere — Aut legenda scribere*. And with the following inscription:

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

Monument
of John
Stow.

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat Joannes Stowe, civis Londinensis, qui in antiquis monumentis eruendis accuratissima diligentia usus, Angliæ annales, et civitatis Londini synopsis bene de sua, bene de postera ætate meritis luculenter scripsit, vitæque studio, pie, et probe, decurso, obiit, ætatis anno 80, die 5 Aprilis 1605.

Elizabetha conjux, ut perpetuam sui amoris testimonium dolens P.

At the north-east corner of *St. Mary-axe-street* stands a small, neat, convenient hall, belonging to the company of *Fletchers* or *arrow-makers*, from the French word *Flèche* an arrow, which, no doubt, was a flourishing trade before the use of fire-arms superseded the practice of fighting with bows and arrows: but now there remains little more than

A. D.
1766.
Company.

the name of fletchers, this fraternity, at this time, consisting almost entirely of people of other trades, who, though they have no charter, seem to be as firmly established, by very ancient prescription, as those who are incorporated by letters patent; and they enjoy also the privilege of the livery. The government is in two wardens, ten assistants, and the livermen. It is numbered the 39th company in the city of *London*.

Ironmon-
ger's hall.

In *Fenchurch-street*, and near the extremity of this ward, on the north side thereof, we come to a very noble modern building, erected in the year 1748, by the *Ironmongers*, for transacting their affairs as a body corporate, and from that company called *Ironmongers hall*. The beautiful front thereof is entirely of stone; the lower story is wrought in rustic; the center part of the building projects a little, and in this part is a large arched entrance and two windows, with two others on each side. The superstructure over this rustic story has a light rustic at the corners, to keep up a correspondence with the rest of the building; but the part which projects in this story is ornamented with four *Ionic* pilasters coupled, but with a large inter-columniation; and with a very noble *Venetian* window in the center, and a circular window over it. In each space between the pilasters is a smaller window with an angular pediment, over each of which are circular windows: but the side parts have arched windows, with square ones over them. The central part is crowned with a pediment supported by these pilasters: and in its plane are carved the

arms of the company and handsome decorations, in
relievo. The rest of the front is terminated by a
balustrade crowned with vases.

A. D.
1766.

This company was incorporated by charter from Company.
King *Edward IV.* in the year 1464, and is the
tenth of the twelve principal companies in this city.
It was incorporated by the stile and name of *The
master and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the
art or mystery of Ironmongers of London.* And, by
virtue of the said charter, the government of this
fraternity is now in a master, two wardens, and
a court of assistants, which consists of the whole
livery, and represent the commonalty or whole
freedom.

This company enjoys very great estates both in
their own right and in trust from several donors,
by whose will they pay yearly near 1800*l.* in cha-
rities; besides the interest or profits of 26000*l.*
left to them by Mr. *Thomas Betton*, a *Turky* mer-
chant, in the year 1724, under the special trust
of employing one moiety of the said profits per-
petually in the redemption of *British* captives from
Moorish slavery, and the other moiety to be equal-
ly distributed between the poor of the company
of *Ironmongers* and the several charity-schools with-
in the bills of mortality.

Great cha-
rities.

More to the eastward, on the south side of the
way, and about 100 feet from *Mark-lane*^c, is a

London-
street.

^c At the north east corner of this lane was the manor of
Blanch-Appleton, belonging to Sir *Thomas Roos*, of *Hemlake*,
Knt. On which manor basket-makers, wire-drawers, and fo-
reigners, were allowed to have shops, and no where else in
this city or suburbs. See *Magna Britannia*, Vol. III. p. 61.

A. D.
1766.

new well-built street, called *London-street*, because built upon that spot of ground where the *London-tavern*, and the first house of that kind, once stood. There are two passages out of it; one into *Mark-lane*, the other into *Hart-street*.

St. Catharine's Coleman.

About 150 yards more to the east stands the parish church of *St. Catharine Coleman*, at the corner of *Magpie-alley*, and behind the houses that front *Fenchurch-street*. It is a rectory of ancient foundation: for we read of one *John de Hertford*, who was rector of this church, and resigned it, on the 6th of *October*, 1346^d, to *Richard de Wardona*, in the reign of King *Edward III*. It was dedicated to *St. Catharine*, a virgin of *Alexandria*, and celebrated for her great knowledge in philosophy, and as being a martyr for the *Christian* faith: and this church received the addition of *Coleman* from a great yard or garden, called in those days *Coleman-baw*, in the parish of the *Trinity*, afterwards *Christ-church*, according to *Stowe*. The old church was substantially repaired, and a fourth isle was added, in 1489, by Sir *William White*, lord-mayor of *London*; which church escaped the fire of *London* in 1666, and, with the aid of several more repairs, stood, but was much buried by the raising of the street, till the year 1734, when it was pulled down, and the present church was erected at the charge of the parish, under the sanction of an act of parliament, 12 *Geo. II*. whereby, and by another act,

^d The authors of *Magna Britannia antiqua & nova* refer us up to the year of our Lord 1182, in the reign of *Richard I*. for this church's foundation.

passed

passed for the same purpose, 15 Geo. II. the parishioners were enabled to raise money by annuities at the rate of 8l. *per cent. per annum*, and to rate the inhabitants to pay the said annuities.

A. D.
1766.

The present church has a lofty body, well lightened with two rows of windows: the steeple is a plain tower, crowned with battlements: and care has been taken to raise the floor so much above the level of the street, that you ascend by several steps into the church from the church-yard, so as to leave no room to expect this edifice will ever fall under the like disadvantage of being buried by the adjacent ground, as the old church was.

In old time this church was in the patronage of the dean of *St. Martin-le-grand, London*, and so continued till that religious house, with its appurtenances, was annexed to the abbey of *Westminster*: at whose dissolution it fell to the crown, and the advowson was given by Queen *Mary*, on the 3d of *March*, in the first year of her reign, to the bishop of *London* and his successors in that see for ever. In this parish is a select vestry, which consists of those who have served the office of churchwarden. The officers are two churchwardens, who are also collectors for the poor.

Behind this church, in *Magpie-alley*, adjoining to the south side of *St. Catharine Coleman's* church-yard, there is a *Jew's* synagogue, supported by the congregation of *Portuguese Jews*.

Portuguese
Jews syna-
gogue.

Facing this church is the new street called *Fenchurch-buildings*, a paved court, well built, and genteelly inhabited. The north end of it ascends

Fenchurch
buildings.

A. D. 1766. by a narrow passage into *Sugarloaf-court, Leaden-ball-street.*

East-India
warehouses

Close to the east side of *St. Catharine Coleman's* church-yard stands a vast pile of new brick buildings, erected by the honourable *East-India* company for warehouses; with convenience for carts and wag-gons to load and unload within, and to pass through from *Fenchurch street* into *Crutched-friars.*

Northum-
berland
alley.

About fifty yards more to the east is *Northumber-land-alley*, so called from the mansion-house of *Henry Piercy*, earl of *Northumberland*, in the 33d of *Henry VI.* but soon after fell so greatly to decay, that it became the common rendezvous for dice-players and other gamesters. At present the scite of that noble palace is covered with very mean buildings, inhabited by industrious and labouring people. Which finishes the survey of *Aldgate* ward, having brought you back to the *high street* within *Aldgate.*

CHAP. IV.

Of BASSISHAW-WARD.

Situation.

Contents.

Govern-
ment.

B *Bassishaw-ward*, situate near to the middle of the city, on the north side, is very small, consisting of two precincts: the upper precinct containing only sixty-six houses, and the lower precinct seventy-six houses; all of them within the parish of *St. Michael Bassishaw.*

The government of this ward is under an alderman; four common-council-men, of whom one is the

the alderman's deputy; three constables; seventeen inquest men; three scavengers; and a beadle. A. D.
1766.

It is also called *Basingball-ward*, consisting only Bounds. of one street, and deriving its name from *Basingball*, the mansion-house of the renowned family of *Basings*, which was the principal house in it, and stood where now we see *Blackwell-ball*. On the east and south it is bounded by *Coleman-street* ward, on the north by *Cripplegate* ward, on the west by the wards of *Cheap* and *Cripplegate*. It begins in the south at *Blackwell-ball*, and runs northward to *London-wall*, now pulled down to make way for the new buildings in *Fore-street*, and spreads eighty-eight feet east, and fifty-four feet west against the said wall or premises on which it once stood.

It may be collected from the many illustrious persons who have been taken from this ward to serve the high offices of sheriffs and mayors of this city, ever since the days of *William the Conqueror*, that this ward has been always well inhabited: and indeed we have the pleasure at this time to affirm, that it is well-built and inhabited by merchants of great reputation and fortune.

But, notwithstanding the smallness of this ward, we meet with more public buildings than in some that are more extensive.

Here is the parochial church of *St. Michael Bishpaw*, so called to distinguish it from other churches in *London* dedicated to that archangel. St. Michael's church. It is situate near the center, on the west side of the street, and is a rectory of very ancient foundation, dedicated

A. D.
1766.

dedicated to the same saint in or about the year 1140, at which time, and till the year 1327, it was in the gift of the prior and canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; though the register of *London* gives no name of its rector before *Ralph de Walbam*, who died in the year 1327, at which time the presentation was in *Henry Bodyke*, citizen of *London*. But, about a hundred years after, it fell to the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, who have continued patrons thereof to the present time.

The original church is recorded to have been beautiful: but it became so ruinous before the year 1460, that it was rebuilt; and that church continued till the fire in 1666 entirely consumed it and all its monuments, and made way for the present structure, whose walls are strengthened with rustick work at the corners; and the body is well enlightened by a single series of large windows: at the east end, where the top is terminated by an arch, the light is given by three windows; one of them tall and upright, the two others circular: the steeple is a tower, crowned with a turret, from which rises a kind of spire. It was begun in 1676, and finished in 1679.

Its value is 132 l. 11 s. *per annum*, besides fees, &c. The vestry is general; and the parochial officers are two churchwardens and two overseers or collectors.

Cooper's
hall.

Between this church-yard and *Guildball* passage stands *Cooper's* hall, stately, and well-built of brick. The hall is a handsome room, paved with marble, and wainscotted, about fourteen feet high. This
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company was incorporated in 1501 by King Henry VII. by the stile of *The master, wardens, and assistants of the company of coopers of London and suburbs of the same city*: and, by an act of parliament in the 20th of Henry VIII. they were empowered to search and gauge all beer, ale, and soap vessels within the city of *London* and two miles round the suburbs of the same; for which they were allowed one farthing for each cask. The present government is in a master, three wardens, and twenty assistants; and it has a large livery.

A. D.
1766.
Company.

At the south extremity on the same side stands *Blackwell-hall*, a very ancient edifice, employed for several ages as a market for all broad and narrow woollen cloth brought to *London*. Its original name was *Basing's-baugh* or *ball*, from the family of the *Basings*, who built the house, and gave name also to the ward. This house, in process of time, descended to Mr. *Thomas Bakewell* in the 36th of *Edward III.* and from him called *Bakewell-ball*. Afterwards it fell to the crown, and was sold, with its garden and appurtenances, by King *Richard II.* to the city of *London* for 50l. and has, from that time, been called corruptly *Blackwell-ball*, and employed as a weekly market for all broad and narrow woollen cloths brought out of the country. This hall, after being rebuilt in 1558, was destroyed by fire in 1666, and again rebuilt, as it now appears, in 1672.

It is a square building, with a court in the middle, surrounded with warehouses, and has two spacious entrances or gates for carriages; one from
Basinghall-

A. D.
1766.

Basinghall-street, the other from *Guildhall-yard*, where is the principal front, and a door-case, adorned with two columns of the *Doric* order, with their entablature and a pediment, in which are the king's arms, and the city arms a little lower, enriched with cupids, &c.

Within this building, which also has an entrance on the west side from *Cateaton-street*, there are divers apartments or warehouses, called the *Devonshire*, the *Gloucestershire*, the *Worcestershire*, the *Kentish*, the *Medley*, the *Spanish*, and the blanket halls; in which each piece of cloth pays one penny for pitching, and a halfpenny *per* week resting; by which means, it is said, there arises a revenue of 1100l. *per annum*; which, by the generosity of the citizens, is applied towards the support of *Christ's-hospital*; the governors whereof have the sole management of these warehouses. And this may, with great truth, be said to be the greatest woollen cloth market in the world; and therefore it has always been the particular care of the city of *London* to provide good regulations and orders for this market. For, so early as the 21st of *Richard II.* it was ordained, That no manner of person should sell any woollen cloths, except they were first brought, harboured, and discharged, at the common market of *Blackwell hall*, upon pain of forfeiture thereof. And that ordinance was confirmed by an act of common-council, held on the 1st of *August*, 8 *Hen. VIII.* with this addition, That no manner of person, being freeman of this city, suffer any manner of person what-soever,

soever, be he free or foreign, to buy or sell any manner of woollen cloths, harboured or lodged, contrary to the said ordinance, within his shop, chamber, or other place within his house, unless the said cloths were first brought to *Blackwell-hall*, and there bought and sold; under the penalty of 6s. 8d. for every broad cloth; 3s. 4d. for every *Kersey*; and 20d. for every *Deffain* of *Bridge-water* and other pieces of cloth. Double for a second offence: and disfranchisement for a third offence.

A. D.
1766.

On the east side of *Basinghall-street*, and a little to the northward of *Blackwell-hall*, is a paved alley, a thoroughfare into *Coleman-street*, and is called *Mason's-alley* from *Mason's-hall*, which stands at the south-east angle thereof; and, though it is small, it is convenient, and well-built of stone, bounded on the south by *Coleman-street* churchyard.

This is the company which was incorporated about the year 1410, by the name and stile of *The FREE-MASONS*; a fraternity of great account, and honoured by very many of the gentry and nobility, and even by several kings, who have been members of their society^d. In 1477 *William Hanckstow*, clarencieux king at arms, granted them the arms of their society, as borne at this time: but the present company act under the incorporation granted by the letters patent of the 29th of *Charles II.* on the 17th of *September*, 1677, by the name of *The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the company of masons of the city of London.* Under

^d See *Magna Britannia*, Vol. III. p. 147.

which

A. D.
1766.

which stile they enjoy the privilege of the livery, and are governed by a master and two wardens, who are chosen annually, as in all other companies; and a court of assistants, who are chosen for life, except they commit any act that shall disqualify or disfranchise them.

Weaver's
hall.

The next public building in *Basinghall-street* is *Weaver's-hall*, which is handsomely built, and neatly adorned on the inside with hangings, fretwork, and a screen of the *Ionic* order.

Company.

This company is of very great antiquity, and perhaps was the first incorporated society in this city. The weavers were originally named *Thelarii*, and, in the reign of King *Henry I.* they paid 16l. to the crown for their immunities, and 18 marks annually. In 1200 King *John* disfranchised them, at the instance of the mayor and citizens of *London*, (see p. 124. vol. 1.) for which favour the citizens paid 20 marks *per annum* to the king. Which difference between the citizens and weavers might perhaps arise from some bad practices of the weavers, who, by virtue of a power granted by King *Henry II.* in the thirty-first year of his reign, were put under the inspection of the portgrave, or chief magistrate of *London*: for, amongst other articles, that king ordained, *If any man made cloth of Spanish wool mixed with English wool, the portgrave, or chief magistrate of London, ought to burn it.*

This company originally consisted of tapestry and cloth weavers, who, in the 7th of *Henry IV.* were reinstated with their freedom, and by act of parliament put under the management and authority

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city of the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city; though they stand no higher than the forty-second company. Its present state is extremely different, and consists chiefly of worsted, cotton, and silk weavers, who, in the silk branches, may be said, with great truth, to surpass all the world in the richness, beauty, and strength of their manufactured silks.

A. D.
1766.

The government of this fraternity is in two officers called bailiffs, two wardens, and a court of assistants; and it is privileged with the livery.

More northward stands *Girdler's-hall*, a handsome and convenient building, finished in 1681, well wainscotted within, and adorned with a skreen of the composite order, for transacting the affairs of the company, which was incorporated in the 27th of *Henry VI.* on the 6th of *August*, 1449; Girdler's hall. and were reincorporated with the *Pimmers* and *Wire-drawers* by *Queen Elizabeth* on the 12th of *October*, 1568, by the name of *The master and wardens or keepers of the art or mystery of the Girdlers of London*; and is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants. It is also a livery company, and the twenty-third in the order of the city companies. Company.

CHAP. V.

Of BILLINGSGATE-WARD.

B*illingsgate-ward* is of such ancient date, that Its name. *Fabian* and other historians have deduced its name from King *Belinus*: but I am more inclined

A. D.
1766.

to derive the name from some eminent person, who in ancient times had large possessions in this part of the city, or held this ward by the same tenure as the *Basings*, *Farringdons*, &c. held other wards.

Extent.

Its extent is from the west end of *Tower-street-ward* about to *Smart's-key* in *Thames-street*, from whence it runs, on the south side of *Thames-street*, to *St. Magnus* church at the bridge foot; and from *Smart's-key* it runs up almost to *Fenchurch-street* in a direct line, and thence westward within a few houses of *Grace-church*; it trends southward to the east end of *St. Magnus* church. In which space are contained part of *Thames-street*, *Little Eastcheap*, *Pudding-lane*, *Botolph-lane*, *Love-lane*, *St. Mary Hill*, *Rood-lane*, *Philpot-lane*, and many cross lanes, alleys, and courts; under the government of an alderman; ten common-council-men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy; eleven constables; fourteen inquest men; six scavengers; and a beadle: and is divided into twelve precincts, viz. (1.) *St. Mary Hill*, (2.) *Smart's-key*, (3.) *Billingsgate*, (4.) *Love-lane*, (5, 6, 7.) the three precincts of *St. Botolph Billingsgate*, (8, 9.) two precincts of *St. Andrew Hubbard*, (10.) *St. George Botolph-lane*, (11.) *Pudding-lane*, (12.) *Rood-lane*.

Bounds.

This ward on the east is bounded by *Tower-street-ward*, on the north by *Langbourn-ward*, on the west by the ward of *Bridge-within*, and on the south by the river *Thames*.

Its advantages.

The situation of this ward near the river, the custom-house, and several wharfs, gives it great advantages in trade and merchandize, which makes

it

It well inhabited, and in a continual hurry of business, lading and unlading of goods, &c. at the several wharfs or keys, of which *Billingsgate* is of most note, not for landing and loading of merchandize, but for being the greatest market for fish in *England*, and the only port for fish in *London*. For it is only a large water-gate or key or port for small vessels laden with fish of all sorts, oranges, lemons, *Spanish* onion, and *Kentish* cherries. On the wharf is the common exchange every day at noon for masters of colliers, and dealers in coals concerned in the *Newcastle* coal trade. Here also is the port for *Gravesend* boats and wherries to take in their fare, from whence they are (under a penalty) to depart at the ringing of a bell, erected at the stairs for that purpose, which rings a quarter of an hour, to give notice of the time of high water at *London-bridge* and the time of ebb.

Facing *Billingsgate* is the street called *St. Mary Hill*, on the west side of which is situate the church of *St. Mary*, called on that account *St. Mary at Hill*, or *on the Hill*, a rectory, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. We have no certain date for the foundation of this church: but, if we may be permitted to conjecture from its being so much decayed in the year 1497 as to require rebuilding, it must be allowed to have stood above 200 years at least before that. Besides, we can account for 160 years of that time: for *Rose de Wrytel* founded a chantry in the church of *St. Mary at Hill* in the year 1330, and *Richard de Hackney*, citizen of *London*, did present *Nigellus Dalleye* to this living on the 7th

A. D.
1766.

Billingsgate.

St. Mary Hill's church.

VOL. III.

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of

A. D. 1766. of the ides of *June* in the year 1337. In digging the foundation of the new church, in 1497, they found the body of *Alice*, the wife of the said *Richard de Hackney*, with her skin and bones whole, and not corrupted, and her joints pliable; though she had been dead 150 years. But, after it had been exposed to the air three or four days, it stank, and was again buried.

This church was so well preserved by the care of the parishioners, that it stood till the general conflagration of *London* in 1666; and then it was not quite burnt down; for now both church and steeple consist, for the most part, of the old wall, which was left standing after the said fire. It is a well-proportioned *Gothic* stone structure, consisting of a plain body, enlightened by large windows, a cupola in the middle, and of a tower, crowned by a pretty handsome turret.

The advowson has always been in lay hands: and in the year 1638 the parishioners purchased it. And after the fire of *London*, the parishioners of *St. Andrew Hubbard* having lost their church therein, it was united to *St. Mary-at-hill*, and both together were made of the yearly value of 200*l.* in lieu of tythes.

A Thurs-
day lecture

In this church is founded a divinity-lecture, to be preached every *Thursday* morning, endowed with 40*l. per annum*, by Sir *John Leman*.

On the *Sunday* next after *Midsummer-day*, every year, the fellowship of the porters of *London* come to this church in the morning, and, whilst the psalms are reading, they go, two and two, to the rails

ails before the communion-table, and make their offerings into two basons placed there for that purpose. After they are returned to their seats, the rest of the congregation proceed in like manner, and make their offerings at the same place, towards the maintenance of the poor disabled porters of that fellowship.

A. D.
1766.

The vestry is select, consisting of nineteen members. The officers are two churchwardens and two sidesmen.

The parish-church of *St. Andrew Hubbard* was founded before the year 1389, when the earl of *Pembroke* presented *Robert Clayton*, in the room of *Walter Palmer*, the rector deceased. But the advowson passed through divers patrons, till *Algernon* earl of *Northumberland* presented *Thomas Parker*, who was burnt out in 1666.

St. An-
drew Hub-
bard.

The ground on which this church stood, and its scite; the churchyard in *Little Eastcheap*, between *Botolph-lane* and *Love-lane*, and the scite of the parsonage-house, was sold to the city of *London* for public uses. Part of it was laid into the streets: on another part was erected the king's weigh-house: and on the ground, at the east end of the weigh-house, the parish built their vestry, under which is a portico, with public stocks, a cage, and a little room.

This parish maintains its own poor, and have two churchwardens and two sidesmen.

In *Botolph-lane* there is a parochial church, dedicated to *St. George of Cappadocia*, and patron of the *English* nation. It is denominated *St. George of Botolph-lane*, from its situation on the west side,

St. George
Botolph-
lane.

A. D.
1766.

near the middle of the hill that leads from *Thames-street* to *Little Eastcheap*. It is a rectory, founded in the year 1321, and was originally in the abbot and convent of *St. Saviour's Bermondsey*: at whose dissolution it came to the crown; and the patronage has continued there ever since.

This church was burnt down in 1666. It was rebuilt of stone, and is pretty, though small. The outside is handsome, the inside well adorned. The parish of *St. Botolph Billingsgate* was annexed to it, when rebuilt; and their yearly value together was settled by act of parliament at 1801. in lieu of tythes; which, with the rent of two parsonage-houses, &c. will make at least 2201. *per annum*.

St. Botolph
Billings-
gate.

The church of *St. Botolph Billingsgate*, destroyed by the fire, and not rebuilt, was a very ancient foundation. It was a rectory, and stood over against *St. Botolph-lane* end, on the south side of *Thames-street*, and gave name to the adjoining gate or wharf, known by the name of *Botolph's-gate* in the reign of *Edward the Confessor*: and in the reign of *Richard I.* the patronage was in the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*.

Its site.

After the fire of *London*, most part of the ground, whereon the chancel stood, was taken into the passage to *Botolph-wharf*: and on part of the ground, where the body of the church stood, there was built a house, at 61. *per annum* ground-rent. The rest was walled in for a burying place. About 1677 a vault was built for the burial of the dead in part of the church-yard: and a lease was lett to *Francis Minshall* to build a shop or shed thereon

for

for the benefit of the poor at 4*l.* *per annum*. The parishioners did also build another vault in another part of the said churchyard; and, for the benefit of the poor, did, in 169 $\frac{2}{3}$, lett to the said *Minsball* the scite thereof for sixty-one years, at the rate of 2*l.* *per annum*, and a fine of 150*l.* to build a shop over the said vault: which *Minsball* agreed to, and built a low room over the said shop. There was also another churchyard or burying place in *Botolph-lane*, belonging to this parish, part of which was leased out to *Joshua Green* for seventy-one years, from *Lady-day* 1671, on a building lease, at 20*l.* *per annum*.

A. D.
1766.

Both vestries are general: and the officers of each parish are two churchwardens, and two overseers or collectors for the poor.

Proceeding up the hill we come to *Rood-lane*, St. Margaret Pattens. at the south-east angle of which, in *Little Tower-street*, stands the parochial church known by the name of *St. Margaret Pattens*, dedicated to *St. Margaret*, virgin and martyr. It is a rectory, and takes the addition of *Pattens* from its standing in a lane which anciently was occupied by makers and dealers in *pattens*; but in after-times has been called *Rood-lane*, on account of a *rood* or *cross* set Rood-lane. up in the churchyard of *St. Margaret*, when pulled down to be rebuilt. This *cross* or *rood* was blessed in a particular manner, and privileged by the pope with many indulgences for the pardon of their sins who came to pray before it, and to make their offerings towards the rebuilding of *St. Margaret's* church. By which means much money was col-

A. D.
1766.

lected from the devotees that frequented the tabernacle in which this rood was placed or set up. But the church being finished in the year 1538, soon after the reformation began in *England*, and the king had cast off the pope's supremacy, and the laity began to dislike indulgences, &c. some people unknown assembled without noise, in the night between the 22d and 23d of *May* that same year, and broke the *Rood* to pieces, and demolished the tabernacle in which it was erected. However the lane adjoining has ever since been called *Rood-lane*.

The original foundation of this church was in or before the year 1324: for the first rector there-of upon record is *Hamo de Chyrch*, presented there-unto by lady *Margaret Nevil*, on the 14th of *June* in that same year. And the patronage thereof remained in the family of the *Nevils* till the year 1411, when it came to the citizens of *London*, by virtue of an agreement made in 1408, between *Robert Rikeden*, of *Essex*, and *Margaret* his wife, and *Richard Whittington* and other citizens of *London*, together with the advowson of *St. Peter's, Cornhill*, and the manor of *Leadenball*, &c. which agreement the said *Whittington* and others confirmed to the mayor and commonalty of *London*, whereby the church of *St. Margaret Pattens* and the premises came to the possession of the city. And from thenceforward sometimes the mayor alone^d, sometimes the mayor and aldermen^e,

^d *Viz.* From 1411 to 1538, and five times between the year 1552 and 1565.

^e *Viz.* Twice between the years 1542 and 1549.

some-

sometimes the mayor and commonalty^f, and sometimes the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*^g, in whom it still remains, did present to this living.

A. D.
1766.

This church was burnt down in 1666. The present church was built in 1687, part of stone and part of brick, and consists of a plain body, sixty-six feet in length, fifty-two feet broad, and thirty-two feet in height to the roof. The windows are arched, with port-hole windows over them. Over the front door is a large *doric* window, with a cherubim's head and a large festoon over it: and above these is a pediment, which stretches from the steeple to the end of the church. The tower rises square to a considerable height, and is terminated by four plain pinacles, crowned with balls, and a balustrade, within which rises a very solid spire, terminated by a ball and fane. Within, it is well pewed and wainscotted, and hath a neat gallery on the north side.

The vestry of this parish is general; and there is no more than one churchwarden, and one overseer or collector for the poor; the whole parish not containing more than forty-four houses and part of the tenth house on the south side of *Little Tower-street* from *St. Mary Hill*.

To this church was annexed the living of the parochial church of *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, after the fire of *London*. St. Gabriel Fenchurch,

St. Gabriel Fenchurch was also a rectory, founded about the year 1321, and dedicated to the angel

^f Viz. Once in the year 1565.

^g Viz. Six times between the years 1608 and 1682; and again in 1690.

A. D.
1766.

Its scite,

Gabriel; and stood in the midst of *Fenchurch-street*, in the broad way near *Cullum-street*. The advowson is in the lord-chancellor for the king, to whom it fell at the dissolution of the priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*. It was originally a small church, but was enlarged and richly beautified in 1632. The scite of this church and churchyard was laid into the street, for the public good. And though it is certain that, in the 28th of *Henry VIII.* there were certain tenements and houses, with a garden adjoining to the same, belonging to the rectors of this church, there is now no other house or glebe to be found, belonging to this benefice, but the scite of the parsonage-house, burnt down at the time the church was destroyed.

The vestry of this parish of *St. Gabriel* is general; and has but one churchwarden.

Since the union of these two parishes the living is settled at 120l. *per annum* to the rector in lieu of tythes: but by glebe, casualties, or fees, and two parsonage-houses, it is accounted better than 200l. *per annum*. And, as there is but one rector to serve them both, the patrons of each present alternately to the living.

Pudding-lane,

Butcher's hall.

In *Pudding-lane*, the west boundaries of this ward, and near the center of the east side thereof, facing the passage into monument-yard, began the great fire of *London* on the 2d of *September*, 1666, so often mentioned in this survey. And in the same lane is a neat and convenient little hall belonging to the butchers, finely adorned with fret-work and wainscot.

The butcher's company by prescription is very ancient: for it was one of those fraternities which were fined in the *Exchequer* in the 26th of *Henry II.* A. D. 1180, for setting up a guild without the king's licence. But its present charter, under which the butchers act, was not granted till the 3d of King *James I.* who, on the 16th of *September*, 1605, did, by letters patent, incorporate them by the stile of *The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mystery of Butchers of the city of London.* The government of this corporation is in a master, five wardens, and a court of assistants. It is also a livery company, and number the 24th in the city list of companies ².

A. D.
1766.
Company.

In *Little Eastcheap*, at the corner of *Love-lane*, is situate the king's *weigh-house*, on the scite of the church of *St. Andrew Hubbard*. Weigh-house.

The institution of this house was laudable, to prevent frauds in the weight of merchandize, and agreeable to the chartered right of tronage granted to the city of *London* by several kings. It was intended to weigh all merchandizes, brought from beyond seas, by the king's beam: and there belong to it a master, and under him four master porters, and labouring porters under them; who, in my memory, used to have carts and horses, to fetch the goods from the merchants warehouses to the beam, and to carry them back. The house belongs to the *Grocer's* company, who have the appointment

² By 22 and 23 *Car. II.* c. 19. if any butcher in *London* or *Westminster*, or within ten miles thereof, buy fat cattle and sell them again, *alive* or *dead*, to another butcher, the seller shall forfeit the value of such cattle,

A. D.
1766.

of the several porters, &c. thereunto belonging. But this wise institution of our forefathers is almost come to nothing: for the merchants, either to save the charge and trouble, or to cover their fraudulent practices, and not obliged to weigh their goods here by any compulsive power, have brought it almost into disuse to weigh their goods at the king's beam in this house.

Meeting-
house.

Over this weigh-house is a large room, which is lett out to be a *Presbyterian* meeting-house.

C H A P. VI.

Of BISHOPSGATE-WARD.

Name.

Bishopsgate-ward took its name from the gate, which stood a-cross the street, between the north-west end of *Camomile-street* and the north-east end of *Wormwood-street*, in the city wall, 1440 feet from *Aldgate*, and has been lately pulled down, and entirely removed, to make that part of the city more airy and commodious.

Extent.

It is of very large extent, consisting of two parts; *Bishopsgate within*, which is all that part of the ward within the city wall and gate, and is divided into five precincts; and *Bishopsgate without* the wall, which is divided into four precincts; and extending from the bars at the north end, near *Spital-square*, on both sides of the way (including near half of *Houndsditch*) as far as the pump at the corner of *St. Martin's Outwich*, on the west side; but winding so as to exclude that church and the church of *St. Peter's Cornhill*; it trends southward as far as the south-west corner of *Fenchurch-street*; and is bounded

Bounds.

bounded on the east by *Aldgate-ward*, *Portfoken-ward*, and part of the *Tower liberty*; on the north by part of the *Tower liberty*, or *Norton-falgate*; on the west by *Broad-street-ward* and *Moorfields*; and on the south by *Langbourn-ward*.

A. D.
1766.

The government of this ward is in an alderman; Govern-
ment. two deputies, one within, the other without, the gate; twelve more common-council-men; seven constables; thirteen inquest-men; nine scavengers; and two beadles.

The most remarkable things in this ward, to begin at the south end thereof, are,

(1.) That part of *Leadenhall-market* allotted for herbs; which is large, and not inferior to any in *London* for a marketable commodity. Leadenhall
herb-mar-
ket.

(2.) At the south-east corner of *Bishopsgate-street* St. An-
drew's
church
above
Cornhill. (which reaches from the corner of *Leadenhall-street* to *Norton-falgate*) there lately happened that great fire mentioned on page 263 of this volume. On which occasion there appeared to public view the remains of an ancient church or chapel, which had long served for the uses of cellaring to the four houses that covered this relic of antiquity: but when and by whom this old church was founded, there is no account recorded. I took the dimensions of it, and found the inside to measure forty feet in length, and twenty-six feet and an inch in breadth. The length consisted of four arches: and the breadth of two isles; that towards the south being of nine feet three inches broad, and that on the north sixteen feet. The roof of this subterraneous monument was at that time only ten feet nine inches above the present floor, occasioned by the

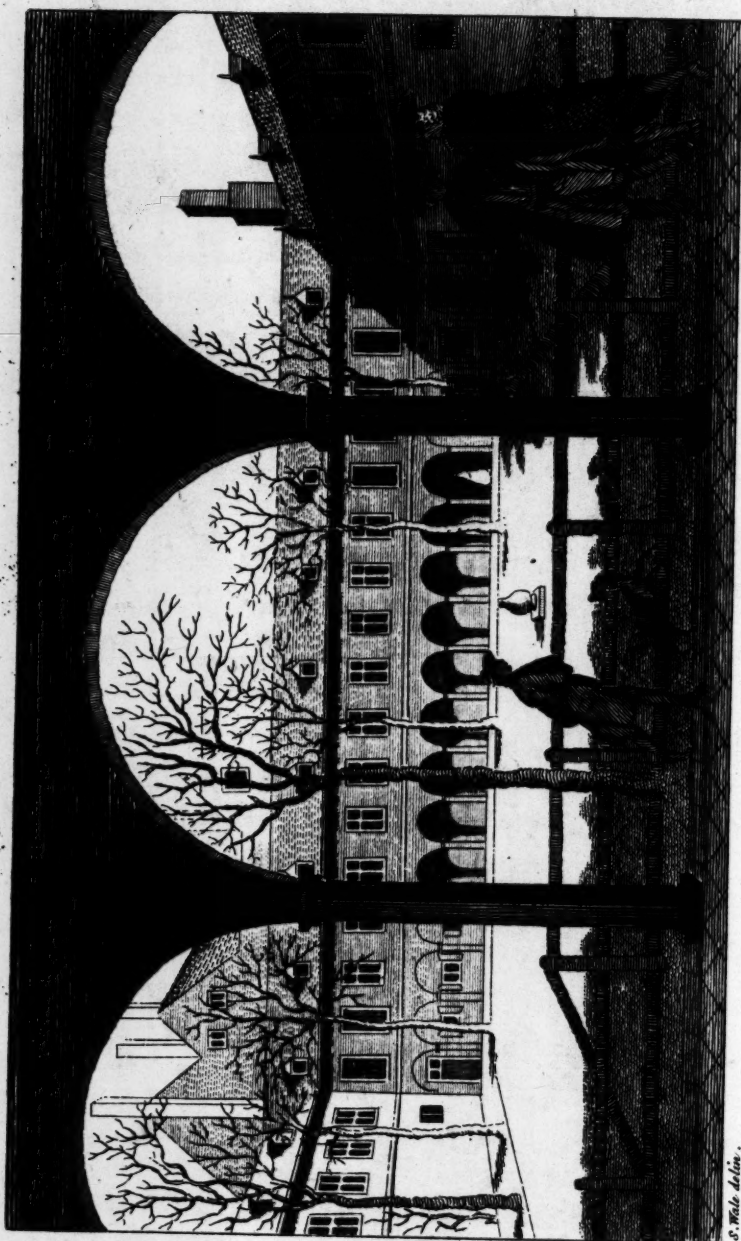
A. D.
1766.

the vast raising of the ground in this part of the city, as was shewn before in our account of the rebuilding of *St. Catharine-Cree-church*. And, if I may be allowed to form a conjecture upon a well-grounded authority, that this was once a church, dedicated to *St. Andrew the Apostle*, *super* or *at the top of Cornhill*, which cannot be applied to *St. Andrew's Undershaft*, without many objections; and as there are no other remains of a church, near the top of *Cornhill*, besides these ruins; it appears to me very probable, that the premises here described are the remains of that church, which, authors write, once stood *at the top* or *above Cornhill*, dedicated to *St. Andrew the Apostle*, from which the other church at the corner of *St. Mary-axe*, dedicated to the same saint, was distinguished by the addition of *Undershaft*.

Piece of antiquity.

At the distance of about twelve feet more to the north, and under the very house where the late fire is supposed to have begun, there was another stone building, thirty feet long, fourteen feet broad, and eight feet six inches above the present floor, with a door on the north side, a window at the east end, and the appearance of another at the west end. This building was covered with a semicircular arch, made of small pieces of chalk in the form of bricks, and rubbed with stone, resembling the arches of a bridge. But this structure did not seem to have any connection or communication with the last-mentioned. Nor does any ancient history or survey of *London* give us the least account thereof; nor of any religious or other remarkable foundation in this neighbourhood, serving to lead us to a discovery





Gresham College.

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discovery and explanation of so remarkable a building, buried by the streets of *London*.

A. D.
1766.

(3.) *Crosby-square*, so called from Sir *John Crosby*, Crosby-square, &c. Knt. who built a great house thereon of stone and timber, and the highest at that time, A. D. 1466, in *London*, upon a building lease of ninety-nine years from the prioress and convent of *St. Helen's*. Part of this house, as it was repaired, and carried higher by a turret built by alderman *Bond*, in the year 1576, is still to be seen on the north side of the entrance into the square from *Bishopsgate-street*; the square being chiefly built upon the garden-ground. In this house *Richard* duke of *Gloucester*, who seized upon the crown by contriving the death of his two nephews, resided during the time he was forging his designs and plots to pave his way to the throne. At present there is a *Presbyterian* Meeting-house. meeting kept in a part thereof.

(4.) Almost facing this square, on the west side of *Bishopsgate-street*, stood the mansion-house of the renowned Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knt. founder of the *Royal-exchange*. Sir *Thomas* by his will left this mansion-house for particular uses, to propagate the liberal arts and sciences, founded lectures to be read there at certain seasons for that purpose, and endowed them with genteel salaries ^a. On which account it was and is now called *Gresham college*; but suffered to run greatly to decay, and not always supplied with lecturers equal to the science they profess, and upon which they are, by the rules of the constitution, obliged to read a course

^a See page 51. Vol. II.

A. D.
1766.

of lectures every year. But, if we look back, we shall find, that there has been a time when the trustees of this learned foundation made a conscience of chusing none to be lecturer in this college but such as were able, and did honour to their choice.

(5.) More to the northward, on the south side, is a narrow passage, only fit for one carriage, which leads into *Great St. Helen's*, a kind of square, in the east part of which stands the remains of the church and convent of the priory of *St. Helen*.

Great St.
Helen's.

This is a very ancient foundation: a parish-church founded before¹ the conquest, dedicated to *St. Helen*, mother of *Constantine the Great*, and in the gift of the canons of *St. Paul's* so early as the year 1181, who gave leave to one *William*, son of *William the Goldsmith*, to found a priory of nuns in honour of *St. Helen*, as largely set forth in *Dugdale's Monasticon Ang.* Vol. II. p. 894: afterwards much augmented and better endowed by *William Basing*, sheriff of *London* in 2 *Edw.* II. This house was filled with black nuns; whose habit was a black coat, cloak, cowl, and veil. At the time of its suppression this nunnery was valued at 376 l. 6s. *per annum*, according to *Speed*.

While the nunnery existed this church was in great esteem, and served both the nuns and the parishioners by the addition only of a partition:

¹ In 1010, *Alwyne*, bishop of *Helmebam*, removed the remains of King *Edmund the Martyr* from *St. Edmondsbury* to *London*, and deposited them in this church for three years, till the depredations committed by the *Danes* in *East-Anglia* ceased.

which was knocked down at the dissolution of the priory, and left the church to the parish, as it now stands, who, in 1633, laid out 1300*l.* and upwards, in repairing it.

A. D.
1766.

This church escaped the fire of *London* in 1666, and is a *Gothic* structure of the lighter kind, consisting of a plain body, with large windows, not too much incumbered with ornaments. The tower was not built till the year 1669, and is wrought with rustic at the corners, and crowned with a turret and dome, with a bell in it. It is an impropriation, and a vicarage of very small value, abstract from the bounty of the parishioners.

There are several curious monuments in this church, worthy of observation: amongst which those of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Sir *Julius Adelmare* alias *Cæsar*, Sir *John Spenser*, Sir *William Pickering*, and Sir *Andrew Jud*, Knts. are very ornamental.

Curious
monuments

Here also is the monument of *Francis Bancroft*, who, in the state of a lord-mayor's carver, or such like office, in a course of years, by oppression, usury, and living upon people deceived by his great promises to remember them largeously in his will, amassed 28000*l.* and upwards, forgot his promises, neglected his poor relations, and left all his fortune, after a few annuities were expired, in trust to the *Draper's* company, to found and maintain an alms-house and a school, (of which hereafter) and to keep this his monument in good and substantial repair, within which he lies emboweled, embalmed, and in a chest or box, made with a lid to fall down, with a pair of hinges, without

Francis
Bancroft.

A. D.
1766.

without any fastening at all; and a piece of square glass in the lid, just over his face. The monument is almost square, very plain, and has a door for the sexton, on certain occasions, to go in and clean it from dust and cobwebs: but the keys of the iron rails about the monument, and of the vault-door, are kept by the clerk of the draper's company. The sexton has 40 s. a year for the trouble of dusting the monument. The minister has 20 s. for a sermon peached once a year in commemoration of Mr. *Bancroft's* charities; on which occasion the almsmen and scholars attend at church, and are, by the will of the founder, entertained with a good dinner at some neighbouring public house.

The churchyard, which lies at the west end of the church, is in the center of the square, leaving a carriage-way on the north, south, and west, and, being inclosed with a wall and pallisadoes, and ornamented with tall trees, yields a pleasing prospect to the inhabitants.

The vestry is general; and the parish-officers are two churchwardens, four overseers of the poor, and two sidesmen.

Alms-
houses.

At the north-west corner of this square are the alms-houses founded by lady *Holles*, widow of Sir *William Holles*, Knt. lord-mayor of *London* in 1539, and given by her ladyship in trust to the *Skinners* company, for six poor men or women, and endowed the same with lands, lett at 10 l. *per annum*, out of which each person was to receive 7 d. weekly. Afterwards *Alice Smith* gave more lands, lett
at

at 15l. per ann. for their support. And these estates being increased in value, the company has rebuilt the house in a very handsome manner, and augmented the pension of the alms-people.

A. D.
1766.

More northward in *Bishopsgate-street*, and thro' Little St. Helens. another gateway, is a large court called *Little St. Helens*, and is the scite on which stood the nunnery, which was annexed to the church last mentioned, and from which this court is now separated only by a row of dwelling houses, built upon the ruins of that religious house. Of which there are still to be seen some remains in *Leatherseller's-hall*, Leatherseller's-hall. consisting of the nun's-hall, and other apartments belonging to that nunnery, purchased from the crown by the company of leathersellers; and notwithstanding its antiquity, may be said to vie with most of the halls in *London*, for neatness and convenience; and for a magnificent screen adorned with six columns of the *Ionic* order, enrichments, &c. and a ceiling of fretwork.

The company of *Leathersellers*, who are ranged Company. in the 15th place amongst the corporations of this city, were incorporated by a charter from king *Henry VI.* in 1442, by the stile of, *The wardens and society of the mystery or art of Leathersellers of the city of London.* And by a grant from king *Henry VII.* the wardens of this company were empowered to inspect sheep, lamb, and calf leather, throughout the kingdom, in order to prevent frauds in those commodities. The corporation is now governed by a prime, three wardens,

VOL. III.

C c

and

A. D.
1766.

and a court of assistants. It is a livery company, and very numerous, though the fine is 20l.

Alms-
houses.

Near this hall is an alms-house for four poor men and three women, erected by the company of *Leathersellers*, pursuant to the will of *John Hasdwood*, Esq; who endowed them with 8d. a week each. Which has been augmented by other benefactions to 2s. per week, and six bushels of coals at *Christmas*, to each of the alms people.

Meeting-
house.

In this court there is a meeting house of the presbyterian denomination.

St. Ethel-
burga.

More northward in *Bishopsgate street* stands the parish church of *St. Ethelburga*, a *Saxon* queen, who renounced the world and became a nun. This church is a very ancient foundation, and originally in the patronage of the nuns of *St. Helen*, to which it is joined on the east and south. So that in 1539, when the priory of *St. Helen* was dissolved, this church fell to the crown: and afterwards it was granted by queen *Elizabeth* to the bishop of *London*, and his successors; in whom it continues. It is a rectory endowed with about 60l. in lieu of tythes. There is a parsonage house adjoining to it, on the south side.

The building is very ancient, having escaped the fire of *London*. It is but small. The body is irregular, and in the *Gothic* stile, with very large windows, and a steeple, composed of a low square tower and a tall spire rising from it.

Bishop-
gate with-
out.

Passing by *Angel-court*, now pulled down to make way for new buildings, and *Camomile-street*,
over

over the scite of *Bishopsgate*, we enter that part of the ward called *Bishopsgate without*. A. D. 1766.

The first thing that presents itself to view is the parochial church of *St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate*, situate opposite to the north end of *Houndsditch*. St. Botolph's church,

It very probably is a very ancient foundation, and of a *Saxon* original, dedicated to *St. Botolph*, an *English Saxon* saint, who died about the year 680, in such repute amongst his countrymen, that we find a church erected at four gates of *London* to his memory, and at *Billinggate*, &c. But our registries go no higher with the rectors of this church than *John* of *Northampton*, who was rector of this church, and resigned the same on the 4th of *June*, 1323. It was then, and it still remains in the gift of the bishop of *London*. The old church, which was built of brick and stone, plaistered over, escaped the fire of *London*, but became so ruinous, that made it necessary for the parishioners to apply to parliament to enable them to raise money by annuities, to pull it down and build a new church. Which was begun in 1725, and finished in two years, and is a massy and spacious edifice; whose body is well built with brick, and is well enlightened, and the roof hid by a handsome balustrade. The steeple, though heavy, maintains an air of magnificence. In the center of the front is a large, plain, arched window, decorated at a distance with pilasters of the *Doric* order. Over this window is a festoon, and above that an angular pediment; on each side is a door, crowned with windows, and over these there are

A. D.
1766.

others of the port-hole kind. Above these port-holes rises a square tower, crowned with a dome, whose base is circular, and surrounded by a balustrade in the same form: by the side of which, on the corners of the tower, are placed urns with flames. From this part rises a series of coupled *Corinthian* pillars, supporting other urns like the former, and over them rises the orgive dome, crowned with a very large vase, with flames. And take this structure all together, it is looked upon to be simple, beautiful, and harmonious; and the steeple to be more in taste than most about this metropolis; notwithstanding there is no door in the center: because that being the east end, the altar is placed (where the grand door would otherwise have been) under a noble arch, beneath the steeple. As for the inside, the roof is arched, except over the galleries, and two rows of *Corinthian* columns support both the galleries and arch, which extends over the body of the church, and is neatly adorned with fret-work.

The rector, besides other considerable advantages, receives about 300 l. per ann. by tythes. It has a select vestry, consisting of 27, including the rector and churchwardens for the time being. There are two church-wardens, and four overseers.

Church-
yard given
by the city.

The church-yard, which is now handsomely railed with iron work, and opened to the street, was originally a piece of waste ground, given by the city, in the year 1615, for the burial of the dead; reserving a passage through it, to a place, then

then called *Petty France*, but now *New Broadstreet*. In the church-yard, near to the S. W. corner of the church, is a good parsonage house, built of brick.

A. D.
1766.

Petty France was, about 36 years ago, little better than a common lay-stall. But since it changed its name, that waste is covered with capital houses, inhabited by some of the most reputable citizens. At the S. W. angle of this new street, there is a meeting-house of the presbyterian denomination, and an independent meeting-house in the new buildings at the N. E. corner; which leads to a place called *Old Bethlehem*.

Petty France
improved.

Two meet-
ing houses.

Bethlem, or *Bethlehem*, now commonly called *Old Bethlem*, was a priory, founded A. D. 1247, by *Simon Fitzroy*, alias *Fitzmary*, sheriff of *London*, for the support of a community of brothers and sisters that wore a star upon their outer garments; and dedicated to *St. Mary of Bethlehem*. And in 1362 *John de Bradeley*, rector of *St. Botolph without Bishopsgate*, signed an agreement to yield unto the brethren of this priory the tythes of gardens, fruits, and herbage of cattle, for the support of their chapel, in consideration of paying 13s. 4d. per ann. to the said rector. And on the further condition, that the master and brethren of the said priory of *Bethlehem* should receive the oblations and obventions of all that were buried in their chapel, or consecrated places belonging to the said house, except of the parishioners of the said rector; of whose funeral oblations, the said rector was to receive one moiety, and the said

Old Bethlem.

A. D.
1766.

brethren the other moiety. But this priory, undergoing the fate of all other religious houses, was suppressed by king *Henry VIII.* and in the year 1546, the mayor and commonalty of *London* purchased the said priory from the crown; and it was by them converted into an hospital for the cure of lunatics, at a certain expence to be paid weekly by the relations or parish of the patient admitted. Besides, the citizens, at a court of aldermen, on the 7th of *April*, 5 *Edward VI.* cancelled the aforesaid agreement in regard to tythes and oblations, &c. and ordered, That the inhabitants within the precinct of *Bethlehem*, should be from thenceforth united to the parish of *St. Botolph* without *Bishopsgate*, and to be allotted and charged to all officers and charges, tythes and clerk's wages excepted. In consideration whereof, the parson of the said parish was to receive yearly 20s. and the clerk 6s. 8d. out of the chamber of *London*.

This priory inclosed all the estate and ground, in length, from the king's high-street, meaning *Bishopsgate-street* east, to the great ditch in the west, which was called *Deep Ditch*, dividing the said lands from *Moorfields*; and in breadth, to the land of *Ralph Downing*, viz. *Downing's-alley*, in the north, and to the land of the church of *St. Botolph*, in the south.

The priory being dissolved, and the scite and lands belonging thereunto disposed of to the city of *London*, it was immediately let out to divers tenants, and was all built upon, and divided into streets,

A. D.
1766.

streets, alleys, and courts; except a square piece of ground, of about one acre, that lies at the N. E. extremity of the *Lower Moorfields*, known by the modern name of *Broker's-row*; where once was the great ditch called *Deep Ditch*. Sir *Thomas Roe*, merchant-taylor, and lord-mayor in 1569, caused this ground to be inclosed with a brick wall, to be a common-burial ground, at a low rate, for such parishes in *London* as wanted convenient burial places: he gave it the name of the *New church-yard* near *Beithlehem*, and established a sermon to be preached there on *Whitsunday*, annually; which was honoured with the presence of the lord-mayor and aldermen for many years. But not only the sermon has been discontinued beyond the memory of man, but the burial place, or *New church-yard*, has been shut up for many years, on account, as it is reported, of the fulness of the ground, over-stocked with corpses. Nevertheless, there have been some motions made of late years to let it out upon a building lease.

Facing the street leading from *Moorfields*, on the south side of this burial-ground, stands *Devonshire-square*, both which, and the street that leads into it, stood upon the ground once called *Fisher's-folly*, but better known by the name of *Devonshire-house*, where the earl of *Devonshire* used to reside. The square and *Devonshire-street* are well built and inhabited: but it is scarce possible to describe the mean and ruinous state and condition of the houses and inhabitants of the streets, alleys, and courts, on all sides of them. Nevertheless, here

A. D. 1766. we find a baptist meeting-house, and a quaker's meeting-house, just without the east passage.

Baptist and Quaker's meeting-houses. About 300 yards N. E. from this square lies a spacious inclosure, called the *Artillery-ground*, let by the prior of *St. Mary Spittal* to the gunners of the *Tower*, for thrice 99 years, for the use and practice of the great and small artillery. And they came hither every *Thursday* to exercise their

Artillery-ground. large artillery: which moved his majesty, king *Henry VIII.* to grant them a charter; and the same was confirmed in 1584, and was established, with additions, for the increasing of good gunners for the royal navy and forts. In both those charters this ground being nominated and ordered to be set apart for those uses, the *Artillery-ground* became subject to the *Tower*. The streets, &c. built thereupon compose one of the *Tower* hamlets, and the inhabitants are still summoned on juries belonging to the courts held on *Tower-bill*.

In the year 1585, the state and nation being threatened with an invasion from *Spain*, some brave and active citizens voluntarily exercised themselves, and trained up others in the use of arms; so that within two years, there were almost 300 merchants and other persons of distinction qualified to teach the common soldiers the management of their guns, pikes and halberts, and to march and counter march. They met every *Thursday*, each person by turn bearing office from the corporal to captain, and some of these gentlemen had the honour of having a body of forces under their command at the great camp of *Tilbury*,

bury, in the year 1588, and were distinguished by the title of captains of the artillery garden. However this noble exercise discontinued for a long time, till king *James I.* in the year 1610, licensed several gentlemen to renew the weekly exercises in the same ground : and in 1662 they erected an armoury, in which they deposited 500 sets of arms, of extraordinary beauty and workmanship. From this period the artillery company increased greatly. Gentlemen resorted thither from all parts to learn to defend themselves and their country in case of need, and to train the militia in different parts of the kingdom. By which means the company grew so numerous, amounting to about 6000, that they were obliged to seek for a more convenient and capacious place for exercise : of which hereafter. From the time of this removal, this has been known by the name of the *Old Artillery ground*.

A. D.
1766.

On the west side of *Bishopsgate-street*, at the S. E. corner of *Halfmoon-alley*, is a large and commodious brick building, founded by act of parliament, in 1649, for the relief and employment of the poor, and the punishing vagrants and disorderly persons within the city and liberties of *London*. And after the restoration another act passed, in 1662, by which the governors were constituted a body corporate, with a common seal; the lord-mayor for the time being was appointed president, and the corporation was allowed to purchase lands or tenements to the annual value of 300l. Besides, the common-council were

impowered

London
workhouse.

A. D.
1766.

impowered to rate the several wards, precincts, and parishes of this city, for the support of this workhouse^a. The

^a “ 13 and 14 *Car. II.* Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said president and governors of the said corporation for the time being, or any two of them, or to or for any person authorized and appointed by them, or any two of them, from time to time, to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any rogues, vagrants, sturdy beggars, or idle or disorderly persons, within the said city and liberties, places, divisions, and precincts, and to cause them to be kept and set to work in the several and respective corporations or workhouses.

“ Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the president and governors of any of the said corporations shall certify, under their common seal, their want and defect, either of a present stock for the foundation of the work, or for supply thereof for the future, and what sum or sums of money they shall think fit for the same, to the common-council of the said city of *London*, That thereupon the common-council of the said city of *London* are hereby required, from time to time, to set down and ascertain such competent sum and sums of money for the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding one year's rate from time to time usually set upon any person, for or towards the relief of the poor, and the same to proportion out upon the several wards, precincts, and parishes, as they shall think fit: and thereupon the aldermen, deputies, and common council men of every ward in the city of *London*, shall have power and authority, and are hereby required, equally and indifferently, according to the proportions appointed, as aforesaid, for the several wards, precincts, and parishes, as aforesaid, to tax and rate the several inhabitants within the said respective wards, precincts, and parishes, as well within the liberties as without; with which tax if any person or persons find him or themselves aggrieved, supposing the same to be unequal, he or they shall and may make their complaint known to the justices of the peace at the next open sessions, who shall take such final order therein, as in like case is already by the law provided.

“ And

The several parishes formerly paid 1s. a week for each child they had in the workhouse, besides their assessments: but, at *Michaelmas*, in 1751, the governors came to a resolution, that no more children paid for by the parishes to which they belong, should be taken into the house: and it has been further resolved, That only such children shall be taken in as are committed by the magistrates of the city, found begging in the streets, pilfering on the keys, or lying about in glass-houses, and uninhabited places.

A. D.
1766.

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any alderman of the city of *London*, or his deputy, by their warrant under their hands and seals, to authorize the church-wardens or overseers for the poor within the places and parishes aforesaid, to demand, gather, and receive of every person and persons such sum and sums of money, as shall be assessed upon them by virtue of the taxations and contributions aforesaid; and for default of payment within ten days after demand thereof made, or notice in writing left at the dwelling-house or lodging of every person so assessed, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods of every such person, and, after satisfaction made, to restore the surplusage to the party so distrained.

“ And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the respective president and governors, or any seven of them, shall have power from time to time to make and constitute orders and by-laws for the better relieving, regulating, and setting the poor to work, and the apprehending and punishing of rogues, vagabonds, and beggars, within the city, liberties, and places aforesaid, that have not wherewith to maintain themselves, and for other the matters aforesaid.

“ Provided the said orders and by-laws shall from time to time be presented to the justices of the peace in their quarter-sessions assembled, to be allowed by the major part of them, and confirmed by order of the said court.”

These

A. D.
1766.

These children, thus committed, are educated in the principles of the church of *England*: meet in a large room to hear prayers at six in the morning and evening every day; are taught the church catechism by a minister, who attends on them: and on *Sunday* they go to church at *Great St. Helens*, where convenient seats are erected for their use, against the north wall of the church. A part of every week day is appropriated to their learning to read, write, and cast accounts: the rest of the time is improved by training them up to some sort of business: the girls are employed in sewing, knitting, and other labour, to qualify them for service. Their dress is in russet cloth, with a round badge upon their breasts, representing a poor boy and a sheep, with this motto, *God's providence is our inheritance*. And when arrived at a proper age, the boys are bound out apprentices, to trades or sea service; and the girls placed in honest families.

In another part, called the *Keeper's side*, are confined beggars, vagrants, dissolute and abandoned sturdy fellows, who have no honest means of support, and lewd women taken up in the streets, to be kept to hard labour, employed in beating of hemp and washing of linen. All which are not only supported, but in case of sickness, broken limbs, sores, wounds, &c. have advice, physic, and surgery, *gratis*. And since *Ludgate* prison has been pulled down, the debtors, citizens of *London*, are imprisoned here, in another apartment allotted for that purpose.

A little more northward is *Lamb-alley*, which is but a narrow ordinary place, as most of the other lanes, alleys, courts, &c. are, that lie between *Bishopsgate-street* and the *Middle Moorfields*. But here are two charitable foundations. 1. *Alleyn's* alms-houses for 10 poor men and women, built and endowed with 40s. per ann. each, by the founder of *Dulwich-college*, in 1614, in *Petty France*, now *New Broad-street*. And, 2. Alms-houses for 16 poor old women, built at the S. end of the parsonage house, in the passage through *Bishopsgate* church-yard, endowed with 2s. 6d. a month each, by one Mr. *Underwood*. But both these charitable foundations were removed from their situations into *Lamb-alley*: where they are accommodated with new houses, at the expence of the parish, and builders of *New Broad-street*.

A. D.
1766.

Passing over again to the east side of *Bishopsgate-street*, we come to *Spittal-square*, and the scite of the ancient priory and hospital of *St. Mary Spittal*, founded in the year 1197, by Sir *Walter Brune* and *Rossia* his wife, for canons regular, and dedicated to the honour of *Jesus Christ*, and his mother the blessed virgin *Mary*. It was a foundation of very great extent: for in the composition made by the prior of this house with the rector of *St. Botolph's*, concerning tythes, it appears to have begun at *Berward's-lane*, towards the south, and to run as far as the parish of *St. Leonard, Shore-ditch*, to the north, in breadth: and from the king's street in the west, to the bishop of *London's* field, called *Lollorsworth*, now *Spittalfield*, on the east. At its dissolution in the reign of *Henry VIII*.

it

A. D.
1766.

it was valued at 478l. per ann. and there were found in it, 180 beds standing for the receipt of the poor: being an hospital of great relief.

The scite of this hospital is now covered with some of the best houses in this quarter of the metropolis; and inhabited by manufacturers and merchants of great trade and worth, especially in the silk trade. But for many years there remained uncovered part of the church-yard, and the pulpit cross in it, like that which stood in *St. Paul's* church-yard. And on the south side there was a handsome house for the lord-mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and people of distinction to sit and hear sermons preached upon the resurrection, on *Easter-monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday*, (and perhaps on other occasions) by a bishop, a dean, and a doctor of divinity, which custom was kept up till the year 1642; but in the grand rebellion the pulpit was broken down, and the custom of preaching was discontinued. At the restoration, however, it was so far revived, that the *Spital* sermons are ever since preached in the same manner every *Easter*, at *St. Bride's*, in *Fleet-street*, and honoured with the presence of the lord-mayor, &c. And the children educated in *Christ's hospital* do also attend on those solemn occasions.

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C H A P. VII.

BREAD-STREET-WARD.

B*Read-street-ward* takes its name from the ancient *Bread-market*, which was kept in the place we call *Bread-street*; the bakers being obligated, as it appears upon record, in the 30 *Edward I.* that no baker should sell bread otherwise than in open market: and not in shops.

Bread-street-ward begins in *Cheapside* on the north, and runs on the south side from, where the standard, to where the great cross, formerly stood; and then called *Goldsmith's-row*. On the south it extends in *Watling-street* up almost to the house next to *St. Augustin's* church on the north side; and on the south side, up to the *Old Change*; and down the same, at the east side, by the west end of *Maiden-lane*, or *Distaff-lane*, to *Knightrider-street*, or, as they call that part thereof, *Old Fish-street*; and all the north side of the said *Old Fish-street*, till over-against the *Trinity* church, and *Trinity-lane*.

It is encompassed on the north and north-west by the ward of *Farringdon within*; on the east by *Cordwainer's-ward*; on the south by *Queenhithe-ward*; and on the west by *Castle Baynard-ward*.

This ward is divided into 13 precincts, and is governed by an alderman, twelve common-councilmen, of whom one is the alderman's deputy, 13 constables, 13 inquest-men, 13 scavengers, and a beadle: though it contains no more than 331 houses.

A. D.
1766.

In surveying this ward we find four parishes; and a company's hall : besides some other matters of note, viz.

Allhal-
lows,
Breadstreet

1. *Allballows, Bread-street*, a parish church on the east side of *Bread-street*, at the corner next *Watling-street*; so called from its dedication to *All Saints*, and its situation; and it is a rectory and a peculiar belonging to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, conveyed to him on the 24th of *April*, 1365, by the prior and chapter of *Christ Church, Canterbury*. It is an ancient foundation, the register of the rector thereof giving *Walter de Sonnebres* the rectory of this church in 1284, to which he had been presented by the prior and chapter of *Christ church, Canterbury*.

The old church had a handsome spired steeple, of stone, which was so damaged by thunder and lightening, on the 5th of *September*, 1559, that it was thought necessary to take it down. The whole church was so decayed that the parishioners rebuilt it in 1620, which was burnt down in the fire of *London* 1666 : and the present edifice was erected in 1684, consisting of a plain body, with a square tower, 86 feet high, divided into four stages, with arches near the top. (Since which time it is united with the parish of *St. John the Evangelist*). Within it is handsomely wainscoted and pewed, the pulpit finely carved, the sounding-board veneered, a neat gallery at the W. end, and a spacious altar piece well adorned and beautified.

The vestry is general, and the officers are two church-wardens.

Here

Here are prayers every *Thursday* at five in the afternoon, from *Michaelmas* to *Midsummer*, and a sermon, the gift of Mr. *Daniel Elliot*: and a gift sermon on the 25th of *July*, in memory of the defeat of the *Spanish Armada*. A. D. 1766.

Amongst the ministers or rectors of this parish we find the glorious martyr for the protestant faith Dr. *Laurence Saunders*, who for his zeal against the popish errors in queen *Mary's* reign, was imprisoned 15 months, then examined, excommunicated, degraded, and then delivered to the secular power by the bishop of *London* on the 4th of *February*, 1555, after which he was carried down and burnt at *Goventry*, on the 8th of the same month.

2. The parish church of *St. John the Evangelist*, St. John the Evangelist. united to *All-hallows*, aforesaid, was a rectory and a small church, and stood in *Friday-street*, (so called from *Fishmongers* residing there, and serving *Friday's* market) on the east side thereof, next *Watling-street*: on which account it has been sometimes called *St. John*, in *Watling-street*. It was founded about the same time as *All-hallows*, and was in the gift of the prior and chapter of *Christ Church, Canterbury*, till they conveyed it, with *All-hallows*, to the archbishop of *Canterbury*. By which it became one of his peculiars.

The parish contains no more than 24 houses and a half, at the extremity on the south side of *Watling-street*. The scite of this church remains now only as a burial place for the inhabitants of

A. D. 1766. this parish. Their vestry is general, and they have two church-wardens.

Both these parishes united are made of the yearly value of 140l. in lieu of tythes: and are in the gift of the archbishop of *Canterbury*.

St. Mildred,
died,
Breadstreet

3. *St. Mildred, Bread-street*, so called from its dedication to *Mildred*, a *Saxon* saint, abbess of a monastery on the isle of *Thanet*, and daughter to a prince of *West Anglia*, and from its situation on the east side of *Bread-street*. It is a rectory, founded about the year 1300, by lord *Trenchant*, of *St. Albans*. But it had neither vestry room nor church yard till 1428, when Sir *John Chadworth*, or *Shadworth*, by his will gave a vestry and church yard to the parishioners, and a parsonage house to the rector. After this church was burnt down in 1666, it had the parish of *St. Margaret Moses* united to it, and has been rebuilt in a very handsome manner in 1683. The front is built of free-stone; the other parts of brick. The roof is covered with lead, and the floor paved with *Purbeck* stone. Within there is a neat wainscot gallery at the west end, and the pulpit is enriched: the altar-piece is handsomely adorned; and the communion table stands upon a foot-piece of black and white marble, inclosed with rails and banisters.

This living is said to be in the gift of the honourable family of *Crisps*, baronets, though it was originally in the patronage of the prior and convent of *St. Mary Overies, Southwark*.

The vestry is general: and the parish officers
are only two church-wardens. A. D.
1766.

4. *St. Margaret Moses*, which is annexed to this parish by act of parliament, was a parochial church on the east side of *Friday-street*, over against *Distaff-lane*, and a rectory dedicated to *St. Margaret*, virgin and martyr of *Antioch* in *Pisidia*, under *Decius*, the emperor; and takes the addition of *Moses* from one *Moses*, or *Moyes*, a considerable benefactor or rebuilder thereof. But it has sometimes been called *St. Margaret's, Friday-street*. It is also numbered amongst the most ancient foundations in this city; for it was given to the priory of *St. Faith* of *Housham*, or *Horsford*, in *Norfolk*, by *Robert Fitzwalter*, in the year 1105. And at the suppression of that priory by king *Edward III.* this church of *St. Margaret* fell to the crown, in which the patronage has continued to this day.

This church was burnt down in 1666, and never rebuilt, and being annexed to *St. Mildred's*, the yearly value of both these rectories was settled by act of parliament at 130l. per ann. in lieu of tythes. As to the scite of this church, one part of it, by virtue likewise of an act of parliament, was sold to the city for the widening of an alley called *Pissing-alley*, lying between *Friday-street* and *Bread-street*; and the money which arose from the sale thereof, was applied towards the paving and beautifying of the said church of *St. Mildred*: the other part now remaining is the burial place for the inhabitants of *St. Margaret's* parish.

A. D.
1766.

The vestry is general: and there are no other parish officers than two church-wardens. And the patronage being in the family of the *Crisps* for *St. Mildred's*, and in the crown for *St. Margaret's*, they present by turn to both livings.

Cordwain-
er's-hall.

5. *Cordwainer's-hall*, or *Schoemaker's-hall*, is situate on the north side of *Great Distaff lane*, and is a handsome brick building, consisting of several good rooms. The largest of which, called the hall, is adorned with the pictures of king *William* and queen *Mary* his consort.

The cordwainer's, which society is number the 27th amongst the city companies, were incorporated by king *Henry IV.* in the year 1410, by the name of *Cordwainers and Coblers*, the word shoemakers not being then in use; and by the word *cobler* was understood a feller or dealer in shoes; who soon after, in the reign of *Edward IV.* were restrained from fitting on shoes, boots, or buskins on *Sundays*, *Christmas-day*, *Ascension-day*, and *Corpus Christi-day*, under the penalty of 20s. for each offence. But they have since been incorporated by the name of *The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Cordwainers of the city of London*: and are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. This is a livery company, and generally very numerous.

Gerard's-
hall-inn.

6. On the south side of *Basing-lane* is *Gerard's-hall-Inn*, which has stood there many generations, with great reputation for its accommodations and good entertainment, both for man and horse, and for all kinds of carriages. It is built upon the
scite,

scite, or rather upon the remains, of the mansion house of the ancient family of *Gisor's*, some of whom for several generations filled, and with dignity and honour served the chief offices in the magistracy of this city. It was in those days called *Gisor's-hall*. *John Gisor*, mayor of *London*, was owner of it in 1245, and by descent it came to another *John Gisor* in 1386, who made a feoffment of it. So that we are to look upon the present appellation of *Gerard's-hall* to be no other than a corruption of *Gerard* for *Gisor*, and *Gerard's-hall* for *Gisor's-hall*; without having recourse to the fabulous tradition which was swallowed by our credulous ancestors, who were weak enough to believe that this was the habitation of one *Gerard*, a giant, who used a pole in the wars 40 feet long, and 15 inches round; and whose scull being found would hold five pecks; and his thigh bone was six feet long, and one of his teeth weighed 10 lb. troy: without considering that a person of such prodigious dimensions could not possibly inhabit a house or hall of the size this hall appears to have been by its remains, which are still to be seen in the arched vaults, supported by 16 pillars, built of stone brought from *Caen*, in *Normandy*, and are now used for cellars, being entirely under the floor of the house,

A. D.
1766.

A. D.
1766.

C H A P. VIII.

BRIDGE-WARD *within.*

Name.

Bridge-ward *within* is so called from its situation and connection with *London-bridge*, which, till the late alteration and improvements, made for the conveniency and advantage of passengers and carriages, was covered on each side with a row of considerable buildings, occupied by citizens of divers trades and great dealings.

Extent.

In this condition the *ward* of *Bridge* began at the south end of the bridge, and stretched direct north up *Fish-street-bill* and *Gracechurch-street*, as far as *Lombard-street* on the west side, and *Fenchurch-street*, including all the bridge, the greatest part of all the alleys and courts on the east side, and on the west side all the alleys, courts and lanes, in *Thames-street*, on both sides to *New-key*, part of *Michael's-lane*, and part of *Crooked-lane*.

Bounds.

This ward is bounded on the south by *Southwark* and the river *Thames*: on the north by *Langborne-ward*, and *Bishopsgate-ward*: on the east by *Billingsgate-ward*; and on the west by *Candlewick* and *Dowgate-wards*.

Precincts.

It is also divided into 14 precincts, three of which were on *London-bridge*. And the government thereof is in an alderman, 15 common-councilmen, of whom one is the alderman's deputy, 14 constables, 15 inquest men, 14 scavengers, and a beadle.

In

In surveying this ward we meet with great variety for entertainment, viz. A. D.
1766.

1. *London-bridge*. What relates to its original foundation, and the casualties and reparations in ancient days, may be read in the first volume of this history, page 85, 97, 106—108, 128, 190—193. This bridge was let out by the city on building leases, at the rate of 10s. per foot running, on each side, to be covered with houses four stories high, and a street 20 feet broad from side to side. However advantageous this measure might then appear to the managers of the city estates, time and a great increase of commerce, and the many accidents daily happening by carriages in the narrow passage of *London-bridge*, made the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council truly sensible of the necessity there was to contrive some means to prevent those complaints and disasters. But, though they had recourse to some temporary expedients, as to oblige carriages coming out of *Southwark* to keep on the west side, and those going out of the city on the east side of the bridge; and caused two posterns to be made for the convenience of foot passengers in the bride-gate next *Southwark*, they could not remove the dangers, to which foot passengers were exposed, as above, and the many lives that were lost below in shooting the bridge till they came to a resolution to pull down all the houses upon the bridge, to widen the carriage way, and make convenient and safe footways on each side, and to widen the passage also for the river and the navigation under the bridge.

A. D.
1766.

For which purpose the city applied to parliament^a to enable them to carry their plan into execution: and they immediately set about the great work. The first thing was to provide a way for carriages, horsemen, and foot passengers, during the time of the necessary stoppage the works would make upon the bridge. Therefore they caused the houses and arches, that extended across the bridge, to be taken down, to make way for a strong temporary bridge, made of wood, to be erected on the western sterlings, till the intended alterations should be completed. Which structure was opened in *October*, 1757. But after the pavement was dug up, and an opening made into the cavities of all the piers, when some of them were demolished almost to the water edge, and the whole space where the houses had been taken down, was a confused heap of ruins, that temporary wooden bridge was entirely consumed by fire^b. However, by covering over the arches that had been taken down, and the deep cavities in all the piers, lately used for cellars, and by forming stages of large beams of timber upon the piers that had been demolished, to support the upper works, and by covering the whole tract of ruins with rows of strong beams placed close together, covered with gravel to a considerable depth, with a strong wooden fence on each side, raised about six feet high for foot passengers, the passage of *London-bridge* was

^a See page 120, &c. of this volume.^b See page 138, &c. *ibid.*

opened in less than a fortnight, till a new temporary bridge could be built, which was also completed with the utmost expedition ^c.

A. D.
1766.

Upon this accident, which brought an extraordinary expence upon the city for the public good, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, applied to parliament for relief, and obtained 15,000*l.* from the legislature, towards carrying on that work. Upon which parliamentary bounty the city immediately gave up the toll ^d granted by a former act. And the said sum was annually continued till the year 1763.

The bridge is now finished with all its improvements: and instead of two rows of houses, which, in their state of decay, became a terror to passengers, and in their most flourishing condition intercepted the beautiful prospect of the boats and shipping on the river, and the extensive view of the buildings both above and below bridge; there are now elegant stone balustrades, like unto those on *Westminster-bridge*. The way for carriages is made 31 feet broad, and a pavement of flat stone, seven feet wide, is laid on each side, for foot passengers. And by night this bridge is enlightened with a great number of lamps, fixed in such a manner, as to give light to them that sail below, as well as to passengers upon the bridge; and is guarded with a number of watchmen; the whole charge thereof, to be paid out of the bridge-house estate.

^c See page 140, of this volume.

^d See page 121, *ibid.*

A. D.
1766.

On this occasion the two center arches were made one, by taking away the pier between them. But the current, through this improvement, is so rapid and strong, that the wherries do not chuse to make use of it in time of ebb; though it has been a very expensive work.

London-
bridge wa-
ter-works,
and com-
pany.

Under the four arches, at the north end of *London-bridge*, are fixed the works of a water-company, who, from this situation, are called the company of the *London-bridge* water-works. It was originally the invention of *Peter Morice*, a *Dutchman*, in 1582, to supply the city with water, from the *Thames*, through wooden pipes. This invention has, by many improvements, arrived to such perfection, under the direction of that great master in hydraulics the late Mr. *Hadley*, that these works, in their present condition, are said to be superior to the most famed water-engine at *Marli* in *France*, which costs 25000*l.* sterling *per annum* to keep it in repair. And the company have divided their property into 300 shares, and value them at 500*l.* each share.

The wheels, placed under the arches, are moved by the common stream of the tide-water of the river *Thames*: one turn of the four wheels makes 114 strokes; and, when the river is at best, the wheels go six times round in a minute; and but four and a half at middle water; so that the number of strokes in a minute are 684: and as the stroke is two feet and a half in a seven-inch bore, which raises three ale-gallons, they raise 2052 gallons in a minute, *i. e.* 123,120 gallons, or 1954 hogsheads,

hogheads, in an hour; which is at the rate of 46,896 hogheads *per* day, to the height of 120 feet, including the waste, which may be computed at a fifth part of the whole. These wheels force the water to a bason on the top of a high tower of wood, which stands on the sterling of the first arch on the north-west end of the bridge. By which means the water is raised to any part of the city.

A. D.
1766.

The improvements made to *London-bridge* have not terminated on the water. The narrow entrance on the north side is made as wide as the bridge, by pulling down all the houses on the west side of the street as far as *Thames-street*, and throwing the new buildings backwards: on the east side, a foot-way is made under the steeple or tower of *St. Magnus's* church.

2. *St. Magnus*, a parochial church, in *Thames-street*, at the north-east corner of *London-bridge*, is ^{St. Magnus.} a rectory, and was founded before the year 1209, in which year, at farthest, the chapel of *St. Thomas the Martyr* was built, by *Peter of Colechurch*, upon the bridge, because that chapel was allowed to be within the precincts of the parish of *St. Magnus*; and therefore *St. Magnus's* must be more ancient than the said foundation upon the bridge. The patronage of this ancient church, dedicated to *St. Magnus the Martyr*, (who suffered at *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia* under the Emperor *Aurelian*, A. D. 276.) was alternately in the abbot and convent of *Westminster* and in the abbot and convent of *Bermondsey*, till those convents were suppressed by King *Henry VIII.*

A. D.
1766.

VIII. And Queen *Mary* gave this church to the bishop of *London*, in whom the right of presentation still continues.

The old church suffered the like fate with others in the general conflagration of this city in 1666; and, when rebuilt, was made the parochial church for this and the parish of *St. Margaret, New Fish-street*, which is annexed to it by act of parliament. The parsonage-house, which stood in churchyard-alley, was also rebuilt. But part of the ground, on which the old church stood, was laid into the street for widening the passage.

The present church was built at twice; first the body in 1676, and then the steeple was added several years after. It is a spacious and massy stone building, and yet well ornamented. The corners have rustic quoins, and the body is enlightened by tall arched windows, over each of which is a cornice, supported by scrolls; and between these is a cherub over the center of each window. At the west end coupled pilasters rise, on each side the door, from a plain course, and support a pediment. Under the steeple is made a footway to the bridge. The roof is hid by a kind of *Attic* course, from which the tower rises square and plain; and from this the dial, which is very richly ornamented, projects over the street. The course above this is adorned at the corners with coupled pilasters of the *Ionic* order, supporting an open work in the place of a balustrade, with large urns at the corners, of an uncommon shape. From within this open work rises the lanthorn, which
also

also has *Ionic* pilasters, and arched windows in all the intercolumniations. The dome rests upon these pilasters; and on its crown is placed a piece of open work, like that which surrounds the base of the lanthorn. On this is raised the turret, which supports the fane. Here is a peal of ten bells.

A. D.
1766.

This parish, united with *St. Margaret's, New Fish-street*, is valued at 170l. in lieu of tythes. The vestry is select, and consists of thirty-three members. And there are two churchwardens, one of whom is collector for the poor.

3. The parochial church of *St. Margaret*, before the fire, was situate on the east side of *Fish-street-hill*^a, formerly called *Bridge-street*, on the spot where the *monument* stands, and dedicated to *St. Margaret*, a virgin, born at *Antioch* in *Pisidia*, and beheaded for the *Christian* faith under the Emperor *Decius*. The first mention we find of this church was in the reign of King *Edward II.* who presented *Roger de Bredefeld* to it. It was a rectory, in the patronage of the abbot and convent of *Westminster*, from that time to the dissolution of the religious houses; when it fell to the king with the abbey of *Westminster*: and Queen *Mary*, in the first year of her reign, gave it to the bishop of *London* and his successors, in whom it continues. It was not rebuilt.

St. Margaret's Fish-street-hill.

^a So called from the number of fishmongers which formerly inhabited this street: but now there is only one of that trade, or two at the most, upon the hill.

There

A. D.
1766.

There did belong to this church a parsonage-house, four shops, two tenements, two chambers, and a warehouse. But the parsonage-house being destroyed by the fire, together with the church, the ground on which it stood was leased out to the city of *London* for 21 l. *per annum*, to be paid to the minister, and 30 s. *per annum* to the parish.

The vestry is general: and the parish-officers are two churchwardens.

The monument.

4. The monument, erected upon the scite of *St. Margaret's* church, has been already described on page 268, &c. Vol. II.

St. Bennet.

5. *St. Bennet Grace* or *Grass church*, so called from its situation near the herb-market, which was kept before the west door of this church, stands at the south-west angle of *Fenchurch-street*, with the west front to *Grace-church-street*, is a rectory, and in the gift of the canons of *St. Paul's, London* in the year 1181, in whom the patronage still continues. The ancient church was greatly damaged by the fire of *London* in 1666, and has been rebuilt, in 1685, mostly of stone, with a very high spire on the tower thereof, and made the parochial church for this and the parish of *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, which is annexed to it; and both together are of the yearly value of 140 l. in lieu of tythes. It is well wainscotted and handsomely pewed; the pulpit very well veneered, carved, and adorned with cherubims, &c. and the altar-piece very spacious and fine. Here also is a curious font of fine carved work, and round the cover these words,

words, *Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven.*

A. D.
1766.

Here is a *Sunday's* afternoon lecture, with an endowment of 40*l.* *per annum*, founded by Mrs. *Joan Newton*.

In this church was founded, at the altar of the virgin *Mary* and *St. Catharine*, a perpetual chantry for the soul of the lady *Joan Rose*; to maintain which she gave one tenement and the appurtenances: but, the chantries being taken away at the dissolution of the religious houses, the rents and profits of this were settled in trustees to be employed towards the repairs of the church; and if there be any overplus, to be laid out at the discretion of the churchwardens.

The vestry is select: and the officers of this parish are only two churchwardens.

6. *St. Leonard Eastcheap* was another parochial church, burnt down in 1666, and never rebuilt.

*St. Leonard
Eastcheap.*

It was dedicated to one *Leonard* a French saint, and bishop of *Limoges*, and was some time named *St. Leonard Milk-church*, from *William Melker*, the builder thereof. It was a rectory, and originally in the gift of the prior and convent of the church of *Canterbury*; but now in the dean and chapter of *Canterbury*: though *Newcourt* says it is a peculiar, belonging to the archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Its site remains now only a burying-place for the inhabitants of this parish, whose vestry is select, and has no more parish-officers than two churchwardens.

A. D.
1766.
Fishmongers hall.

On the west side of this ward, and about 150 yards west of the bridge, facing the *Thames*, stands *Fishmongers-hall*, which is a curious and capacious edifice of brick and stone; and may be said to have two handsome fronts. The grand or fore-front entrance is from *Thames-street*, by a handsome passage, that leads into a large square court, paved with flat stones, and encompassed by the great hall, the court-room for the assistants, and other grand apartments, with galleries. These are of an handsome construction, and are supported by *Ionic* columns, with an arcade. The back-front, or that next the *Thames*, has a grand double flight of stone steps, by which we ascend to the first apartments from the wharf. The door is adorned with *Ionic* columns, and these support an open pediment, in which is a shield, with the arms of the company. The windows are ornamented with stone cases, and the quoins of the building are wrought with a handsome rustic: and in the whole of this front there is a great deal of solid beauty. Within is the statue of Sir *William Walworth*, Knt. fishmonger, who, when he was lord-mayor, slew *Wat Tyler*. There is also a skreen, with a golden busto under the pediment. The chandelier in the hall is accounted the most elegant piece of furniture of its kind.

Company. The *Fishmonger's* company is the fourth upon the list of the city corporations, and have at all times, that there is mention of guilds or fraternities in *London*, been remarkable, as may be seen in our history. They were originally two bodies,
viz.

viz. stock-fishmongers and salt-fishmongers; and both of them had no less than six halls; two in *Thames-street*, two in *New Fish-street*, and two in *Old Fish-street*; and were in such reputation for valuable members, that six lord-mayors were chosen out of them in twenty-four years. But they were detected of such frauds in their dealings, that the parliament, in 1382, enacted, That no fishmonger should for the future be admitted mayor of this city. However, this prohibition was taken off the very next year. But, in 1384, these, as well as all others concerned in furnishing the city with provisions, were put under the immediate direction of the lord-mayor and aldermen by another act of parliament; an act still in force.

A. D.
1766.

The salt-fishmongers were incorporated, A. D. 1433. The stock-fishmongers not till 1509. But this separation proving prejudicial to both, they united, and obtained a charter from King *Henry VIII.* in 1536, by which they were incorporated by the name of *The wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Fishmongers of the city of London*. At present it is a livery company, and very rich. They pay 800*l.* *per annum* in charity; have had near fifty of them lord-mayors; and are governed by a prime and five other wardens, and a court of assistants.

A little more westward is the *Old Swan*, a common stairs to land passengers: on the scite where Old Swan stairs. once stood *Ebgate*.

Name.

Broadstreet-ward takes its name from that part of it, which we now distinguish by the name of *Old Broad-street*, and, before the fire of *London*, was accounted one of the broadest streets in *London*.

Extent.

It extends from the east corner of *Helmet* or *Cross-keys* court in *Wormwood-street*, in the north-east, to the iron-grate over the common-sewer, near the back gate of *Bethlem-hospital* in *London-wall*, in the north-west; and from the east corner of *Allhallows* church on *London-wall*, where *New Broad-street* begins, in the north, to the iron grate over the common-sewer, under the east end of *St. Margaret's* church in *Lothbury*, in the south-west, and up *Pig-street* to the pump facing *St. Bennet Fink's* church in the south; and from the pump, near the north-east corner of *St. Martin Outwich's* church-wall in *Bishopsgate-street*, in the south-east, to *Scalding-alley* in the *Poultry*, which is the south-west extremity, including *Threadneedle-street*, both sides; *Bartbolomew-lane*; *Princes-street*, almost as far as *Catharine-court* on the east side; both sides of *Lothbury*, from the grate eastward; *Throgmorton-street*, *Pig-street*, and *Broad-street*, both sides; *Winchester-street*, *Augustine-friars*, and *Wormwood-street*, as far as *Helmet-court*, in the east; and so much of *London-wall* as extends from the north-west corner of *Old Broad-street* to the grate near *Bethlem* back gate, with the alleys and courts on the south side, as far as *Swan-alley* in *Little Bell-alley*, *Coleman-street* parish.

This.

This large ward is bounded on the north and east by *Bishopsgate-ward*, on the south by *Cornhill-ward* and *Wallbrook-ward*, and on the west by *Coleman-street-ward*. A. D. 1766.
Bounds.

This ward is divided into ten precincts; and governed by an alderman; ten common-councilmen, one of whom is the alderman's deputy; ten constables; thirteen inquest-men; eight scavengers; and a beadle. Govern-
ment.

In surveying this ward we meet with seven churches, three halls, and some other public buildings and pieces of antiquity.

1. In *Wormwood-street* are a set of alms-houses for twelve poor women, founded by Mr. *Kemp*, and endowed with 1s. *per week*, with other perquisites.

2. *Allhallows in the wall*. This is a parochial church, and a rectory. Allhallows
in the wall.

The old church was very mean, and built close to the wall of *London*, with a parsonage-house at the west end, and the churchyard on the east, reaching as far as the north-west corner of *Old Broad-street*. It does not sufficiently appear when this church was founded: but, I apprehend, it was some time after the foundation of the priory of the *Holy Trinity* near *Aldgate*, in whose patronage this church was originally, and who presented *Tho. Richer de Sanston* thereunto in the year 1335. At the dissolution of the religious houses under King *Henry VIII.* this church was, with the priory, unto which it belonged, surrendered to the crown, in whom the advowson still remains, the lord-chan-

A. D.
1766.

cellor or lord-keeper, for the time being, presenting thereunto. It escaped the great fire of *London* in 1666. But was become so ruinous, that, in 1765, the parishioners obtained an act of parliament to empower them to pull it down, and the parsonage-house, and to enable them to raise money by annuities to rebuild the same; which is now almost finished on the outside with brick and stone, in a very pretty manner; and with this alteration, that the new church is somewhat longer, and the parsonage-house is built at the north-east corner of the churchyard, and the scite of the old parsonage-house is turned into the churchyard.

The value of this living is not rated according to the act of parliament, which settled the income of the churches destroyed by the fire in 1666. But it is generally computed to be worth 150 l. *per annum*.

The vestry is select, and composed of such as have served or fined for churchwardens and constables. The parish-officers are two churchwardens, two overseers of the poor, and two sidersmen.

Carpenters
hall.

3. Almost facing the east end of *Bethlehem* hospital, and on the south side of the street called *London-wall*, stands *Carpenters* hall, in a court, to which there is an entrance by a large pair of gates. The building, though very old, and composed of timber and plaister, is not without its beauty and peculiar ornaments: and it enjoys an agreeable prospect into *Drapers* gardens, which lie towards the south.

Company.

The company is an ancient fraternity, incorporated by King *Edward* III. A. D. 1344, with power to make by-laws. It is now governed by a master,

master, three wardens, and a court of assistants; and has a livery: A. D. 1766.

Winchester-street. This is divided into *Great* and *Little Winchester-streets*, which cover the scite of the mansion-house built by *William Paulet*, marquis of *Winchester*, and lord high-treasurer of *England* in the reign of King *Edward VI.* These streets, at the north end; open to the place where lately stood the postern-gate at the south-east corner of *Moor-fields.* And at the south-east corner of *Great Winchester-street* is *Pinnars* alias *Pinemakers* hall.

4. *Pinnars* hall is most noted for the congregational meetings held therein. It is a noted *Independent* meeting-house; and the only meeting-house in *London*, as it is said, where the audience are not *Calvinists.* It is also occupied by a congregation of *Anabaptists.* The *Independents* meet on the *Sunday* morning; the *Anabaptists* on the *Sunday* afternoon.

The *Pinnars* company was incorporated by King *Charles I.* in the year 1636; and are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. They have no livery.

This end of *Winchester-street* brings us into *Old Broad-street*, and terminates, on the north side, with the *Pay-office.*

5. The *Pay-office*, whose front is in *Old Broad-street*, at the east end of *Winchester-street*, is kept in a large house, part of the remains of the marquis of *Winchester's* mansion-house, called *Winchester-place*, well adapted for the purposes of the said office; but very old and plain. It is under the direction of a treasurer and paymaster, who pay

A. D.
1766.

for all the stores used in the royal navy, and the wages of those that sail in his majesty's service. The treasurer's salary is 2000*l. per annum*; and the paymaster, who is also accomprant, has 500*l. per annum*; with three clerks, at 80*l. per annum* each; five clerks, at 40*l. per annum* each; and two extra-clerks, at 50*l. per annum* each. Here are also five clerks for paying bills in course, and writing ledgers, viz. three at 80*l. per annum* each; two at 40*l. per annum* each; and an extra-clerk at 50*l. per annum*. There is also a cashier of the victualing in this office, with a salary of 150*l. per annum*, who has a clerk under him at 70*l. per annum*, another at 50*l.* and another at 40*l. per annum*.

Sir Thomas Gresham's
alms-houses.

On the east side of *Old Broad-street*, a little more to the southward, stand a set of alms-houses, founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham* in the year 1575, in the back-part of *Gresham college*, for eight decayed poor men, citizens of *London*, which Sir *Thomas* endowed with 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per annum* for each alms-man, to be paid quarterly out of the chamber of *London*; a load of coals every year; and a gown once in two years. The trust of which he committed to the lord-mayor and commonalty of *London*.

About sixty yards further south is the back-entrance into the *South-sea-house*, to be described in *Tbreadneedle-street*. And facing this is the church of *St. Peter le poor*.

St. Peter-le-poor.

6. *St. Peter-le-poor*, situate on the west side of *Old Broad-street*, and dedicated to *St. Peter* the apostle,

apostle, was distinguished from other churches of that name in *London* by the addition of *le Poor*, either from the builder's name, or from the poor state of its parish at the time of its foundation; which at present, and for several generations, has, by its vicinity to the *Royal-exchange*, been improving, and become the residence of rich merchants and other people of fortune.

A. D.
1766.

This is the church which by mistake is registered in the year 1181, when *Ralph de Diceto* was dean of *St. Paul's*, by the name of the church of *St. Peter* in *Breadstreet*, instead of *Broad-street*, there never having been a church dedicated to *St. Peter* in *Bread-street*. It appears to have been a very poor edifice originally: and in 1615 it was enlarged with the left wing, at the sole expence of Sir *William Garway*, Knt. whose monument is to be seen in this church; and who expended 400l. on this improvement for the convenience of the parishioners. The parishioners, spirited up by this generous act, repaired and beautified the whole church, new built the steeple and a good gallery at the west end of the church, and new cast and hung the bells, at the charge of 1587l. and upwards.

This was the condition of *St. Peter le poor* at the time of the general conflagration of *London*, which it escaped: and is supposed to have been built, or rather rebuilt, in the year 1540. It is a *Gothic* structure; but mean in itself; and made more so by its untoward situation; one of its corners, being thrust as it were into the street, makes

A. D.
1766.

the street narrow, obstructs the passage, and destroys the vista. This church is of very considerable breadth in proportion to its length, viz. fifty-four feet long, and fifty-one broad: the height, to the roof, is no more than twenty-three feet, and the height of the tower and turret together seventy-five feet. The body is plain and unornamented; the windows are very large; and the dial is fixed to a beam, that is joined at one end to a kind of turret, and extends, like a country sign-post, across the street, in a very aukward position. The tower rises square, without diminution, is strengthened at the corners with rustic; and upon this is placed a turret, which consists of strong piers at the corners, arched over, and covered with an open dome; whence rises a ball, with a fane.

It is a rectory, and has always been in the gift of the canons or dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*. The income is computed at 130*l. per annum*. The vestry is general; and the parish-officers are six auditors of accounts, two churchwardens, and two sidersmen.

Close to the northward of this parish-church stood the church and convent of *Augustine-friars*, upon the scite where now are built a great number of large handsome houses, fit for the best inhabitants of the city, and which street is known by the name of *Austin friars*.

Austin-friars.

7, *Austin-friars*, or the priory dedicated to *St. Augustine*, was an ancient religious foundation by *Humphry Bobun*, earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, in the year

A. D.
1766.

year 1253, on the west side of *Broad-street*; which church, house, cloister, other buildings, and gardens thereunto belonging, occupied and inclosed all the ground as far northward as *London-wall*. That ancient church was dedicated to *St. Augustine*, bishop of *Hippo* in *Africa*, for a religious institution called *Augustinian* or *Augustine* eremits, who made their first appearance in *England* in the year 1252. These eremits, or friars, were of the *Mendicant* sort; and perhaps, because they passed under the notion of *Begging-friars*, the adjacent parish-church might have the name *Poor* added to it; as much as to say *St. Peter's* church, near the *Begging-friars*.

The founder, and his family after him, built a very fair and capacious church, with a most complete spread steeple, small, high, and streight; which was an ornament to the city. But, after the dissolution of this priory, the scite thereof, and the other buildings within its precincts, were granted in parcels, one part by King *Henry VIII.* to *Wriotbesley*, another by the same king to *William* lord *St. John*, another by the same king to Sir *Richard Rich*, another to *Laurence Hereward*, &c. by the same king; and last of all, king *Edward VI.* in the fourth year of his reign, granted the choir, the cross-isses, and other parts of this religious house, to the said lord *St. John*, who was afterwards marquis of *Winchester* and lord high-treasurer, and built a large house on the scite of the convent or priory, cloister and gardens, which was called *Winchester-place* abovementioned. However, he spared

A. D.
1766.

spared the church; and the west end thereof, inclosed from the steeple and choir^b, was, in the year 1550, granted by King *Edward VI.* to a congregation of *Germans* and other strangers, at the request of *John a Lasco*, in *London*, who had fled here for the sake of their religion, to be their place of worship, by the name of *The Temple of the Lord Jesus*; and so it continues to this day.

It is a large and *Gothic* edifice, supported by two rows of stone pillars; but only a part of the church belonging to *Austin-friars*. At the east end are several steps, which lead to a large platform, on which is placed a long table, with seats against the wall, and forms round, for the communicants to sit upon, according to the custom of their church. Here is a library in the west part of it, which is both ornamental and useful. It is now generally called *The Dutch church* in *Austin-friars*; and is served by two ministers, who have houses in *Augustine-friars*^c.

The

^b Having parted the steeple, quire, and side isles adjoining to the quire, or choir, from the west end by an inclosure, Sir *William* made them into a granery, and warehouse for coals and other household uses. His son, the marquis of *Winchester*, sold the noblemen's monuments, which were very pompous and numerous, and the paving-stones, which his father had not removed, and turned part of what his father had taken out of the church into stables for his horses. See *Magna Britannia*, Vol. III. p. 99.

^c It was customary for the *Dutch* and *Walloon* churches, of whom this is one, to pay a compliment to every Bishop of *London*, and every lord-mayor upon their first access to their dignity and charge, and to present them with a piece of plate.

On

A. D.
1766.

The two ministers preach twice every *Sunday*, and once in the week besides: they administer the holy communion on the last *Sunday* of every month; and exchange churches every first *Sunday* in the month with the *Walloon* congregation, for their administration of the eucharist, their own church in *Tbreadneedle-street* being too small for them. The ministers have good salaries, to enable them to live independent and like gentlemen; and the church provides a sufficient subsistence for their widows.

8. About fifty yards more to the west stands *Drapers hall* in *Tbrogmorton-street*. This is a spacious and noble edifice, built upon the ruins of a palace erected on that spot by *Thomas* lord *Cromwell* in the reign of King *Henry VIII.* which, being forfeited to the crown by his attainder and execution for high-treason, was purchased by the com-

On which occasions they recited the original plantation of their church in *London*, their restoration to it by Queen *Elizabeth*, the confirmation of their charter by King *James I.* the good harmony which their ministers and brethren had always preserved with the church of *England*, and the countenance and protection they had enjoyed under the bishops of *London* and the lord-mayors.

In 1704 this *Dutch* congregation in *Augustine-friars* built, at their common charge, in *Middle Moorfields*, a handsome almshouse, containing twenty-six rooms, for maintaining their poor, men or women, and a room for the elders and deacons of their church to meet weekly upon business, and to pay the almspeople, who are paid more or less, as their necessities shall require. The whole charge of their poor is computed at 1200*l.* per annum, part of which is collected after sermon every *Sunday*, &c. at the church door.

pany

A. D.
1766.

pany of *Drapers*; who converted it into a hall for transacting the business of their corporation: and that building being destroyed in the fire of *London*, 1666, the *Drapers* company built the present hall, which is a spacious and noble edifice, composing the four sides of a quadrangle, each of which is elevated on columns, and adorned with arches, formed in a piazza round a square court; and between each arch is a shield, mantling and other fretwork. On the east side is the common hall, to which the ascent is by a grand staircase; and within it is adorned with a stately skreen and fine wainscot. On the skreen, between the two doors, hangs the picture, a three-quarter's length, of *Henry Fitz-Alwine*, a draper, and the first lord-mayor of *London*. At the north end of this room are the pictures, at full length and as big as life, of King *William III.* in his stadtholder's under his royal robes; and the pictures of King *George I.* and King *George II.* in their royal robes, and as big as life. At the north-west angle of this room a door opens into another spacious room, called the court room, richly wainscotted and furnished: at the east end of this room hangs an original picture of *Mary* queen of *Scots*, at full length, with her infant-son, King *James I.* in her hand. From this court room another door, at the west end, opens into a long gallery, at the north end of which a folding sash-door opens into a grand square room, called the ladies chamber; in which the time was that the company treated their wives and friends with a ball. In the center of this room hangs a large

A. D.
1766.

large and beautiful chandelier of cut glass, presented to the company by Sir *Joseph Eyles*, Knt. and over the chimney is a fine picture of Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. some time lord-mayor of *London*. From the south end of this gallery they pass into the apartments allotted to the clerk, which are very commodious and elegant, with offices below for the transacting of business. And these apartments, with the accommodations for the upper porter, fill up the whole front of this noble hall next the street.

At the north-west angle of this quadrangle there is a paved passage to the gardens belonging to this hall: over this passage, upon an arch built of brick and stone, is a strong room, covered with a large back or cistern of water. This is the record room, where the company keep their writings, books, and papers; and their plate, which, for quantity and workmanship, is said to exceed all the services of plate in other companies. The gardens are pleasant and commodious; being open every day, except *Sundays* and rainy days, for the recreation of genteel citizens to walk in. The ground which they occupy is very near upon a square. The middle is inclosed with iron rails, and laid out in grass beds, gravel walks, and borders of flowers; with a statue of *Flora* in the center. Without the rails are fine spacious walks, kept in good order, and agreeably shaded with rows of lime trees. At the south-west corner is a very handsome pavilion for the accommodation of company in hot weather, when tired with walking. Near the north-east

3 angle

A. D.
1766.

angle is a very neat commodious house for the use of the upper beadle of the company. The north side lies open to *Carpenters* hall: and at the south-east angle there is a privy garden, inclosed with walls; on the south side of which, under the ladies chamber, is a private room, elegantly furnished, where the managers, or ruling part of the company, hold their secret committees, or previous meetings, before matters are brought before a general court of livery or assistants.

Company.

This company is the third of the twelve principal companies, and was an ancient society or guild, devoted and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*; of which fraternity *Robert Fitz-Alwine*, the first lord-mayor, was a member, and incorporated by King *Henny VI.* in the year 1439, by the stile and title of *The master, wardens, brethren, and sisters, of the guild or fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin of the mystery of Drapers of the city of London.* The present government is in a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. The livery-fine has, from time to time, been raised to 25l. in order, as it is said, to keep out necessitous people. Their estates are very large; and the charities, with which they are trusted, are very numerous, and some of them producing a large surplus.

Token-
house-
yard.

9. At the north-west extremity of this ward is the scite of a large old house, or public office for delivering out farthings, originally called *tokens*. But, at present, the ground, being converted into a wide open court, well covered on the east, west, and north, with well-built brick houses,

fit

fit for genteel inhabitants, it is called *Tokenhouse-yard*.

A. D.
1766.

From hence we cross *Lotbury*, or *Lattenbury*, so called from its being a noted street for workers in copper, brass, and tin, and proceed up *Princes-street* to the west end of *Threadneedle-street*. In which are many considerable buildings, both private and public, viz.

10. *St. Christopher's church*. This church is St. Christo-
parochial, and a rectory, situated within thirty pher. yards of the south end of *Princes-street*, on the north side of *Threadneedle-street*, founded by the noble family of the *Nevils* about the year 1368, and dedicated to *St. Christopher*, a convert from paganism, and martyr for the *Christian* faith under *Decius* the emperor. It was rebuilt of stone in 1506; and has stood to this time, with the help of necessary and substantial repairs: for the outward walls and the steeple withstood the fire of *London* in 1666, the inside only being consumed. The body is well enlightened; and the tower is crowned with four handsome pinnacles. It is altogether a very plain edifice ^d.

It is a rectory, in the gift of the bishop of *London*, who has presented thereto from the year 1415; is included amongst the churches damaged by the fire of *London*; and has 120*l.* *per annum* settled upon the rector in lieu of tythes. The glebe of this parish appears to be very consider-

^d Dr. *John Pearson*, bishop of *Chester*, a most eminently learned man, and particularly famous for his exposition of the *Creed*, was some time rector of this church.

able;

A. D.
1766.

able; for, in the *Registry of London*, it is recorded; A. D. 1693, That part of the glebe was then rented at 5*l. per annum* ground-rent; another part at 20*l. per annum*; another part, to build four houses upon it, at 24*l. per annum*; and a small slip, lett at 40*s. per annum*, to build three little shops, with lofts over them; and that opposite to those shops there was a vault, belonging to the parson, lett at 40*s. per annum*.

Here are two pious foundations in this church; one by Mr. *John Kendrick*, citizen and draper, who left lands to the drapers company, to pay 20*l. per annum* for ever to the curate of this church, to read divine service in the said parish-church at six o'clock in the morning every day in the week, except *Sundays*; with 50*s. per annum* to the clerk; 50*s.* to the sexton; and 5*l.* to the churchwardens yearly, for ever, for the maintenance of lights in the winter time.

The other was founded by Mr. *Benedict Harlewing*, who gave certain houses in *Fleet-street* to this parish, on condition they should pay, out of their rent, 20*l. per annum* to the curate, for reading prayers every day of the week, *Sundays* excepted, at six o'clock in the evening. The records of this settlement are registered in the parish-books, and in the records in the *Guildhall* of this city.

The officers in this parish are two churchwardens and overseers, and two sidefmen. The vestry is general.

This church, though it resisted the devouring flames, which destroyed almost the whole city, is

now

now in manifest danger of being swallowed up by the *Bank*; whose encroachments on the neighbouring buildings threaten *St. Christopher's* church, to make way for the completing their plan of building.

A. D.
1766.

II. The *Bank of England*. This at present is ^{The Bank of Eng-} a noble edifice, and when finished, will, perhaps, land. be the most magnificent building of a public nature in the whole universe. The present structure is situate on the east of *St. Christopher's* church and church-yard. The front next *Tbreadneedle-street* is about 80 feet in length, of the *Ionic* order, raised on a rustic basement, in a good stile. Through this front is a grand gate that opens into the court-yard, and leads into the great hall. This is of the *Corinthian* order, with a pediment in the middle. The top of the building is adorned with a balustrade and handsome vases, and in the face of the above pediment is engraved in relief, the company's seal, viz. *Britannia* sitting with her shield and spear, and at her feet a cornucopia pouring out fruit. The hall within this building is 79 feet long and 40 feet broad, wainscotted about eight feet high, with a fine fretwork ceiling, and is adorned with the statue of king *William III.* in a nich at the upper end.

Behind this is another quadrangle, with an arcade on the E. and W. sides thereof: and on the north side is the accomptant's office, which is 60 feet long and 28 feet broad. Over this and the other sides of the quadrangle are handsome apart-

VOL. III.

F f

ments,

A. D.
1766.

ments, with a fine stair-case, adorned with fret-work; and under it are large vaults, with strong walls and iron gates, for the preservation of the cash and bullion.

The offices next *St. Bartholomew-lane* have been pulled down to make way for the new buildings now carrying on, which have already swallowed up all the houses from the east side of the *Bank*, now built to *Bartholomew-lane*, and down that lane within 50 feet of *Lotbury*. And it is currently reported, That it is the intention of the directors to extend their works to *Prince's-street* on the west, and to *Lotbury* on the north. In which plan the parish church of *St. Christopher* is to be pulled down, and the scite thereof converted to the use of the money changers or dealers in money: and the front of the bank will then extend from *Prince's-street* to *Bartholomew-lane*. And for the greater convenience of those whose business brings them to the *Bank*, an opening for coaches, &c. has been made from the front gate into *Cornhill*; and the houses on the westward of the said opening are to be pulled down, and the ground so contrived as to make a convenient passage for all sorts of carriages through *Threadneedle-street*, which has been always narrow, dirty, and hazardous, for coaches. The new street from the *Bank* gate into *Cornhill*, consists of no more than one large building on each side, built of brick and stone, and uniform, to serve for public offices.

By

A. D.
1766.

By this building-scheme of the *Bank* many families have been great sufferers; in being driven out of a thriving situation for trade, and that without any visible prospect of good, that can accrue to the public from such a large and most expensive pile of building.

The *Bank* was established by act of parliament in the year 1693, under the name of *The governor and company of the Bank of England*: in consideration of 1,200,000*l.* lent to the government by the subscribers, at the rate of eight per cent. This company is now under the direction of a governor, deputy governor, and 24 directors, who are annually elected at a general court, by ballot. Thirteen make a court of directors for managing the affairs of the company. And if the governor and deputy governor should be absent two hours after the usual time of proceeding to business, the directors may chuse a chairman by majority; all whose acts are equally valid, as if the governor and deputy governor had been present.

The privileges of this Bank are,

(1.) Their sealed notes were by law made transferable by indorsement.

(2.) They have power to purchase lands, (except those of the crown) and to receive goods as a security for money lent, to buy gold or silver bullion, and to sell goods, &c. forfeited to them.

F f 2

3. Their

A. D.
1766.

(3.) Their stock shall not be taxable in any case.

(4.) They may negotiate bills of exchange, and receive or take them for other bills or cash.

(5.) The government was to give them a year's notice upon paying them back their 1,200,000l.

(6.) To counterfeit their notes was made felony.

(7.) No person dealing in this stock could be a bankrupt thereby, nor the stock liable to foreign attachment.

(8.) During the continuance of this *Bank*, the time for which was enlarged, no other *Bank* shall be erected by parliamentary authority.

Facing *Bartholomew-lane* is the north gate of the *Royal Exchange*, of which noble edifice we shall treat in the survey of *Cornhill-ward*.

St. Bartholomew's.

12. *St. Bartholomew's*^a church is a rectory, situated at the N. E. angle of *Bartholomew-lane*, behind the *Royal Exchange*. It is known by the several names of *Little St. Bartholomew's*, and *St. Bartholomew's, Exchange*; and is of ancient foundation. For it was founded before the year 1331, when *John de Tyerne* was presented to this living,

^a This was one of the twelve apostles, and supposed to be the *Nathaniel* in whom was no guile. He was crucified with his head downwards, at *Albanople*, or as others write fled alive at *Albiana*, for the christian faith; and is the reputed patron of *curriers* and *tanners*.

on the death of *John de Aldeburgh*, the rector; and it was become so decayed in 1438, as to require to be rebuilt. This church was burnt down in the great fire in 1666; and the present church arose in its place, and consists of a very irregular body, with a tower crowned with arches, supported by columns of the *Corinthian* order. It is handsomely wainscotted and pewed. On the altar piece is a spacious glory, painted on the figure of a sacrificed lamb, to shew that our high priest, the lamb of God, hath offered himself a sacrifice for us: and the pulpit is carved and veneered with enrichments of cherubims, &c.

A. D.
1766.

The value of this living, as settled by act of parliament in lieu of tythes, is no more than 100l. per. ann. But the value of the glebe, &c. is computed at 300l. more. Here is founded a *Tuesday's* lecture, endowed at 70l. per ann. paid by the company of haberdashers: one upon *Wednesdays*, at 20l. per ann. paid by the churchwardens for the parish: another upon *Fridays*, at 25l. only for three quarters of a year, paid by the mercer's company: another at 12 l. per ann. on the last *Saturday* of every month, paid also by the mercers: besides the donation of *James Wilford*, sheriff in 1499, who appointed by his will, a doctor of divinity, every *Good Friday* for ever, to preach in this church a sermon upon the passion of our Saviour *Christ*, from six of the clock till eight in the afternoon.

A. D.
1766.

This living at the time of the reformation being in the gift of the abbey of *St. Mary of Grace*, fell, with the dissolution of that religious house, into the hands of the crown, and has continued in the gift of the crowned head ever since.

The vestry is general: and the parish officers are two church-wardens and five auditors of accounts, besides the common-councilmen.

St. Bennet
Fink.

13. *St. Bennet Fink*, so called vulgarly from *St. Benedict*^a, to whom this church is dedicated, and *Robert Fink* the elder, who founded it, is situate a little eastward from the *Royal Exchange*, on the south side of *Threadneedle-street*. It is of ancient foundation, and before the year 1323, when *John de Anesly* was collated to it, upon the death of *Thomas de Branketre*, the rector deceased. In course of time the patronage fell to the crown, and was given by king *Edward IV.* to the dean and chapter of *Windso*r; and the impropriation being in the said dean and chapter, it is supplied by none but one of the canons of *Windso*r, or such as they shall appoint, to be licenced by the bishop of *London*. So that it is properly a donative or curacy, though originally it was a rectory.

This church was burnt in 1666, rebuilt and finished in 1673, and its value is rated by act of par-

^a Or *Bennet*, was an *Italian*, born in the year 480, and became the patriarch of the famous order of *Benedictine* monks: who were also called *black monks* from the colour of their habit. Of this order were all our cathedral priories, except *Carlisle*, and most of the richest abbeys in the kingdom.

liament at 100l. in lieu of tythes; besides which there is a considerable glebe, worth very near 100l. per ann. The present edifice is of an irregular form in its body, which is enlightened by large arched windows, that reach to the roof. This is encompassed with a balustrade, and crowned with a lantern. A dome rises upon the whole extent of the tower, and on its top rises a turret. It is looked upon by most people as a complete piece of architecture; being within of an elliptical figure, most commodious for an auditory. It is well wainscotted and pewed, and hath an handsome pulpit, and a beautiful marble font. *George Holman*, Esq; though a *Roman catholic*, gave 1000l. towards building this church.

A. D.
1766.

The vestry is general: and the parish officers are 13 auditors of accompts, and two church-wardens.

The church-yard was given for a free burial-place, without any charge to the parishioners buried in it.

14. More eastward, but on the north side of *French Threadneedle Street*, near the south end of *Pig-street*, in the parish of *St. Bennet Fink*, stands the *French and Walloon* protestant church, founded upon the ruins of the hospital of *St. Anthony*, which had been a *Jews* synagogue, built about the year 1231, and converted into a church dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. This hospital flourished, raised a large free-school, and built alms-houses at the

A. D.
1766.

west end of the church for poor men. Amongst other accounts of this hospital, *Stow* says, That he could remember that the overseers of the markets in this city would take a starved pig from the market people, and having slit its ear, would give it to this hospital; and that the proctors of *St. Anthony's* having turned it out into the streets with a bell about its neck, the pig might range about the city without danger. If any person gave it bread or other feeding, the subtle creature would watch him, and whine after him for more: from whence arose the proverb. "That he follows me like a *Tantony* or *St. Anthony's* pig." But he adds, when any of those pigs became fit for the spit, the proctor took it up for the use of the hospital.

The ruin of this hospital is attributed to one *Johnson*, (a schoolmaster) who becoming a prebendary of *Windsor*, first dissolved the choir, then conveyed away the plate and ornaments, then the bells, and lastly turned the poor out of the almshouses; let out the premises for rent, and the church for a place of worship to the *French* protestants; who hold it to this day of the dean and chapter of *Windsor*. They perform divine service after the manner of the church of *England*, in the *French* tongue. See *Augustine-friars*.

This church, as it now stands, was built after the fire of *London*, at the sole expence of the *French* protestants; and is a small, but pretty neat place

place of worship, with a convenient vestry at the S. E. corner. They maintain their own poor, and have alms-houses, containing apartments for 45 poor men and women, who are allowed 2 s. 3 d. and a bushel of coals every week, and apparel every other year.

A. D.
1766.

The government of this church is in a minister, elders and deacons.

15. *Merchant-taylor's-hall*, situate near the S. E. corner of *Treadneedle-street*, is a spacious building, and the great hall so capacious, that it is best adapted for the reception of numerous assemblies of any other in the city, and most employed for such purposes. In the front is an handsome large door-case, adorned with two demicolumns, whose entablature and pediment are of the *Composite* order. The inside is furnished with tapestry, containing the history of their patron, *John Baptist*; and though these hangings are old, they are very curious and valuable.

S. Merchant-
taylor's-
hall.

This is the 7th of the 12 principal companies, and was incorporated by king *Edward IV.* A. D. 1466, by the stile and name of *Tailors and Linen-armourers*. But this company being soon filled with merchants, and so highly honoured, as to have king *Henry VII.* become a member thereof, his majesty reincorporated them in the year 1503, by the name of *The master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist in the city of London.* Under which charter they

A. D.
1766.

they are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. Their livery is very numerous, and their estates are very considerable: out of which they pay above 2000l. per ann. for charitable uses, pursuant to the wills of the respective doners.

St. Martin's Out-
wich.

16. *St. Martin's Outwich*, is a parochial church at the S. E. angle of *Tbreadneedle-street*, and standing partly in *Bishopsgate-street*. It is dedicated to *St. Martin*, bishop of *Tours* in *France* about the year 376. In the year 1325 *John de Warren*, earl of *Surry*, presented to the living. And that earl dying without issue, and leaving his estates to the crown, the advowson of this church was purchased by *John Churchman* in 1387, for *William* and *John Otewich*, and these two brothers, by licence of king *Henry IV.* in the 6th year of his reign, gave the advowson of this church, four messuages, and 17 shops, with the appurtenances, in the parish of *St. Martin Otewich*, &c. to the master and wardens of the taylors and linen-armourers, and to their successors, in perpetual alms, to be employed for the help and relief of the poor brethren and sisters of the said company. By virtue of which grant the merchant-taylors have the right of patronage to this church: and the addition of *Otewich* or *Outwich* has been made to distinguish this foundation from all others of the same name.

This church, which was rebuilt in 1540, or thereabout, is an old *Gothic* structure, of the meaner

meaner stile, 66 feet long, and 42 broad; the height of the roof 31 feet, and the height of the steeple 65. The body of brick, strengthened at the corners with a massy rustic. The windows large and of a coarse *Gothic* kind. The top surrounded with plain square battlements: and, till lately damaged by the fire that began at the S. E. angle of *Bishopsgate-street*, there rose an open arched turret, supported by four piers, from a tower that is extremely plain and simple: and from the dome rose a ball and fane. For though it had the good fortune to escape the fire in 1666, it has been so much damaged by the fire above-mentioned, and decayed with age, that it is thought the whole must be pulled down and rebuilt.

A. D.
1766.

The inhabitants not having room in their own, did formerly bury their dead in a cemetery contiguous to the cathedral church of *St. Paul*. But, in the year 1539, they, with the consent of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, and of the rector of *All-hallows on the wall*, lying along next *London-wall*, in his parish obtained a piece of ground, containing 52 feet in length, and in breadth 21 feet towards the E. and 18 feet towards the W. for a burial-place: which was consecrated by bishop *Stokeley* for that purpose.

The value of this living, including the parsonage house, is not allowed to be more than 120l. per ann. except the fees. It is a rectory. The vestry is general: and there are no parish officers but two church-wardens,

A. D.
1766.

South Sea-
house.

17. Facing this church, in *Threadneedle-street*, at the N. E. corner, stands the *South Sea-house*. This house stands upon a great deal of ground; running backward as far as *Old Broad-street*, facing *St. Peter le Poor*. Which back front was formerly the *Excise-office*; then the *South Sea* company's office; from which it is known by the name of the *Old South Sea-house*. As to the new building, in which the company's affairs are now transacted, it is a magnificent structure of brick and stone, about a quadrangle, supported by stone pillars of the *Tuscan* order, which form a fine piazza. The front in *Threadneedle-street* is beautiful, and of the *Doric* order. The walls are of a great thickness. The several offices are admirably disposed: and the great hall for sales, the dining room, galleries and chambers, are hardly to be equalled. Under all are arched vaults to preserve every thing that is valuable from accidental fire.

Company.

The *South Sea* company had the following origin. Seamen's tickets in the reign of queen *Anne* being so badly paid, that the necessitous were obliged to part with them at 40l. and sometimes 50l. per cent. a debt of 9,177,967l. 15s. 4d. accumulated in the hands of those avaricious usurers, by this and other accounts; unprovided for by parliament. These men taking this debt into their hands, obtained an act of parliament, in 1710, to make them a body politic. The year follow.

following, the debt being discharged, their company was made perpetual; and her majesty incorporated them by the name of *The governor and company of merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery*. And in 1714, they lending the government an additional sum of 822,032 l. 4s. 8d. the capital of the company was, by act of parliament, enlarged to ten millions; for which the members received six per cent. interest, or 600,000 l. per ann.

A. D.
1766.

By an act of parliament in 1720, this company was further favoured with the sole privilege of trading to the *South Seas*, within certain limits, and enabled to encrease their capital, by redeeming several of the public debts. Which proved the ruin^a of the subscribers. For by the arts used on this occasion by some in power, the capital stock of the company was soon raised to 33,543,263 l.

However, this company was not dissolved: and in the year 1733, it was enacted by parliament, That the capital stock of the *South Sea* company, which then amounted to 14,651,103 l. 8s. 1d. and the shares of the respective proprietors, should be divided into four equal parts: three fourths of which should be converted into a joint stock, attended with annuities after the rate of four per cent. till redemption by parlia-

^a See vol. ii. page 379—382.

ment;

A. D.
1766.

ment; and should be called the *New South Sea* annuities: and the other fourth part should remain in the company as a trading capital stock, attended with the residue of the annuities or funds, payable at the exchequer to the company till redemption.

Notwithstanding the terms of their charter, by which we are to look upon this company as merchants, it is observable that they never carried on any considerable trade. And now they have no trade. They only receive interest for their capital, which is in the hands of the government; and 8000l. per ann. out of the treasury, towards the expence attending the management of their affairs; which is done by a governor, sub-governor, deputy governor, and 21 directors, annually chosen on the 6th of *February*, by a majority of votes. Such members of the company as have 1000l. in the capital stock in their own names, having one vote; such as have 3000l. two votes; such as have 5000l. three votes; and such as have 10,000l. or more stock, four votes; and none above.

No person is eligible to be governor, sub-governor, deputy governor, or director, while he is governor, deputy governor, or director of the *Bank of England*.

Penny post
office.

18. The chief office for the *Penny post*, which was heretofore kept in *St. Christopher's* church-yard in this ward, has been forced to give way to the improved

improved buildings of the *Bank*, and is removed to the east side of *Finch-lane*, in *Tbreadneedle-street*. This method of serving letters in, and 10. miles round the metropolis, was a project of one *David Murray*, an upholder in *Pater-noster-row*; who communicated the scheme to Mr. *William Dockwra*, who carried it on with good success for some time; till the government laid hold of it as a royal prerogative. But the crown indulged him with a pension of 200l. per ann. during his life.

A. D.
1766.

It was erected to carry any parcel of paper under one pound within a certain circuit for one penny, to be paid by the person that sent it. But in process of time it has been so managed as to oblige the party to whom the letter or parcel is directed or delivered, to pay one penny also, if that party happens to live out of the bounds of *London*, *Westminster*, or their suburbs and liberties, or out of the borough of *Southwark*. And by a late act of parliament the weight of the parcels to be sent by *penny post* is reduced to four ounces.

This office is under the direction of the post masters general; who appoint a comptroller, accountant, receiver and comptroller's clerk and messengers. There are six sorters, and eight sub-sorters of the letters, 74 messengers, or letter carriers, and 334 houses within the bills of mortality for receiving or taking in letters, which are divided amongst the six offices following: 1. The general office in *Finch-lane*. 2. The sorting house

in

A. D. 1766. in *Queen's head-alley, Pater-noster-row*, called *St. Paul's office*. 3. At *Lincoln's-inn*. 4. In *Westminster*. 5. In *King-street, Little Tower-hill*. 6. In *St. Mary Overies, Southwark*. Each of which has a number of villages and places under its particular direction : from and to the most distant of which, letters are carried and returned at least once in a day.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

